The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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FIRE IN A CHURCH.

The Rev. H. H. Barbour's Sermon Abruptly Ended.

COOL MEN AVERT A PANIC

Belden Avenue Baptist Church Is Damaged $7,500.

OTHER PROPERTY IN DANGER

Singular Coincidence Between Text and Event.

BURDENS OF THE CONGREGATION.

"Escape for thy life!" was literally exemplified last night at the Belden Avenue Baptist Church. It had been given out as the text for the sermon, and when the pastor, the Rev. H. H. Barbour, had but fairly started with his discourse a spark of fire fell from the top of the inner dome over the chandelier. Looking up Mr. Barbour saw the church was on fire and at once requested the congregation to retire quietly. Others looked up and saw the flames and all started for the door. A cool-headed man in the audience quieted the fears of some of the timid ones who were rushing frantically to escape by urging them not to hurry as there was time enough. No one was injured, but it is safe to say no congregation ever left a church as quickly. About 250 persons were present.

The flames gained headway rapidly, burning upward through the roof, materially aided by a strong draft through the open doors and windows. An alarm was given by telephone from a drug store to Engine Company No. 55. Capt. Wynan, acting commander of the Thirteenth Battalion, realizing the danger of the fire communicating to the numerous buildings near the church, sent in an alarm, quickly followed by two others. Before water was turned on the flames were shooting high above the top of the ventilated cupola over the center of the church. Streams from without and within were speedily playing, while fiery fragments fell thick upon the carpete. floor and the opera chairs under the dome The large pipe organ was in the corner of the building over the pulpit and close under the arched ceiling, so no smoke or fire reached it, and if, as it is believed, no water was thrown upon it it is uninjured. It cost $1,800.

Fire Soon Under Control.

The fire was soon under control and confined to the dome, cupola, and roof, considerable damage being done to the seats, the carpet, and arched ceiling of the church. There was insurance to the amount of $20,000, placed through the agency of C. G. Bergstedt & Son, the names of the companies not being known last night by the trustees of the church. The damage was variously estimated, but will probably be not more than $7,500.

The fire probably originated from a leak in the gas pipe in the upper part of the dome, at the lower end of which is a combination gas chandelier with 250 small burners close together. The center of this is a large hollow pipe, which opens in the latticed cupola. It appeared evident there must have been a leak in the upper part of this pipe, the gas escaping from which caught fire from the burners below, and the heat from the latter had so thoroughly dried the woodwork that it burned rapidly.

It was singular that the sermon referred to times of danger, the text being, "Escape for thy life," from Genesis xix., 17. The pastor had just commenced, had referred to the wickedness of Sodom and Gomorrah, and told of the depravity of those cities, and how Lot, the only good man, had, with his family, been warned by the angels to escape and flee to the mountains.

"Even so," said the Rev. Mr. Barbour, "is such sadly the case at the present day. Sin abounds among us and though not temporally in danger we are spiritually in danger, so that the warning comes with great significance to us, 'Escape for thy life.'"

Discovery of the Fire.

At that moment the pastor saw a falling spark and the fire above it. Realizing at once that immediate action was necessary, the preacher closed his sermon abruptly and stepped from the desk.

"There are good reasons," he announced, "why I cannot preach to you tonight. We will even dispense with the closing hymn and benediction, and I will ask you all to leave your seats quietly and in order, but with as much haste as possible."

For a moment the pastor's words had a peculiar effect. Every one was silent, wondering; but it did not last long. Several who were seated in the center of the church saw the falling sparks, small as they were, and probably a score arose hastily and started for the exits in the rear. Others arose, not knowing what was the cause of the excitement, and joined them, until probably a third of the congregation was moving out without any regard for order.

"Keep your seats for a moment," shouted the pastor. "There is no danger, but don't crowd the doors."

The words were well timed. Many then realized the foolhardiness of rushing from the church in confusion. No evidences of fire were apparent to the majority. There was no smoke, no smell of fire. Several of the men in the congregation took it upon themselves to maintain good order and they succeeded.

In the meantime the church was being rapidly emptied. A crowd on the street and those who left the church stopped to watch the progress of the fire.

Mr. Barbour, when the danger was over said:

"I had intended to refer to the recent throwing of a bomb in the theater at Barcelona, where so many were killed and wounded, and to use that as an illustration of the dangers that surround us. I had no idea, however, that we were at once to be confronted with personal danger in our quiet church.

"O, it is too bad to see the flames destroying what we have worked so hard to secure. We have had so much difficulty in completing the structure, and only a year ago were practically through the struggle. The mortgage for $12,500 has nearly five years to run, and we were feeling elated at our success. I hope the firemen can save it from total destruction."

Contributions Are Forgotten.

The contribution had been taken up, but in the hurry and excitement attending the discovery of the fire the collection plates were left on the table in front of the pulpit.

In close proximity to the church are several fine residences, and on the opposite corner is a Presbyterian church. The fire was confined to its starting place, and no other buildings were damaged, though from some of the houses the occupants commenced to remove their goods.

The church adjoins a three-story stone flat building on the east and among the occupants a slight panic was occasioned by the sight of the flames. The top flat is occupied by John Meyer and family, who with a party of young women were at supper. There was a rush to get down-stairs and although some fell several steps none was badly injured. The first flat was occupied by Dr. J. W. Oswald and the second flat by Mrs. A. Hegert. At the time the roof of the church was in flames it seemed as if the contents of the flat building would be destroyed by reason of the open windows, and the occupants accordingly moved their effects to the street.

The church, it is said, was almost perfect. It was built in 1888 and cost $30,000. The belfry tower on the entrance corner of the building has square openings to the vestibule, small square windows above, large arched ones higher, and ends in a sharp peak. On the south and west sides of the church there are large stained glass windows matching the arched windows of the belfry. There are thirty other windows in the building. The church is built of rock-faced Michigan sandstone. The main audience-room, 50x50 feet, is uniquely arranged. The pulpit and baptistry are in a corner opposite the main entrance. A wide gallery sweeps around the room thirteen feet above the main floor. Every seat in the gallery and below commands a perfect view of the pulpit platform. The organ is directly above the pulpit. Opera chairs of mahogany are used in the main floor and in the gallery. The seating capacity of the church is 1,000. The frescoing is simple yet rich. There are three entrances, one at each of the Belden avenue corners and one on the Halsted street side. The Halsted street entrance also opens into the chapel, In the basement there are a large dining hall, kitchen, pantry, and dressing-rooms. On the floor above, which is elevated six feet above the walk, there are nicely decorated parlors, the auditorium, and bible-class rooms. Above the parlor there is a suite of four rooms for the pastor's use.

Financial Reverses of the Church.

The Belden Avenue Baptist Church has had many financial setbacks, as well as troubles, within its membership. It came into existence in December, 1873, and the congregation has worshiped in five different localities. It has borne three different names; has been weakened in influence and strength by a division in the membership; has had, including the present, five settled pastors and one temporary pastor. It has twice gone through the process of disbanding and reorganizing and yet is still living. The church building was erected mainly through the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Barbour, who had secured a pledge of a loan from a friend in New Jersey. The church was built, but in the meantime the friend in the East died, and as the money market drew tighter it was impossible to obtain the money. A trust deed for $17,500 was given the contractors and other creditors in lieu of an extension of time in which to obtain a loan. The money market tightened and the mortgage was foreclosed. The pastor then made a personal visit through the East and with the aid of the Mutual Benefit Life Association of Newark, N. J., not only succeeded in redeeming the church during the time allotted by law, but also in reducing the indebtedness to $12,500, at which amount it now stands. During the last few years the interest has been kept up and the financial resources of the church largely extended.

BOTH HUSBAND AND WIFE ARE KILLED.

Double Tragedy at a Wedding Feast in Texas—The Cause of It All Survives.

ABILENE, Tex., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Douglasville Colony, a few miles southwest of this city, was the scene of a double tragedy last night. Trinidad Romer, a young Mexican 30 years of age; Julius Larinsky, a Polish settler, and the latter's daughter were the principals. Romer was desperately enamored of the only daughter of Larinsky and his suit was favored by the father, but she had her choice in another of her own race, Nathan Sorowski. Sorowski had little to offer other than his love, while Romer was possessed of much wealth. Not long ago Larinsky informed Romer that he looked upon his suit with favor and that if he could arrange to put Sorowski out of the way the father would give him the hand of his daughter in marriage. Shortly after Sorowski disappeared as if swallowed up by the earth. All then was smooth sailing for Romer, who yesterday was wedded to Miss Larinsky.

At the wedding feast Romer became intoxicated and boasted of the fact that he had killed Sorowski and that he was abetted in his crime by Larinsky. This so enraged the newly wedded Mrs. Romer that she attempted to cut the throat of her husband with a butcher-knife and was only prevented by her father stepping forward and wrenching it from her. Believing that all were leagued against her she turned her wrath from her husband upon herself and cut her throat from ear to ear. This crazed Larinsky and looking upon Romer as the cause of the tragedy he emptied both barrels of his shotgun into his body.

Sorowski, who was supposed to have been murdered by Romer, returned this morning just after the double killing. He made the statement that he was hired about a month ago by Romer for the sum of $13 to go to Eddy Newmex and see a man about a projected cattle deal. On arrival at the place mentioned he learned that no such person had ever lived or been there.

REPORTED SALE OF GAS TRUST BONDS.

Mr. Billings Denies It Was Made and Explains the Reasons.

C. K. G. Billings, when discussing the reported issue and sale of $3,000,000 Chicago Gast Trust bonds, last night denied that any such transaction had taken place, but admitted that he wished such a thing had taken place.

"The market is too low for anything like that," said he. "We have disposed of $200,000 of the authorized $10,000,000 West Side issue of recent date, and are about to place $500,000 more on the market. That probably gave rise to the $3,000,000 story. The money we get will be used in the ordinary cause of extension of the system, repairs, etc. More bonds will be placed on the market as the progress of work demands."

Cooprider Guilty of Manslaughter.

BRAZIL, Ind., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The trial of Charles Cooprider for the murder of Thomas Kress closed Saturday, and the case was given to the jury. The jury found the defendant guilty of manslaughter and sentenced him to two years in prison. Attorney South, for the defense, immediately filed papers for a new trial, and if it is not granted the case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

GREAT ENGINE OF WAR

FOREIGN POWERS YEARN FOR THE SECRET OF GATHMANN'S GUN.

The Chicago Inventor Demonstrates at Lake View the Accuracy of a Cannon for Firing Torpedoes Charged with Guncotton, and the Representative of a European Government at Once Offers Him $100,000 for His Secret—Machine That May Make War Too Terrible.

A representative of one of the great European powers has offered Inventor Louis Gathmann of Chicago $100,000 for the right to manufacture one of his guns for the throwing of great masses of high explosives by means of gunpowder. Negotiations are pending for the sale of all of Mr. Gathmann's ordnance inventions to the same power for a vastly larger sum of money. Mr. Gathmann admits the sale, but refuses to name the government which has become the purchaser until the bargain has been definitely closed by the money payment, which will be made in a few days.

A light wagon was driven up to a fisherman's house near the shore in Lake View a day or two ago. Mr. Gathmann drove and had on the seat with him a military looking foreigner, while in the box behind was a bulky affair that showed an odd shape everywhere it touched the tarpaulin that covered it. There was a cat-rigged boat about eighteen feet over all anchored just off shore. The fisherman came to the door of his house.

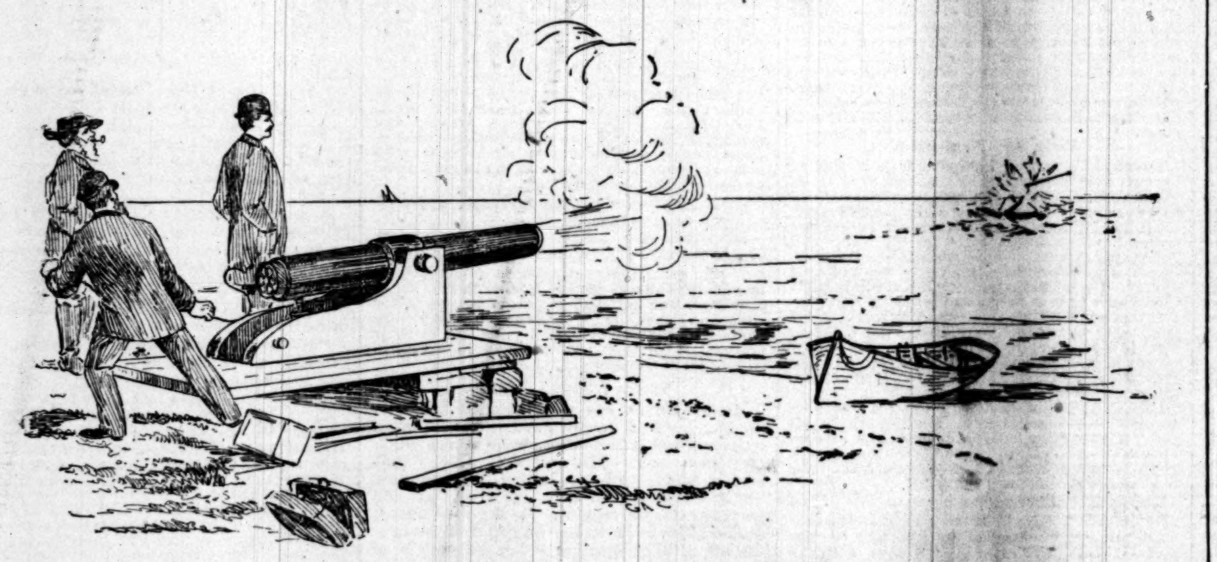
"How much do you want for the boat?" said the military man pointing to the anchorage.

"Fifty cents an hour."

"I want to buy it. Set a price, quick."

"You haven't more than squinted at the thing; she may be no good. You are jokin'," said the fisherman.

"No, I am not. How much?"



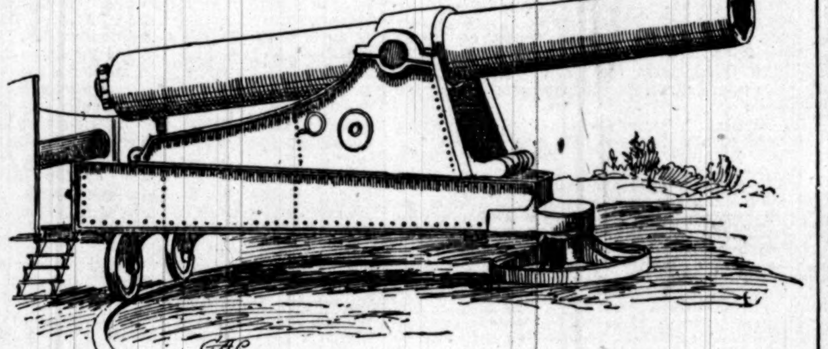
THE FAMOUS SHOT THAT WAS WORTH ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

"Fifty dollars."

Mr. Gathmann's companion slipped off five $10 bills, handed them over, and then ordered the seller to get into a rowboat.

"Take that catrig in tow," said he, "row straight out from the shore until I wave a handkerchief. Then quit, anchor the boat—my boat, you understand—and row back here as fast as you can."

The fisherman hesitated, thought of Kankakee and Dunning, looked at his crisp $50 crackling in his fingers, glanced at Gathmann, felt reassured, and jumped into his boat and pulled off to the catrig, which he took in tow and headed for the Michigan shore. He rowed until from the land the boats looked like toys. Then at a signal he dropped the catboat's anchor and pulled back.

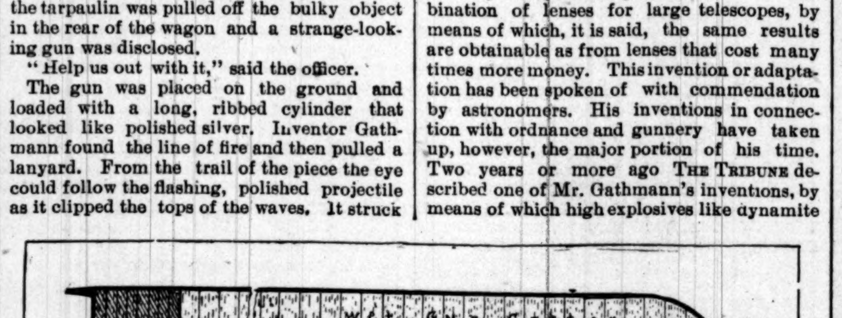


THE GATHMANN TORPEDO GUN.

He began to see a glimmer of light when the tarpaulin was pulled off the bulky object in the rear of the wagon and a strange-looking gun was disclosed.

"Help us out with it," said the officer.

The gun was placed on the ground and loaded with a long, ribbed cylinder that looked like polished silver. Inventor Gathmann found the line of fire and then pulled a lanyard. From the trail of the piece the eye could follow the flashing, polished projectile as it clipped the tops of the waves. It struck the catboat at the side near the stern and shivered it into fragments.



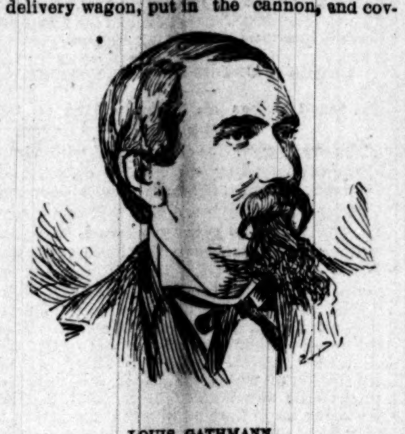
THE TORPEDO AND ITS LOAD.

The Shot Worth a Fortune.

The shot was worth $100,000 to Louis Gathmann. The action, the principle, and the simplicity of the weapon were known to the representative of the foreign government. Now he knew its accuracy. The average would have been good if such a shot were made once in ten times. The gun was little more than a model in size, but as each charge cost $70 Inventor Gathmann thought it best to hit the mark without indulging in what gunners call sighting shots.

The foreign officer was enthusiastic. He paid for the experiment, and made an offer, conditional only on the approval of his government, of $50,000 in cash and $50,000 in six months for the right to the secret of the gun's make and to its exclusive manufacture. This offer applied only to the one style of the Gathmann gun, of which that used at Lake View was the model. Mr. Gathmann is to hold the right to his larger weapons, if he wishes, though negotiations are now pending for the transfer of all the patents, secrets, and rights to the government now represented here through its Ordnance Department for a sum that Mr. Gathmann says approximates $3,000,000.

When the inventor first began experimenting over Lake Michigan he went far from home to the vicinity of Fort Sheridan. This took time, and as the gun did not make much noise in the open and within sound of the waves Mr. Gathmann thought he would shoot a bit nearer his residence. He took a light delivery wagon, put in the cannon, and covered it over. He drove to the open beach just north of the sanitarium in Lincoln Park.



LOUIS GATHMANN

"What's that in your wagon?" asked a park policeman.

"A gun."

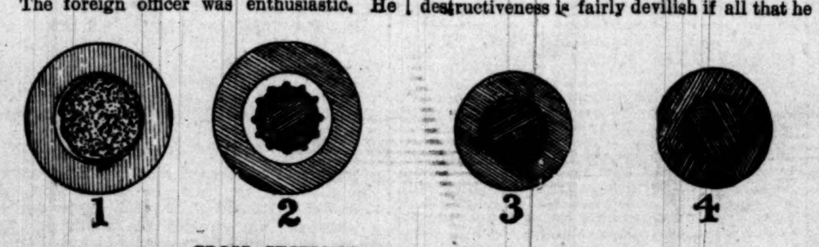
"Get out of here with it; the sparrow law has been repealed."

So the gun was taken farther north, and while Lake View residents have seen the wagon go by at odd intervals in its journeyings to the beach and have wondered what the odd looking load was they never imagined that the piece of tarpaulin covered a weapon possessing possibilities of destruction so fearful that it might eventually, by making war so horrible a thing, force universal peace for all time.

The man who bought on behalf of his government Mr. Gathmann's gun is not the only army officer the inventor has surprised. A year or so ago on a cloudless day he went to Fort Sheridan, and, after bombarding the heavens for half an hour with carbonic acid gas shells, he brought enough rain to cause the postponement of the garrison's dress parade. But the rainmaker has been described in THE TRIBUNE.

Louis Gathmann has been inventing all his life. Some of his milling machine patents have brought him money and reputation. He recently completed a powerful lens or combination of lenses for large telescopes, by means of which, it is said, the same results are obtainable as from lenses that cost many times more money. This invention or adaptation has been spoken of with commendation by astronomers. His inventions in connection with ordnance and gunnery have taken up, however, the major portion of his time. Two years or more ago THE TRIBUNE described one of Mr. Gathmann's inventions, by means of which high explosives like dynamite could be ejected from a cannon by means of gunpowder, a shell filled with carbonic acid gas being placed between the powder and projectile. The explosion of the powder ruptured the shell and released the gas, which acted as a cushion and prevented the explosion of the dynamite in the cannon.

Mr. Gathmann's last improvement in ordnance and gunnery, and the one for which he has just been offered $100,000 is a torpedo gun and torpedo which he says will make the government that adopts them the master of the world. Allowing for all enthusiasm the invention is a weapon that in destructiveness is fairly devilish if all that he claims for it is true.



CROSS SECTIONS OF GUN AND CHARGE.

One of his guns, he claims, of the same weight as an ordinary twelve-inch modern piece will throw 1,500 pounds of high explosives accurately a distance of nearly three miles. No ship or fortress in existence could

[Continued on seventh page.]

MENACES THE MAJOR.

R. W. M'CLAUGHRY THREATENED BY A MURDEROUS CRANK.

He Is Known as Dr. Peter R. Langdon, Who Has Served Two Terms in Joliet, and Who at One Time Escaped from the Anna Asylum—Checkered Career of the Maniac Who Has Disturbed the Peace of the Ex-Chief of Police of the Western Metropolis.

Maj. R. W. McClaughry, ex-Chief of Police of Chicago, now Superintendent of the Pontiac Reformatory, recently had a narrow escape from meeting the fate of Mayor Carter H. Harrison. The man who threatened and even attempted to take Maj. McClaughry's life is a desperate criminal and a crank of the Prendergast type.

Several days ago the would-be assassin put in an appearance at Pontiac. His peculiar actions at once attracted attention. He is a large man of perhaps 50 years of age, with iron-gray hair and a sinister expression. After making some inquiries concerning Maj. McClaughry and the State Reformatory the man went out to the Superintendent's residence and rang the door bell. Mrs. McClaughry first saw the stranger, who asked to see Maj. McClaughry. He was told that the Superintendent was out of town on business connected with the institution and would not return for several days. The man did not state his business, and after hanging about the grounds in an undecided manner for nearly an hour he returned to Pontiac—which is half a mile distant. Mrs. McClaughry failed to note anything peculiar in the bearing of the visitor.

For several days the man was noticed by different citizens wandering about the streets talking aloud to himself and muttering threats against McClaughry.

Mrs. McClaughry Alarmed.

When Mrs. McClaughry was told of the stranger's threats against the Major she became greatly alarmed and told of the visit of the man to her residence. Ralph Bradford, the Postmaster at Pontiac, who is a nephew of McClaughry, had a talk with the maniac, during which he threatened to take Maj. McClaughry's life. To gain time Bradford informed the man that McClaughry lived at Monmouth, Ill. Upon hearing this the crank seemed greatly disappointed and soon afterward went to the station of the Chicago and Alton road, where he took the first train north. Assistant Superintendent Luke of the reformatory was consulted and when he learned of the stranger's threats and queer actions asked for a description of the man, and when Bradford had described him at once stated that he could be no other than the notorious ex-convict, Dr. Peter R. Langdon, alias Lonsford W. Rose, who was released from his second term at the Joliet prison only recently.

Maj. McClaughry returned to Pontiac that evening, and upon being informed of Langdon's visit began to share in the alarm manifested by the members of his household; he wrote to the Sheriff at Monmouth to be on the lookout for Langdon, inclosing his description.

Arrest of the Crank in Monmouth.

Langdon went direct from Pontiac to Monmouth, where he spent the first day wandering about the city, talking to himself, and occasionally stopping some one on the streets to ask about Maj. McClaughry. He finally ran up against the Monmouth Chief of Police, who arrested him as a suspicious character. Upon being searched the prisoner was found to be a walking arsenal. Beneath his coat was a leather belt from which protruded the handles of two huge bulldog revolvers. He was disarmed and locked up. Maj. McClaughry left for Monmouth yesterday, where Langdon is still in custody, and hopes that the authorities there will put Langdon where he can do no harm.

Ex-Deputy Warden Merrill of the Joliet prison was in Chicago today, and when asked concerning Langdon stated that he knew the man well and considered him a dangerous man to be at large—Langdon had worked in the prison shoe shops—and the deputy had often heard him make threats against Maj. McClaughry. It seemed to be a mania with the convict that McClaughry was to blame for every misfortune that ever happened to him.

Langdon's Chicago Record.

The history of Dr. Peter R. Langdon is a remarkable one. He will be remembered in Chicago in connection with the arrest of Martin Burke and the Dr. Cronin assassination. When he attempted to make State's-Attorney Longenecker believe that if he was granted an interview with Burke in the jail he could obtain a confession from the assassin it was thought then that Dr. Langdon was an agent of the Clan-na-Gael and only wanted to see Burke in order to caution him to keep his mouth shut. Langdon is a graduate of the Dublin University and came to America some twenty years ago, settling in Tennessee. In 1880 he appeared at Metropolis, Ill., under the name of Lonsford W. Rose. He got into trouble soon after settling at Metropolis, was arrested on a charge of larceny, convicted, and sentenced to a three-year term at the Joliet prison. He had not been in prison long before he exhibited signs of being mentally unbalanced. Langdon caused the prison authorities no end of trouble until finally Dr. M. B. Campbell, the prison physician, had him transferred to the insane hospital at Anna, Ill., for treatment, but in a short time made his escape. One day Maj. McClaughry received a letter bearing the St. Louis postmark. It was from Langdon and contained the threat that if McClaughry caused him to be recaptured he would surely kill him. The Warden put forth every effort to recapture Langdon, but without success.

Some time in 1886 Langdon turned up at Kankakee, Ill., where he began practicing medicine without having first obtained a permit from the State Board.

Jilted by a Kankakee Woman.

Soon after Langdon's entrée into Kankakee he met and became infatuated with a woman known as Mrs. Lou M. Harwood. He made her many presents and became her most devoted admirer, but one day she quietly disappeared, taking with her all the presents and valuables she had received from Langdon. Then Langdon determined to take the law into his own hands. He forged an indictment charging Lou M. Harwood with larceny, signing the names of State's-Attorney Hunter and Judge Sawyer, asking for a requisition on the Governor of Arkansas for the return of the woman from that State, but she escaped from his clutches and fled to Missouri. Langdon's forgeries were discovered and an active search was begun for the criminal, who was subsequently apprehended, and upon his trial was convicted and sentenced to Joliet for five years. Langdon served three years and nine months of this term and gained his liberty in September last under the "good time" law, since which time nothing had been heard of his whereabouts until he turned up at Pontiac the other day with the evident intention of attempting to take the life of Maj. McClaughry.

Shot Because He Moved Slowly.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 12.—John Cooke, a young bricklayer, was shot and instantly killed today by Frank Garvin, about two miles from the city. Cooke and Grover Merkel were hunting on the farm of William Garvin when, according to the story of Merkel, his son Frank ordered them off the place. Because they did not go fast enough young Garvin fired at Cooke, blowing off the top of his head.

The excellent 1889 vintage of G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry is attracting great attention for its natural dryness, pureness, and quality.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOV. 13, 1893.

Weather for this vicinity today: Generally fair, warmer.

INDEX TO TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

Pages.
1 Flames Put an End to a Sermon.
Gathmann's Great Engine of War.
Maj. McClaughry Menaced by a Crank.
Morgan's Strong Talk at Stead's Meeting.
3 Pinkertons Sue Geneva Officials.
Drainage Trustees Talk of Their Trip.
4 Methodist Divines Talk of Missions.
Dr. Depew Scored by a Correspondent.
Chicago Press Club Dedicates Its Monument.
Populist Rule Dead in Kansas.
5 Admirers of Fine Horses Gather.
War Not Expected by Cleveland in Hawaii.
Exercises at Anarchists' Graves.
Control All the Anthracite Coal.
7 Caprivi Adheres to His Policy.
Peixoto Adding to His New Navy.
Democrats in Favor of an Income Tax
8 City Hall Closed as Free Lodging House.
Democrats and the Mayoralty Contest.
Hydrographic Office for Chicago.
10 Slight Rally in the Stock Market.
Smoky Chimneys Which Cause Trouble.
11 Entries to Washington Park Stakes.
Western Football Teams Compared.
Pennsylvania-Yale Game Developments.

BULLETS FIRED IN A STREET BATTLE.

Opposing Labor Forces in a Wild Riot, but None Seriously Hurt.

There was a street battle yesterday morning in which clubs, stones, and revolver bullets figured as missiles between union and non-union gravel roofers at the yards of Turnbull & Cullerton, Sixteenth street and Blue Island avenue. It was stopped by the arrival of the police.

The firm had signed an agreement as to wages last spring which was to continue in effect for a year. It reduced the wages five cents an hour last Saturday and gave less than a day's notice of such action, so say the union men, and the forty-two workmen, the entire force, struck Saturday afternoon. The firm hired a few non-union men late Saturday afternoon. This came to the notice of the strikers and a few personal altercations took place between the strikers and those employed to take their places. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning two wagon-loads of non-union men were being driven to the yards of the company to be trained to the new work. As they neared the yards a shower of clubs and stones greeted them. A rush was made for the wagons. The new men sprang out and defended themselves.

One wagon was upset. Occupants of this wagon, after a brief, spirited fight, gave up the battle and scattered in all directions. Horses to the other wagon were lashed into a gallop. The strikers, or men supposed to be such, overtook them. Those in the wagon had meantime armed themselves with clubs. Then came a fierce struggle. Many were beaten and bruised. Finally the man in charge of the men in the wagons, seeing they were about to be overpowered and fearing some might be fatally hurt, drew his revolver and fired into the crowd. The fire was returned at once from a half dozen revolvers.

The streets were quickly cleared. The wagon was rushed inside the yards. The police were telephoned for, and when a few seconds later the patrol wagon rattled up there was nobody in sight. The two factions had lugged away all their wounded and frightened. None was seriously injured.

RAILROAD POOL AGAINST FAST TRAINS.

Inter-State Commission Ready to Listen to Any Complaint That May Be Made.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The taking off of the "Exposition flyer" by the New York Central railroad the middle of this month will be followed by the taking off of the twenty-six-hour trains on all the roads in the passenger pool of the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Associations. It is understood when this is done the time of the limited trains will be lengthened and these trains will be clipped of much of their plumage in the way of comforts that now make the long trip between here and Chicago more bearable. This, it is said, is in accordance with the agreement made at the beginning of the World's Fair season. The accounting of the World's Fair business has not taken place yet. In fact, it is rather indefinite as to when this will take place, as it is understood the legal lights have not yet devised a plan for evading the law.

As long as the pool holds good the protest against the fast trains will go unheeded.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—If any aggrieved passenger on the "Exposition flyer" will make a test case he may find out how far the inter-State commerce law will afford him a remedy for the railroad taking it off. The Inter-State Commission will give no opinion on a hypothetical case, but a specific complaint will receive attention. The prohibition of pooling in the inter-State law is clear enough and on its face the pooling of passenger earnings seems to be a plain violation. However, the railroads manage to cover up these arragements with so many complications that there is no telling what the courts might hold. The roads have by means of court decisions managed to pick the law to pieces, and have been powerful enough to keep Congress from making the amendments which the Inter-State Commission has asked. So they have not much spirit in any issue that is raised.

CAR RUN DOWN BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

Passengers Get Out of the Calumet Electric Before It Is Struck.

A trolley on a Calumet electric car became unmanageable last night at Ninety-third street and Exchange avenue, and as a result many passengers were badly frightened but none injured by a collision with a Fort Wayne passenger train. George O'Malley, motorman, and J. P. Ball, conductor, were in charge of the car, and just as it was crossing the Fort Wayne tracks the trolley became detached from the wire. Edward Parker, a passenger, attempted to replace it, but failed. Conductor Ball saw a Fort Wayne engine bearing down on the car, which had come to a stop on the tracks, and he shouted to the passengers to hustle out. After they were all out the engine struck the end of the car, partly demolishing it. The damage was estimated at $350.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Five new cases of yellow fever were reported yesterday at Brunswick, Ga. There were no deaths.

On the ground that the concern is irretrievably insolvent a receiver has been asked for the Cincinnati *Tribune*.

T. H. Parks, a Webb City, Ark., merchant, has been closed by creditors. Assets, $15,000; liabilities, $20,000.

Pansy McGregor, in the 2:25 trot at Holton, Kas., yesterday broke the yearling record, making the distance in 2:25½.

Lewis Verbright, a young farmer of Hamilton, O., was fatally shot Saturday night at a reception at his home by Ikey Skinner, an uninvited guest. Skinner was intoxicated and escaped.

LAST EDITION.

STRONG WORDS USED

T. J. Morgan Speaks of Dynamite at Stead's Meeting.

IS HISSED AND CHEERED.

London Editor at Once Shuts Off Incendiary Talk.

COMFORT FOR THE LOWLY.

Social Conditions in Chicago Criticised Sharply.

FIELDEN ONE OF THE SPEAKERS.

Preachers and saloonkeepers, gamblers and theological professors, women of the levee and members of the W. C. T. U., Anarchists and professional people sat side by side yesterday on the platform at Central Music Hall. From it the love of Christ and of men was preached, dynamite was threatened, free silver and tariff reform were advocated. The churches were attacked and defended from the floor. There were hisses and cheers in almost equal proportion; a man rushed out of the house crying, "No dynamite! Christ is enough for me!" A woman made a speech from the center of the house, and leaning over from the upper gallery a man from Mexico let the American eagle soar to oratorical heights.

W. T. Stead, the London editor, was the responsible head of both meetings. He had paid for and sent out the invitations which brought together the motley gathering; he had rented the hall and paid the expenses from his private purse; he presided at both afternoon and evening meetings and took a leading part in all the exercises.

At the evening session Mr. Stead presented the pardoned Anarchist, Sam Fielden, as one of the speakers. He said both he and Fielden had been imprisoned, and he asked that as Fielden had suffered and was now released the same kindness and sympathy be shown him as he, himself, received.

On the stage at the afternoon meeting were:

T. J. Morgan, Mrs. Morgan, W. C. Pomeroy, Mrs. Kavanaugh, M. J. Carroll, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, H. J. Jaxon, Prof. Bemis of Chicago University, W. P. MacLean, G. D. Skamper, W. H. Lynch, Richard Kuerster. In the evening: Jesse Cox, T. J. Morgan, Henry Askew, Prof. and Mrs. Bemis of the Chicago University, George Skamper, Honore Jaxon, Kate Field, W. C. Pomeroy, Prof. S. Ives Curtiss, Sam Fielden, the pardoned Anarchist; L. H. Main, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Packard, Dr. Butcher, the Rev. Dr. Mann, W. H. Lynch, and several keepers of disorderly houses.

The speech of Thomas J. Morgan, former Socialist candidate for Mayor, caused the sensation of the afternoon.

"If this crime of silence," said the little Englishman, "this infernal desire of the well-to-do to crush out of sight this awful suffering is persisted in do not think that you will rest in security.

What Desperation May Do.

□"If you well-to-do people do not listen—will not wake up—you do not know but that, thrown in your midst here, maybe the same as in Barcelona, a desperate man, feeling in himself all the injustice that is inflicted on his fellows, will kill, will destroy. This is no fancy picture. The reality exists from day to day everywhere.

"And if the pleadings of Editor Stead in the name of Christ and for justice cannot shake you out of your false security may somebody use dynamite to blow you out."

As these sentiments, which were scattered through Morgan's speech, were uttered wild storms of hisses mingled with cheers went up. A hundred voices cried:

"No!"

Many people got up and hurried out of the hall. Morgan shook his head defiantly, declared he did not mean in any way to threaten violence, but that hisses were nothing to him. Chairman M. H. Madden and Editor Stead tried to stop him, but he went on to make an explanation and defense. He finished amid hisses and cheers, and as he sat down a woman rose in the center of the crowd and cried out:

"Give us a plan of action!"

In the confusion the Chairman did not recognize her and she sat down.

Mr. Stead, evidently nervous, hurried to the front and proceeded to apologize for Morgan's radical utterances and to declare that he would not allow another word of that kind.

"I must ask those who speak," he said, "to defer to some more convenient season the threatenings and the thunders of dynamite. There are men in Chicago with a homicidal strain in their blood to whom the mere mention of dynamite might come with all the forces of a hypnotic suggestion."

Another Sensational Incident.

A little later, when W. C. Pomeroy, President of the Waiters' Union, was talking, the second sensational incident of the afternoon occurred. Pomeroy had launched into a denunciation of the preachers, who "pound pulpits, eat well, dress well, and draw large salaries, but whose consciences are never troubled." There were hisses and cheers, and in the midst of the noise a young man stood up at the left center of the house and demanded the ear of the Chairman. He was William C. Amos of Baltimore, son of the Rev. T. E. Amos of Wilmington, Del. A dozen men were shouting at the same time, and it was five minutes before the confusion was sufficiently quieted to give him a chance to be heard.

"The feeling manifested at this meeting," he said, "has not been in accordance with the spirit of our institutions. When Editor Stead refers to the unemployed and to tramps in the same breath he makes a great mistake. It is hard on the honest workingman who cannot get work to put him in the same category with the worthless tramp. All through the proceedings of this meeting the same kind of mistakes have been evident. But I, personally, have not been touched until I heard the churches attacked. My father has worked long and earnestly in the cause of Christ and of man. He has been a friend of the workingman and I honor him for it, and when a speaker talks of 'preachers who pound pulpits and whose consciences do not trouble them,' he does them a great injustice. I personally know that there is a concerted action on the part of the ministers and congregations of this entire country looking towards a practical solution of the so-called labor problem. I know that ministers are working earnestly in this behalf."

George Skamper's Query.

George D. Skamper, one of the men on the stage, came forward in the midst of the cheers which greeted the conclusion of Mr. Amos' remarks, and asked, in a foreign accent, this question;

"What will become of the workingman if

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Those who
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trimmed with braid, fur-
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50-inch all-wool Storm
value any time, at 75c.
all 50 inches wide and
ed Broches, $7.50; Frieze
riezes, all $2.39.
, and other fancy weaves,
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nch Crepes, and 27-inch
quite limited—all were
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—for $2.00.
white, and colors, actual
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morrow at $1.00 a pair.
been offered in
Go Monday at 75c.
of holiday wants.
Parlor Furniture
re worth double.

he is unable for a long time to get any work to do?"

There was silence for a moment and then Mr. Amos answered:

"That is always a deplorable condition of affairs. It has perplexed the sages of every nation and in every age. But I say no man, unemployed or otherwise, who believes in a republic, who believes in republican institutions, ever gave one thought to the use of dynamite."

The wildest cheers of the whole afternoon, which was full of stormy scenes, broke out. They came from all parts of the house alike. As they subsided a derisive voice shouted from one of the galleries:

"There is your answer."

Unusual and Striking Scenes.

Later there were other unusual and striking scenes. The Rev. Mr. Taylor, professor of sociology in the Chicago Theological Seminary, after explaining his idea of the way to solve the problem of great cities, went on to apologize for the speech of Thomas J. Morgan.

"Mr. Morgan merely said," he began. But a voice in the audience interrupted him with:

"We heard him."

Finally, when his explanation was over, he crossed the stage and shook hands with the Socialist orator, saying he believed his remarks had been misunderstood.

"Evangelist" Cuddy was introduced as a combination of preacher, politician, and labor agitator from the Pacific coast who was known there as a sincere worker in the cause of the down-trodden half of humanity. Mr. Cuddy brought to the afternoon's proceedings the suggestion that the free coinage of silver would solve all existing problems.

The Rev. W. P. MacLean, the blacksmith preacher, said, in his opinion, the fault was not so much with the churches as with the men outside them.

"The only way the laboring man can be brought into the church is by individual repentance."

Then he went on to tell how "by the help of God and the telephone to the police station" he had succeeded in successfully maintaining a mission in the slums of the South Side and how out of it had grown a great work for good.

Stead Criticises Local Evils.

Mr. Stead himself, in an address covering more than an hour, attacked many conditions which exist in Chicago most violently. He had come here, he said, cherishing the illusion that Chicago had been able to solve many of the worst problems which still perplexed the Old World. But he found it had not only imported all the evils of Europe," but had improved upon them, and more than that had originated new scandals which not even a third-rate town in Europe would endure." Speaking of the saloon evil Mr. Stead said that "the temperance people were the worst enemies of its reform." If he were to attempt to make less the curse of the saloon he said he should consult "not with the churches or temperance people but with the best saloonkeepers."

Mr. Stead opened his address with a prayer and throughout it took the form of showing what in his opinion Christ would find to object to if he should come to Chicago today. Hisses, cheers, and laughter were almost equally distributed through portions of his address, though toward the latter part the audience seemed to be in sympathy with some of his radical utterances.

The evening meeting was calm as compared with that of the afternoon, but there was plenty of suppressed excitement. W. T. Stead himself acted as Chairman, calmly remarking as he took his place he knew what he was driving at while others might not. Those on the stage varied but little from those of the morning, but the audience was a new one.

Not once did the meeting get away from Mr Stead. He said he meant to run it and he did. When Mr. Jaxon, the Indian lawyer, brought down a hurricane of cheers by his speech Stead almost pushed him into his place and the audience rose in a mass. For nearly five minutes the people howled, yelled, and cat-called for Jaxon, and for just that long did Stead stand quietly waiting for peace, and when he got it, without a word of excuse or attempt at explanation, he called another speaker to the front.

Calls Kate Field Sensible.

For every speaker Stead had his comment. "Now that's what I call a sensible woman," he declared when Kate Field sat down, and "O I wish you'd use your ears better," he said to Henry Askew.

One great laugh and one solid round of hisses were accorded to Mr. Stead last night. The laugh came when Mr. Stead, repeating the parable of the obedient and the disobedient son, said:

"And then the son who had promised performance went and lit a cigar and sat down to think about it."

The hisses came later. Away up in the corner of the gallery a callow youth in spectacles got off a neat and proper Sunday-school speech. The youth got applauded not because of his speech, but because it happened to follow a diatribe on church abuses. The applause displeased Stead, and when it died away he fixed a disgusted look on his audience and sarcastically remarked:

"I am delighted to notice how an American audience applauds copy-book truisms."

Then he got hissed, for the audience was keen to catch the implied slur and didn't like it.

Almost as widely divergent as the characters of the people present were the characters of the speakers. Stead rated everything in sight and a good deal that is generally hidden: he was followed by Fielden, who harped on the fact that the devil was around and rampant in Chicago. Stead arose at the end of Fielden's speech and with an intensely dramatic gesture said:

"My friends, the devil is here," and laid his hand on his heart.

"That's right," spoke up a man in the audience in a tone of intense conviction, and the burst of laughter which followed spoiled the effect.

Another speaker asked excitedly: "Where are the clergy? Why are they not here? Where are they?"

"In their pulpits," came from a dozen places.

"Then where are their representatives?"

"Here—here—here," came like a volley from a hundred places, and the speaker subsided.

One enthusiast suggested that the only salvation for Chicago was for its inhabitants to abandon whisky altogether and pin their faith and thirst to lager beer. "Beer kept the Fair sober," he said. "It could keep Chicago sober." Then Mrs. Drake arose and besought the audience to embrace temperance.

Out of the views and ideas of many of the speakers Mr. Stead managed to evolve order and the proposed Civic Confederation of Chicago, the intention of which is to reform the city, and, in the language of Mr. Stead, "drive the devil out of Chicago."

Mr. Stead leaves this morning for Toronto, Canada.

WHAT T. J. MORGAN HAS TO SAY.

The Notable Feature of the Afternoon Meeting at Central Music Hall.

It was after 3 o'clock when Mr. Stead arrived at Central Music Hall. The body of the house and the first gallery were crowded already. The audience, in appearance, was respectable and intelligent, so much so in fact that later Mr. Stead, in a laughing sort of way, said: "This audience is altogether too respectable for me."

Prominent in the body of the house was C. W. Harvey.

At 3:20 o'clock, after the Deasy Sisters had played a couple of selections, M. H. Madden, President of the Illinois Federation of Labor, called the meeting to order. He said:

You all are more or less familiar with labor organizations, but you are not altogether familiar with the motives which animate them. That motive is not a new one and is altogether worthy of your acceptance. That motive is to do good and to love our fellow-men and to be prompted by precepts of duty. Since that is our end we are willing, nay, we yearn for the unification of all those who are similarly disposed. We wish to form that union in behalf of a higher civilization, to cause a little less suffering among the down-trodden and oppressed portion of humanity. And among the grand engines which can help us in this work, we ask the churches to shake hands with us and to do something for God and for humanity. That appeal is made on behalf of labor, because we think it will be heard. As one of the workers in this same cause, whose name is known and hallowed in the humblest homes, I take pleasure in presenting to you William T. Stead of London.

Stead's Prayer and Address.

Mr. Stead was cheered as he came forward. He clasped his hands, looked upward, and began to pray:

O Lord, God, our Father, help us this afternoon to understand something of the love that is in the heart of our brother Jesus, and that whosoever does anything to relieve the sorrow of the least of these, his brothers, does it unto him. We ask it for his sake and for their sake, amen.

Then he said:

I am glad to meet you this afternoon, and to see that so large a number of representatives of all classes in Chicago have not resented the liberty I have taken in asking them to come together to discuss as friends the question whether, if Christ were to come to Chicago today, he would find anything in Chicago that he would wish to have altered. I have been weighed down by one thought as I have gone about the streets of this city and mixed with its teeming thousands. I can't get away from that thought. I am so sorry for Christ. We think as we read in the gospel of his crucifixion and sufferings how awful must have been his agony, and we perhaps feel sore at heart because we cannot realize to the fullest extent the significance of what happened 1,800 years ago. I don't mind about that. If you will try to take home some of the sorrows of the men and women and children living in your midst and try to help them you will understand something of the sorrow and agony of Christ.

O, how sorry I am for Christ. His heart, so full of love for men as ours are not. His eye sees all; he knows all the bitterness of human hearts: he knows it all and bears it all. We get one, two, or three cases before us and we feel as if our hearts would break. He must bear it all. That is the real cross of Christ. That is the cross which you are fashioning for him in Chicago and we are fashioning for him in London and all are fashioning in whose hearts love is not.

But what would Christ think of Chicago if he should come here today?

He Quotes from Lowell.

Mr. Stead went on to explain how the gospel of humanity in which he believed is outlined by James Russell Lowell, and he quoted from the poem "A Parable" to illustrate his meaning. Then he continued his address:

If you want to study religion in a country you want to study what Christianity has done; do not study it in the cathedrals but in the saloons. We must judge applied Christianity not by splendid ceremonies, but by the extent to which it has been able to remake fallen men and women. Wherever you see the mark of suffering you see the brand of anti-Christ.

Your worst people are the measuring rod by which you measure your Christianity.

No, I am not going to rail at Chicago. Chicago is a pretty fair section of mankind. We can match most of your bad points in London. If Christ had come to Chicago this morning he might have said:

"Well, in the Old World, swollen hard with centuries of crime, in a world grown gray in misery before I was born, there might be some reason for my failure. But here, in a New World, under new social conditions, here with no curse of crooked alley or soil soaked with sewage, with no Kings or aristocracy, here I might expect that my work had achieved some measure of success."

Reproduced Many London Evils.

I came to the New World not altogether free from the allusion that you might have been able to solve many of the problems which to us seem impossible. I must say that while you are doing many things nobly you are doing many things infamously bad. First of all I don't believe in exaggeration. There is an element here that likes to be big, even in badness. I don't think you are preternaturally bad. What I do think is that you have reproduced many of the worst evils we have. [Voices in the audience cried "No!"] I am delighted to hear that some one questions that statement, not because he questions it but because he is here. With all due deference I will go further. In addition to reproducing some of our worst evils you have originated new scandals and disgraces which even a third-rate town in Europe would be ashamed of. [Hisses and cheers.] If I understand why Christ came to live and die it was that common man might at least live a human life. I do not say a divine life. But there are many people in Chicago today who are not living human lives.

Before any one can speak with any right to be heard as to the condition of human beings he must do as Christ did and put himself in their place. You cannot live in velvet drawing-rooms and elegant boudoirs and philosophize about the subject. You must go down, down into the depths.

I have been here two weeks. One thing has struck me. It is the condition of the workingman and the workingwoman, for any evil which affects the workingman affects the workingwoman worse. One evil is the existence of unemployed masses of men and women who ask a chance of earning daily bread and don't get it. I have talked with labor leaders and I have read your newspapers—sometimes they tell the truth—and, unless they are all in league to deceive me, there are many men and women in this city who ask for a share in the primeval curse and don't get it.

At Harrison Street Station.

I went to Harrison Street Police Station a week ago and in the underground cells of that disreputable police station—if there is any purpose in you it will not survive another twelvemonth—I found prisoners thrust together in clumps, in cells, with but one bed; the rest on the floor. And thus you pig together five, six, eight men to stay all night, the foul to corrupt those who are innocent, the drunken and bestial to make a little hell for their fellows. On the floor outside twenty or thirty men were lying without pillows or covers. They were cheek by jowl with the rakings of the hell of your city. I was told they were tramps. I think it a disgrace to a civilized country that, because a man is out of work, he should be put to herd with criminals. One of your editors told me that for a tramp the toe of the boot is the proper thing in the daytime and a stone floor the proper thing at night.

Last night I hurried around to the Harrison Street Station and saw one man trying to go to sleep on a newspaper. He showed me his ticket as a member of the Y. M. C. A. [Laughter, hisses, and cheers.] I think it is not good when a member of that or any other association is forced to walk about all day and sleep on stone floors at night. That is one of the evils you have imported and improved upon. [Laughter and applause.]

Next to having no work at all is the evil of having intermittent work, a greater evil much than low wages. Then there are the evils of overwork—and the badly paid work. You have them all here.

Do you know that only in his leisure time does the workingman live his own life? But there are people here who have no leisure and there are people who are looking for work and finding none. I had hoped you might have invented some way in which these two evils would balance each other, and, after studying the situation, I can only wish that you had more to teach us.

Talks with a Saloonkeeper.

But I wish to speak of the evils in the moral government of the town. Do not think I am here to advocate a general raiding policy on gambling dens, saloons, and other places of bad character. I would rather take my chances at the day of judgment with some people who are to be found in such places than with many a man and woman in your churches. I spent this morning talking to a saloonkeeper. [Laughter.] I say I think that saloonkeeper nearer the mark in most things than most of your journalists and preachers. I wish I could quote you the name of this saloonkeeper. He kept his saloon open today and last night, and last night he did a big business. Yet I think that man would be a most valuable advisory member of what I should call the practical Church of Christ in Chicago. [Hisses and scattered cheers.]

Last night I talked for hours with men and women along the levee. I say again I found among these people a higher standing of what ought to be done in Chicago than what you are doing. And further, I would like to consider the question of what Christ would do if he came to Chicago and saw the wants of wretched men and forlorn women, people who have not where to meet their friends in friendly intercourse. I think you would feel more sympathy with the men and women who, in however evil a way, are trying to help men, than with good church-going people who are satisfied to let things go as they are. Further, I think Christ would find in Chicago in relation to the saloons things which would be below—not his standard, but that of the average devil. He would find things which are beneath the standard of the saloonkeepers themselves. I tell you if you have got to deal with an evil and that evil is mixed up with human nature, until you are strong enough to pull it up by the roots you must counsel with the best people in the business in order to stop the worst. [Applause.]

I say the worst enemy of practical work for making the saloon less of a curse are your temperance people. [Hisses.] There are 6,000 odd saloons in Chicago. Perhaps 2,000 of them are run on some pretense of decency. You want to shut them all up. [Voices in the audience: "Yes."] You will want to till the day of judgment at this rate. Strike hands with the decent saloonkeepers to abolish the worst. You pass laws very slick in Chicago, but you don't enforce them. You have an ordinance compelling the saloons to close at midnight. I asked my friend, the saloonkeeper, how it happened that some of the saloons remained open all night. He said they were under police protection. [Laughter.]

Would Counsel With Saloon Men.

I do say it is a scandal and a disgrace that a stranger should be told by other people who are well informed that the laws are not administered equally. We should all resolve to remedy this. It is because good people are trying to do too much that they do nothing at all. If I had the commission to try to bring some kind of decency into your saloon system I should take counsel, not with your temperance people, not with your churches, but with your best saloonkeepers. I should try to get Christian people to realize a saloon man's ideal, and if I failed I should give up Christianity.

These are some of the things which I think Christ would object to if he were in Chicago today and in the doing of which you nail him to the cross tonight and every night.

I do not know whether the appeal to join forces with other organizations has been often made to the churches or not, but it has been made now in your hearing by the President of the State Federation of Labor, and woe, woe, woe be unto you if it meets with no response.

Mr. Stead then went on to tell in great detail the story of an unfortunate woman, and concluded his address with this declaration:

"If you want to make Chicago a moral place you must get together all the forces which make for righteousness, which make for love."

There was loud applause as Mr. Stead sat down.

Chairman Madden stepping forward said:

This evening we will meet to attempt to crystallize the suggestions which our friends have made this afternoon, and in connection with this attempt and the purpose of this meeting I wish to present to you some representatives of labor.

T. J. Morgan Speaks.

Thomas J. Morgan, the Socialist, was first presented. He spoke as follows:

The story Mr. Stead tells has been used by many thousands in the labor unions of Chicago during the last ten years—the story of the unfortunate workingman and workingwoman, of the underpaid and the unfortunate—the story of the causes that lead to starvation, drunkenness, and vice of all kinds. Never before has the story been told with the force and power with which it has been told this afternoon. It is not so much what is said but who says it. We have learned of existing conditions from a man whose honesty and veracity cannot be questioned. The question I ask myself is: How deeply into the hearts and minds of this great city will this blunt, bald, startling exposé of conditions go? Will it receive from the public press that same ridicule which has followed the many efforts of the labor people of Chicago to bring to the attention of the city the same facts? Will his standing in the journalistic world command their respect or at least their silent acquiescence in the truth of what he says? [Applause.] I am in doubt. I hope with all my heart that his influence and power are so strong that he may reach the eyes and hearts of the people.

What would Christ say if he came here? What crime above all others would he condemn?

In my judgment the greatest crime a man can commit is not mentioned in the common law, but exists in our so-called institutions. That crime of all crimes—the crime of silence—a silence that has been broken here almost for the first time in the history of our city. The fissures have again opened in the walls, the groans of the human foundation have been heard. Suffering and despair have been hidden by the silence of those who have been in a position to reach the ears of the people. The little child has given its life, has turned its blood into dollars. [Applause.] The weakly woman has given her vitality in the store and workshop for mere sustenance. The workingman has obeyed the law and has died of starvation in silence. On the Fourth of July labor agitators have been silenced. Yet those who rule have cried:

"This is a noble land: this is a great republic."

Veil Torn Aside.

Now the veil has been torn aside, and you members of the G. A. R., the Y. M. C. A., of your temperance societies, of your Sons of America, and Daughters of America have been able to see the skeleton in your closet. [Prolonged applause.]

Your laboringmen may assemble peacefully on the Lake-Front begging for work, and with the strong arm of the law are driven back into their tenement houses, that the visitors who come to see the White City might not see the misery of the Garden City which built it. [Applause.] Here and everywhere the puny voice of those who suffer and have suffered is refused to be heard, is drowned out in one way or another, by this awful, hopeless, social condition. Shall we hope from this day at least that those who by their work have tried to bring the public mind to a realization of what should and what is to be done will be heard? After such statements as have been heard from Mr. Stead, will those with whom he now associates have some standing in the community? Will you again lapse into insecure security? Do you think the upheavals that have forced themselves on your attention from time to time are the last that will come around? Do you believe that under these social conditions here in this free country, in this United States, there are no Anarchists, no bombs, no dynamite? Do you not believe some desperate man under the load which you allow to rest on him will get uneasy and will revolt? Do you not think some man, moved by his agony and desperation, will rise and say again:

"Throttle the law! Kill the law! Stab the law!"

What Mrs. Fielden Said.

I received a telegram from Mr. Stead this afternoon to bring Sam Fielden. [Applause.] I tried to obey. I sought out his home on West Polk street. I wonder if any of you live on West Polk street? If you do you would like to get out. In two miserable rooms in the second flat back I found Mrs. Fielden and the children. I asked:

"Where's Sam?"

She replied: "He's out at work."

"When will he be home?"

"Between 8 and 9 o'clock." She said he went to work at 5 o'clock. She got up at 4 to get breakfast. She said:

"The poor man could get naught else to do."

What would you think, you well-fed, well-clothed, well-housed people, if you had to work from 5 in the morning to 9 at night for bread? Yet there are tens of thousands here in this great city who would tear each other to pieces to get what Sam Fielden has.

Down under the viaduct here on Randolph street two, three, or four thousand men struggled almost to madness for an opportunity to clean the filth from your streets at $1 a day. Around the Columbus monument 10,000 gathered and shouted: "Give us work of any kind at any pay."

At the Fair gates as soon as the Exposition closed and the idea went forth that the great buildings were to be torn to pieces, thousands of men, without a nickel for car fare, tramping from all parts of the city, clamored for work. If this crime of silence, this infernal desire of the well-to-do to crush out of sight this awful suffering is persisted in, do not think you will rest in security. Do not think that I or these men or any one wish to do harm. Give them a chance. If you well-to-do people do not listen, will not wake up, you do not know but that, thrown in your midst, here maybe, the same as in Barcelona, a desperate man, who, feeling in himself all the injustice that is inflicted on his fellows, will kill, will destroy. This is no fancy picture. The reality exists from day to day everywhere. I only say it to shake you out of your false security. And, if the pleadings of Editor Stead in the name of Christ and for justice cannot shake you out, may somebody use dynamite to blow you out.

I am told that my time is up. I care not for your hisses. You know that the desire in the heart of any honest workingman is not for violence. [Applause.] I have lived in this town for twenty-four years and never committed a crime, never advised that to be done which an honest man should not do. I shall have an opportunity to speak to you again. There is no doubt about that. I am satisfied that what I have said will be understood, will be justified, and will be indorsed.

Mr. Morgan's radical statements threw the audience into great confusion. Women in the audience cried: "How about the innocent?"

A man occupying with his family a box at the left of the stage got up in the midst of the speech, and crying out, "No dynamite for me, Christ is enough," hurried out of the house.

Stead Quells the Excitement.

In the midst of the excitement Mr. Stead came forward again. He said:

This conference was not called that we might listen even to the most eloquent speeches. I have been asked to see that nobody speaks more than five minutes; that speakers stick to the facts on which they are asked to speak, and I want it understood that when a speaker is asked to stop it is simply to give others an opportunity.

I appreciate and I sympathize with what Mr. Morgan says. I had Sam Fielden at breakfast with me at the Auditorium annex this morning, and at tonight's meeting I expect to have him on the platform. But I must ask all who speak here to defer to a more convenient season the threatenings and the thunders of dynamite. I say that not from any lack of sympathy, but because I know a country well where dynamite has been the only argument for years. That country is Russia. The net results of its use there are not enough to justify any well disposed man even to refer to it. More than that, there are men in Chicago with a homicidal taint in their blood to whom the mere mention of dynamite might come with a force of a hypnotic suggestion.

Let us believe this afternoon that the way of Jesus Christ is the true way. Let us stick to the acts, and the facts simply stated will do more to lear the air and bring about a new social system han anything else.

Chairman Madden then presented W. C. Pomeroy as the Chairman of the Committee of the Trades and Labor Assembly on Public Institutions. Mr. Pomeroy devoted half an hour to going over the results of his investigation into the bridewell system, where, he said, men and small boys, hardened criminals, and innocent children are indiscriminately herded together. He called the bridewell a graduating seminary of criminality. Then he went on to attack the churches for not paying more attention to the subject. Hisses, cheers, and applause greeted the sally. Then the speaker was interrupted by Emma M. Warne, who rose from her seat in the middle of the house and asked all who wanted to do something to help social conditions to come to No. 70 Adams street.

"We believe in the work, most of us," she said, "but the trouble is we simply talk, talk, talk."

William C. Amos of Baltimore took issue with Mr. Pomeroy from the body of the house on the question of the attitude of the churches towards social problems, and for a time the audience was in considerable disorder.

Free Coinage as a Solution.

The next speaker introduced was "Evangelist" Cuddy, who said one cause of discontent among laboring people was that they were forced to pay taxes on their halls and other property, while the churches, with millions of possessions, went untaxed. He had been first a politician in Arizona, then a preacher and a student of social questions, and, as the result of his studies, he declared, if the free coinage of silver could be restored it would do much to do away with present evils. A roar of laughter swept the hall as the speaker sat down.

Prof. Taylor, who occupies the chair of Sociology at the Chicago Theological Seminary, followed.

"Christ's Christianity," he said, "means a new chance for each man who will receive it. And those who will not give it will not get it. The problem of city centers will never be solved until men and women come down from the suburbs into the center of the cities and live there for Christ's sake."

After concluding with an explanation of the remarks of Thomas J. Morgan, Mr. Taylor shook hands with him and sat down at the rear of the stage, while a number of the people left the hall apparently displeased with his attempt to apologize.

The Rev. W. P. MacLean, who was introduced as a former blacksmith, said the church is misunderstood. It was his belief that the fault was not so much with the church as with the forces opposed to it, and he held that all who are not with it are against it.

"If you want to help mankind, you must get mankind nearer to the church," he said.

High in the center of the upper gallery a loud voice shrieked for the attention of the Chairman. The speaker introduced himself as a man from Texas and Mexico.

"Let your churches alone; let your schools alone; but change your system of the production and distribution of wealth if you would restore social harmony," he shouted.

Chairman Madden closed the meeting by asking the audience to take away with them a true watchword, "Love and Duty," and Mr. Stead, stepping forward, asked all who were present to attend the evening session.

URGES A UNION OF ALL FORCES.

Mr. Stead Makes an Earnest Plea at the Evening Session.

The evening service commenced with violin selections played by the Beasey children of California, Jennie, Butterfly, Mayflower, and Violetta, the latter being only 8 years of age. The audience was greatly pleased with the musical performances of the little violinists. The selections included the "Seventh Concerto" and "William Tell," and a solo, "The Carnival of Venice," by Jennie Beasey, the eldest of the quartet. Then the great audience stood up and sang one verse of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," at the conclusion of which Mr. Stead stepped forward to the stand and commenced talking. He spoke more than an hour to the question of "What ought to be done to purify, reform, and better the condition of humanity in Chicago?"

He started off by saying that it was his purpose to continue the conference of the afternoon by explaining more in detail the practical points in view of "What I think ought to be done in this city, and what I think can be done." In substance thereafter he said:

We do not expect to bring Chicago near to the standard of perfection in morality and goodness, but we can bring it nearer to what the worst man or woman knows to be right and would like to see it. The utterances of a few dissenters who broke out at the beginning of the afternoon meeting but were silenced before the close were not in the line of our ideas at all. There are a great number of things in Chicago that Jesus Christ would like to see out of the town, and these are the things for you to make war against. Other large cities have many things that Chicago has not got but ought to have. More of the common children born in Chicago have fewer advantages, which you know as well as I do is all wrong. No American child wants to be second fiddler to any other.

Poor Are Neglected.

The one idea that predominates here is that of leadership in commercial affairs, and what is the safest and easiest way in which to secure 10 per cent on your investments. But when it comes to the question of obtaining not dividends of 10 per cent, but a freer, happier life for the poor and unfortunate toiling thousands gathered on the shores of your beautiful lake you are not half so spry. I want to impress upon you what Jesus Christ tells us is the chief end of man and suggest that you use the same energy in working for that end as when after your 10 per cent. Then what is the problem? I will tell you. How must we go about it to drive the devil out of Chicago; everything opposed to the will of God; everything opposed to our sense of what is right?

I ask every one of you whether you are not acquainted with something in the immediate vicinity in which you live that is distinctly wrong. Then let us get rid of what everybody believes and knows to be wrong by organizing and going to work in the right way to remove it.

The speaker then gave a hasty review of the principles for which men fought in the late rebellion, and contrasted the liberties of the Federal Union of States in America with the countries of Europe, whose frontiers are constantly guarded with standing armies of professional warriors. Continuing he said:

Here, where all the disputes can be settled by the law instead of with shot and shell, you are doing a far more important work. You have come face to face with a rebellion on everything that is wrong. You must know that all the rebels are acting one with another and fighting hard together. What we want is to see whether the forces for good government cannot come together in a federal union to fight the enemy.

Rap for the Postoffice.

Then he told of the difficulty he had in getting any kind of action, and gave the old Postoffice a hard shot. He had sent to an addressing office, but it took him three hours to get a list of the 500 ministers, and after he got it there were no means of delivering letters to these ministers before midnight Saturday night, asking them to make an appeal to their congregations yesterday morning except by delivery and at the expense of 10 cents a letter. As a rebuke to this condition of things he hoped that some time somebody would give thanks when the Postoffice of Chicago was pulled down to the very last stone. He said:

Suppose Christ had come to town and wanted to get up a rally against iniquity, he could not have done it for less than $100. Your fire alarm system is perfect, but when it comes only to the question of preparing for that which makes life worth living you are greatly deficient. What you want to do is to establish something like a central telephone system for the use of all the forces that are working for righteousness and good government. But you want much more. It would be a hopeless undertaking to establish your organization on any form of theological faith. The membership would at once want to limit the range and scope of their associations. You don't want a union of labels and tickets, but of hearts, hands, and wills. Your work wants to be identical with the true conception of the Christian religion. You want a union of all who love and will work in the service of and for those who suffer. If this association is based on a broad foundation it will include every church that has a soul of Christ in it and every labor organization in the city. Then its efforts can be made effective.

Temptations That Surround.

You would rather see your sons and daughters dead than see or meet them in places that are about us, yet many of them will be there. You Christians and churchmen have got to get the laboring classes in line with you. I regard this as the first thing to do—to get them to realize that what you all know will be good for them. When you do this a new condition of things will dawn upon Chicago. I take it that those of us who are here tonight will gladly hail the new alliance, and now the only thing to decide is how best to form it. Praying won't do it; cheering won't do it; resolutions won't do it. You must select a representative from each of the churches and labor organizations and let them get together and work out the plans. You must solicit the services of all the people, even the saloonkeeper and the poor women who want to and will work for the betterment of the condition of things in Chicago. Set out your plans in black and white and let them rally around you. In the heart of the toughest drunkard in any jail cell in Chicago tonight, or those black women down on the levee, there is yet a spark of humanity left. I am asking for no social revolution, but I want to set out in detail what ought to be done and urge upon you to try to do it.

Tammany Could Teach the Church.

Here the speaker declared that if the church would go to school to Tammany and learn how that organization runs the political machine it would be benefited. Continuing his argument he said:

It requires eyes to see in this new country, into which have been poured the offscourings of the Old World, elements of danger. There is growing up an aristocracy that may become a plutocracy, which may bring about social convulsions greater than anything ever seen in Europe. But I hope no speaker will say anything tonight about threatenings of the law. Although a man may be a tramp you can show him hospitality. If you have the love of God in you, begin to vote for him; wirepull for him; make a ring for him; run a newspaper for him. You must get a civic center, and it's got to undertake to run Chicago. I don't say that you have got to start a new party, but get all good men in both the Republican and Democratic parties enlisted in the cause and make those parties dance to that cause. They don't want to run the city on a saloon basis. They would just as soon be with the churches.

At the close of his talk Mr. Stead said he proposed to be his own Chairman. He added:

The one we had this afternoon did not conduct the meeting as he should. There were one or two speakers who did not understand what we are after. Some one even got in allusions to the silver question. [Great laughter.] If any one says anything tonight about the disasters that are coming to Chicago I will stop him. I have already said enough about that. I don't want to hear any allusions to war or dynamite.

Introduces Samuel Fielden

In introducing Samuel Fielden Mr. Stead told the story of how he himself had been in prison. He said he had been in prison eight years ago last night, eating his "skilly" and picking oakum. He got there, he said, for doing what he thought it was his duty to do. Mr. Stead then called Sam Fielden to the front, and both shook hands heartily. Mr. Fielden said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the reception you have accorded me, and I wish to say that if there is anything I can do or say that will tend to diminish the deviltry that exists in the City of Chicago I am willing to do and say that much. I have been under the impression for a long time that the devil exists in Chicago and that the people are not able to get rid of him as quickly as we ought to. It would seem as if there were others who also came to the same conclusion and Mr. Stead has come from London to help drive the enemy out. The devil exists and can be found on the avenues of Chicago as well as in Cheyenne and on the levee. He can be found and met with wherever there is to be found a man willing to profit at the expense of his neighbor. I am willing to help root the devil out of the avenues as well as the slums, not in any spirit of malice or revenge. What has happened is past and gone; I can never recall it. But I am willing to help my fellow-beings, and in the consciousness of my own integrity I shall not shrink from doing my duty and I shall try to alleviate the lot of my fellow-men. If the people on the avenues could be convinced that they have duties to their brethern of the slums it would be a great advance toward rooting the devil out of Chicago.

Where the Police Come In.

Jesse Cox was next introduced. He said if Mr. Stead proposed to organize a great society which was to enforce its object through the policeman's club he was against it.

"Do you want me to answer that question?" interrupted Mr. Stead.

Mr. Cox answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Stead then said he had always been at war with the police force at home. He thought the police force could be utilized in the movement, but only in a way to aid it, not with the club, however. At present there was not one child in Edinburg which was not clothed. Not a single urchin was seen running about the streets of that city in want of clothing. When the question of clothing these children came up the charitable people said they could not clothe them, for as soon as they did that the parents of these children, who are drunkards, would pawn the clothes for liquor. The Chief of Police came to the aid of these organizations and said his officials will see to it that no clothes given to street beggars will be pawned.

Mr. Cox was greatly mistaken if he thought that he (Mr. Stead) proposed to use the policeman's club to further his plans.

"In fact," said he, "the very men and women of the class we are trying to help are usually victims of the policemen. However, we can utilize the police, for as men who are constantly on the street they know better than any one else, better than the minister of the gospel, where the social system needs remedy, where the shoe pinches."

Mr. Cox then resumed:

The way to eradicate this evil is to give these oppressed classes a chance to earn an honorable living. But I don't know how we are going to do it. Why not enforce the law which orders that dry goods stores provide chairs for the saleswomen and not permit a large dry goods house to furnish the chairs and the minute the clerks are caught sitting on them to discharge them. [Applause.] Five minutes is much too short a time to speak of the evils of which the working classes suffer. Let the unemployed be given a chance to produce the things they need themselves. You will keep men out of the saloons and gambling houses if you give the men a chance. Their homes are so poor and comfortless that the men are forced to go to a saloon to get a little recess from the cares of life.

After Mr. Cox closed the audience applauded for a minute incessantly.

Mr. Stead then arose. He said he was in sympathy with Mr. Cox, and added:

If this association, after it is formed, finds that there is a large dry goods store in the City of Chicago which has discharged its employés for sitting on the chairs let the people pronounce an anathema against said firm. Boycott it right around. [Applause.] You have to establish some form of excommunication.

Views from an Indian.

Honoré Jaxon was next introduced by Mr. Stead. He said he did not know if he was a citizen or not, but he thought he was as much of one as Mr. Stead. He said he was of Indian ancestors but he was going to take his coat off and work for this movement. He declared that it amused him to listen to the arguments about the beautiful civilization which the people of America tried to thrust on his nation with the aid of bayonets and gatling guns. He added:

We have been trying to kill off some of your dishonest political agents whom you have produced by your political system. But you are manufacturing them faster than we can kill them off. [Applause and laughter.]

He hoped the question of his citizenship would not now come up again. He had headed a gang of 800 strong men who knocked out the ten-hour "scabs" in favor of an eight-hour movement. In 1886 he had been leader of a movement which polled 36,000 votes for labor. [Applause.]

"Let me say something in favor of the clergymen," he continued, but he got no further. Mr. Stead shot up like an arrow and rapped loudly, exclaiming at the same time:

"You sit down."

Jaxon sat down amid great applause. When Mr. Stead made an attempt to speak the audience was yelling for Jaxon and the applause continued to drown his words. After several minutes he finally got a chance to speak.

He said he hoped he received the support of the audience when he tried to hold a speaker to his point. He added he was Chairman of the meeting, and proposed to rule. He appealed to the audience as a justice-loving and law-abiding people, and succeeded in restoring order.

L. T. O'Brien, Secretary of the Retail Clerks' Association, was next introduced. He spoke briefly and his remarks were frequently applauded. He said:

"You have heard of girls who have been discharged for sitting on the seats; Mr. Stead, do you know that not down-town, but out in the suburbs, little girls are employed from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night? Do you know that, Mr. Stead?" emphasized O'Brien, pointing his finger at Mr. Stead.

Mr. Stead said: "No, I do not"; and, rising, continued: "All I have to say, if such conditions exist it is because you have not yet a body which has learned how to say 'Stop!'"

Mr. Stead sat down smiling, and the audience applauded.

Mr. O'Brien continued speaking rapidly and without interruption. He said in part:

I am a member of a labor union and a church. I remember the time when, if you belonged to a labor union, they threatened to seat you up in church. But I have weathered it all. I will tell you of a plan. Tomorrow within a stone's throw from here will meet the Baptist ministers; within a week in a small circle down-town will meet the Congregationalists and ministers of every denomination. Let us get the representatives of the great Trade and Labor Assembly, which represents 1,115 trade unions, to go to the Secular League, the Single Tax club, who do not talk single tax only, but will be interested in this movement and form an association which can fight anything.

Thinks Stead's Plan Misty.

Henry Askew of the printers' union spoke next. He said Mr. Stead's object seemed to him a little misty. So far as the wageworkers were concerned they did not need so much the realizing sense of their sins as the realizing sense of ignorance. He said:

What the workingmen want to know are some of the mysterious means by which the products which they need are taken away from them. [Tremendous applause.] Every preacher in town has been notified of this meeting. Every laboringman also. The latter are here. But where are the preachers?

The momentary silence which broke his speech was disturbed by a voice in the balcony:

"In church, preaching, where they ought to be."

"Where are their representatives then?" asked Mr. Askew.

A man in one of the boxes on the west side of the house rose and said:

"Here, here."

"Well, if the preachers would stay in the churches," said Mr. Askew, "and talk about things which they study, and not about things they know nothing of, the labor organizations, everybody would be better of."

He went on to speak of the enlightenment the workingmen needed. The White City had taught the workingmen a lesson. A large surplus of millions of dollars held in bric-a-brac, but he got no further, for time was called.

Mr. Stead explained that he had mentioned the four causes of the present conditions—first, lack of work; second, irregularity of work; third, underpaid work; fourth, excessive work—during the afternoon meeting, and thereby explained the misty object to which Mr. Askew referred at first.

The Rev. Dr. Gregg Speaks.

The Rev. Dr. Gregg had been occupying one of the steps near the stage when Mr. Stead as Chairman called his name out and asked if he was among the audience. Dr. Gregg announced his presence and was invited to the platform. He said:

I came here to listen, and in listening have tried to weigh the propositions submitted by our worthy Chairman, and a very great proposition I think it is. But the great question in my mind is the possibility of the project. The topography of Chicago is most favorable for the project because we are a unified city, and on account of this unification we have been able to achieve great success for the World's Fair. There were three things necessary to make the Fair a success. First, there were the exhibits, second the attendance, third the spirit, and the greatest of these was the spirit. The greatness of the spirit which dominated the people of this city showed itself Chicago day.

The topography of Chicago is just right for such an effort as is proposed. It will call attention to that which has not met with approval. I am willing to go as far as any clergyman can go in behalf of the destitute and fallen. But the Chairman has emphasized the importance of leadership. What he has in mind is the great spirit of leadership, and I think we are nearer the point of recognizing its great importance. But I think we have here with us tonight, in spirit, him under whom we can all unite, and that under his banner to carry on the movement which has been so auspiciously proposed at this time.

Applause for Kate Field.

Kate Field was called from the audience by Mr. Stead and thus introduced: "Here is a woman I know you will want to hear. I have the honor of introducing Kate Field." Generous applause greeted her. Kate Field said:

"I am asked to talk five minutes."

Here Chairman Stead interjected: "You may make it shorter if you like," whereat there was much laughter.

Miss Field continued:

A year ago there was great distress in Washington, where I reside. I am one of those wicked editors you have been hearing about today. Sixteen thousand people were then supposed to be starving. While investigating this I found that in one section of the city work was needed, in another labor was wanted, congestion in one ward, scarcity in another. Then I began writing articles on the National Labor Bureau. Labor should be represented in the Cabinet. [Cheers.] We have as much need of labor in the Cabinet as of the Signal Service. We need daily reports of the state of labor. I read but yesterday that 6,000 skilled mechanics were en route to New Orleans. Such things would not happen if labor had a representative in the Cabinet. I read but yesterday that there are 6,000 idle men in Indianapolis. If we had a National Labor Bureau with a representative in every large city it would lead to the emancipation of labor as nothing ever before has done. [Applause.]

A man giving the name of Halberg said:

The preachers will not be with you. As to the liquor question the World's Fair settled it. There were but 113 men arrested for drunkenness out of the 27,000,000 people in attendance at the Fair. Why was this? Because beer and wine could be had anywhere and whisky was put out of the reach of everyone.

A man in the upper gallery giving the name of Brauer opened out on a discourse on the anti-Catholic society, the American Protestant Association, but was quickly called to order.

A no-name man from the gallery said: "I'll tell you the secret of it. Our millionaires become rich by being economical, industrious, and staying away from the saloons." This was greeted by laughter.

Chairman Stead retorted: "We thank you for your copybook truisms." Cheers and hisses resounded.

Gallery Voices Heard From.

George Bower, from the gallery, said: "I wish to say, Mr. President, that the Trade and Labor Assembly was formed to disrupt and destroy the Knights of Labor. Like the American Protective Association, that anti-Catholic society——"

"Sit down, sit down," cried many voices.

The Chairman said if he knew he was to introduce any controversial matter he would not have allowed him to speak. He then called on the next speaker, George A. Schilling, who, however, declined, as he had nothing to say.

A colored man next rose up in the gallery, refusing to go on the platform. He said:

I beg the generous indulgence of the audience while I make a few remarks. It has been asserted at this meeting that it is the first duty of a government to protect itself without regard to any poor and degraded class. As one of a down-trodden race——

"Sit down, sir," said the Chairman. "No one here has said anything like what you say and nobody here looks down upon your race. You have no right to introduce that subject."

Mrs. Drake was next introduced. She said:

I am sure every man and woman here present appreciates the President's motive in calling this meeting. It is because he wishes to offer to every man and woman the opportunity to obtain salvation. Do we know what salvation is? It is the enlarged life—the pure and clean life which we are all entitled to live. There are many saloonkeepers here, and I am glad to see them. Perhaps in time even saloonkeepers may find salvation and resolve no more to sell the poison that ruins men and leaves women and children to starve. We have many philanthrophists in our city. But I want to ask what kind of philanthropy it is that donates tens of thousands of dollars to public purposes and cuts down the earnings of his wage-women to $3 a week. A few days ago I met a little boy employed in a hotel whose wages were docked a quarter for taking a piece of refuse meat from a plate he had carried from the dining-room. Another, a bell boy, was docked a quarter for turning on a little steam to warm himself. And the man that docked his wages is a deacon in his church. As long as there is weeping and wailing of hungry children the goodness of Christ can never be known.

Civic Confederation Proposed.

"I wish to offer the following resolution," said W. C. Pomeroy, coming to the front of the stage.

"Read it!" shouted the audience.

"Resolved," said Pomeroy, "that a committee of twenty-one be appointed to organize a civic confederation of Chicago."

A dozen seconds came from the house. The Rev. Dr. Taylor secured the attention of the audience and suggested that the resolution be amended so that a committee of five could be appointed by the meeting and that they choose the committee of twenty-one. The amendment was accepted. The first nomination was that of L. T. O'Brien to represent labor. Prof. Bemis of the Chicago University was selected to represent education, T. W. Harvey to represent commerce, the Rev. Dr. Thomas religion, and Miss Jane Addams of Hull House women. Some one then suggested that the resolution be again changed so as to introduce Mr. Stead's name, but Mr. Stead objected and suggested that the following be the form of the resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the formation of a civic confederation is feasible and practical, and that a committee of twenty-one be selected as an Organization committee, and that this committee be selected by the Committee of Five already selected.

This was put to the audience for approval and passed with about 3 dissenting votes. Mr. Stead than said: "We will close this meeting by singing your national hymn, 'America.'"

After the singing of the hymn Mr. Stead came to the front of the platform and said:

"This may be the last time my voice will ever be heard in Chicago, and before I go I want to thank you most heartily for the welcome you have given me and the opportunity to speak for God and his Christ."

An old deaf man in the front row, who had one end of a hearing tube thrust up at the speakers during the whole evening, at the conclusion of the meeting, when the Doxology had been said, proposed a vote of thanks to Editor Stead. He asked that all who were in favor of it should say "aye," and a roar of "aye" that began at the stage rolled out to the end of the hall and through the entrance. It was taken up by those already on the street, and although they could only have a vague idea of the nature of the vote it was asked to affirm it was given cordially.

The meeting was then adjourned.

EDITORS' OPINIONS OF STEAD'S IDEA.

Various Views of the Londoner by His American Brethren.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—J. B. McCullagh, editor-in-chief of the *Globe-Democrat*, when questioned tonight about the views of American journalism expressed by Editor Stead, formerly of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in today's Chicago Tribune, said:

"Coming from a city which prints the dullest newspapers on earth, Mr. Stead is hardly a competent critic of American newspapers. He was made famous by a publication upon which the *Globe-Democrat* paid special cable rates and then threw away as too indecent to print. He says the American newspapers are too large. They remind him of a bill of fare which he once saw containing 113 items. Was he compelled to eat of each of these items? The American newspaper, especially on Sunday, is a good deal like a bill of fare and is treated as such by the families into which it goes. One member of the family likes one thing, and another likes another, and each takes what he likes. The women read society, fashion, and literature. The men read politics and general news and the boys devour baseball and sporting. In England you would have to buy half a dozen papers to get what you find in this country in one. The English daily paper is predicated on the theory that the chief end of man is politics. Day after day you will find column after column of awfully dull speeches by political lightweights who would be dismissed in five lines in an American newspaper. When Parliament is in session the London papers are filled with it. Possibly the London papers have educated their readers down to such a point of dullness that they read this stuff, but the American papers educated their readers up to the point of wanting only the pith and substance with an occasional debate between big men. If Peffer, Stewart, Allen, and the other silverites had been members of the Lords or Commons a few weeks ago all the London papers would have given them fifty columns a day during the recent session. Variety is the inspiration of American newspapers as monotony is of English newspapers.

"Some of the new ideas suggested by Mr. Stead are chiefly valuable for their absurdity. He would weave current events in the form of a novel and would substitute imagination for fact in the telling. To paraphrase the French General at Balaklava, this might be magnificent, but it would not be history. Mr. Stead says he is partially indebted to Zola for this idea. Zola tried to tell the story of the Franco-Prussian war in a novel, and he succeeded in mixing fact and romance very badly. Throughout his whole work he makes corporals and sub-Lieutenants talk as if they knew the whole plan of the campaign and had been taken into confidence of corps commanders.

"Then he would tell the story of Christ after the manner of a war correspondent, and I fear that the babe of Bethlehem would have fared badly in history as an incident of Shiloh or Vicksburg. On the whole, after a glance at Mr. Stead's interview, I cannot see in him the apostle of a new journalism, but rather the exploiter of a few wild ideas."

Hamblin Favors Thirty-two Pages.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Charles H. Hamblin, editor of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, speaking of Editor Stead's ideas, says: "I do not believe there is a demand in England for blanket sheets. They are in this country the outgrowth of competition. I agree with Mr. Stead when he says the blanket sheets are not read. A thirty-two page paper should be the limit. A newspaper of that size in England would be such an innovation it would attract a great deal of attention and in all probability attain a large circulation. I am presuming that Mr. Stead means by a blanket sheet something larger than a thirty-two page paper. Until the last few years English newspapers put a single-line head over all classes of news matter. Of late they have been running into what we call 'scare heads,' and it will only be a question of time when they adopt the system of 'scare heads' in use in this country. I think every advertisement should be classified as such. American newspapers have carried advertising so far in the direction of trying to conceal it as news that it has become a nuisance to the reader. It is unquestionably true American newspaper proprietors are in the field to make money. This is also true of the English newspaper proprietors. The latter will run a newspaper in the same old rut from generation to generation regardless of the fact whether he adds to his bank account or not. He does it perhaps for the same reason that the average Englishman's highest ambition is to be just what his father was. If the English newspaper proprietor should travel and have his ideas enlarged, he would at once see the necessity of improving his newspaper and incidentally his bank account. Americans are not satisfied to do just what their fathers did. I think a reform in the advertising columns of American newspapers may well be adopted. I should think such a serial as Mr. Stead proposes to run would be similar to the composite stories that Eastern newspapers have been recently publishing, and they are very uninteresting. Women in a newspaper office with very few exceptions are a nuisance. Mr. Stead has evidently not tried them on newspaper work."

John Blanchard Against Blanket-Sheets.

John Blanchard, editor of the Minneapolis *Times*, says: "I have not time to read Mr. Stead's article with the care it deserves. I agree with what he says about our big papers and our flaring and sensational head lines over the most commonplace items of news. Our papers, especially our Sunday papers, are actually monstrosities. They are appalling to the average reader, and merely to glance through them is wearying and disheartening. His idea that the newspaper as a democracy should be the 'chief scepter of power' is largely a mistaken one. In a democracy each individual thinks for himself. The mere ipse dixit of one man or one paper 'don't go.' The newspaper in this country is an educator, but it is not the autocrat of public opinion. It neither originates nor dictates public sentiment. It is useful in molding and directing. Every great movement that has ever started in this country has originated with the people. The press has simply been the medium through which the public sentiment has found expression and made itself effective. The idea that the newspaper should set itself up as the 'uncrowned king' is absurd. If Mr. Stead starts his new daily on that theory he will make it and himself ridiculous. His plan to employ only women upon his paper will make it something of a curiosity and give it a certain notoriety, which may be what Mr. Stead is after. Women are employed on every leading daily newspaper in the United States. But the number of things that women can do well on a great daily is small compared with the things which must be done and which experience has shown men can do best. Many of Mr. Stead's ideas are novel, and, should he embody them in his new paper, there will be nothing in the whole range of the American press that will rank with it in sensationalism.

What G. M. Hitchcock Thinks.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—G. M. Hitchcock, editor of the Omaha *World-Herald*, in speaking of the Stead interview in this morning's Tribune, said: "I have been deeply interested in reading Editor Stead's interview in The Tribune. His criticism of our newspapers hits the weak spots of American journalism unerringly. But I am surprised that he fails to give the great newspapers of America due credit for their achievements and to make recognition of the admittedly good features of our metropolitan press. Stead's own newspaper ideas, as expressed in The Tribune interview, are a strange mixture of brilliant impracticabilities and plausible possibilities. If he starts the paper which he describes he will be wise to wait till he gets to heaven, for it is much too ideal to prosper on earth. It is a condition and not a theory which confronts newspaper publishers, and Mr. Stead's paper would, in my opinion, be a failure because it would attempt to give the people what the editor wanted them to get rather than what they wanted. An ideal newspaper is just as impossible as the ideal man. Editor Stead out-Americans the Americans themselves in the boldness, originality, and ingenuity of his ideas, but he labors under the delusion that editors and publishers make the newspapers of a country, whereas in fact the real architect of the American newspaper is public opinion under whose orders the editor and publisher are merely workmen."

Says Stead Is Sensational.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Horace Rublee, editor of the *Sentinel*, said today: "Stead is always getting up something sensational. I do not admire the man. I saw his interview in The Tribune today, but did not read it."

Pasquale Luvicho Murdered.

Mount Morris, N. Y., Nov. 12.—At South Greigsville last night Pasquale Luvicho, an Italian section-hand on the Lackawanna railroad, was murdered, it is supposed by two Italians who had been around this place for several days, one named Tony and the other Michael Deisoppo. The weapons used were a razor and a three-cornered file. The victim's head was nearly severed from his body. He is supposed to have had from $1,000 to $1,500 on his person. The Sheriff of Livingston County offers a reward of $100 for the two men who are supposed to have done the killing.

Poisoned by Sewer Gas.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 12.—Four cases of sewer gas poisoning have been successfully treated at the Mercy Hospital within three weeks. They are the only cases of the kind known to medical science. The victims were Mrs. John Schommborn, her daughter, and two sons.

Hood's
Permanently Cures

Because it reaches the seat of disease in the blood. By purifying, vitalizing, and enriching the blood it expels every taint of Scrofula, Catarrh, Malaria, etc., and so renovates and strengthens the vital fluid, and through it the whole system, as to enable it to throw off future attacks of disease. Be sure to get Hood's, and only Hood's, because

HOOD'S
Sarsaparilla
CURES

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion. Try a box. 25c.

LEGACY IS A LAWSUIT

PINKERTONS SUE GENEVA EX-OFFICIALS ON AN ARSON CASE.

Ex-Mayor Hogan and Ex-Alderman Wrate, the Defendants in an Action That Revives Some Stirring Scenes of a Year Ago—Attempted Fraud in a Land Deal at Kansas City—Valuable Collections for Milwaukee's Museum Secured at the World's Fair—Northwest News.

GENEVA, Ill., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The legacy left to ex-Mayor Dennis Hogan and ex-Ald. F. S. Wrate for their active participation in the apprehension of the incendiary of the Wrate Block is a lawsuit against them both for the services of a Pinkerton detective in ferreting out the crime.

On the night of Feb. 23, 1892, a fire occurred in the Wrate Block in this city. The block was occupied by the *Republican* office, the dry goods store of William Amery, and a saloon. That it was of incendiary origin nobody doubted, and for days each person on the street had his individual opinion. Finally a man appeared who began to make inquiries and he was at once set down as a detective. Through his talk suspicion was cast on nearly everybody who resided or did business in the block. Finally an arrest was made, it was F. E. Trautman, the local editor of the *Republican*. The warrant was sworn to by F. S. Wrate, Alderman and owner of the burned building. Trautman was arrested in Aurora while in the transaction of business, but was promptly bailed out and came home the same evening. Feeling ran high until the day of the preliminary examination when Trautman was discharged from custody without making a defense.

About this time a mysterious stranger appeared in the county jail; he had money to buy extra meals, tobacco, and whisky. About the same time rumors began to float around about Mayor Dennis Hogan having been fleeced out of a sum of money by a man claiming to represent his agent. When asked about it Hogan said it was true, but that he recovered the money. All this time nothing was known as to who sent the detective here, but it was generally supposed that Wrate did it on his personal responsibility.

The detective said that he did not order the arrest nor even recommend it. It finally became known that four of the Aldermen held a secret meeting at the bank and recommended that a detective be hired to investigate the cause of the fire. Armed with this apparent authority Mayor Hogan went to Chicago and had a man sent here from the Pinkerton agency. It was soon known that the man in jail was a confederate, put there to pump the victim. Their hopes were blasted for the victim never came.

Interested parties then began to inquire on what charge or through what legal process the man got into the jail. Justice Gahan's docket at Elgin was searched and a charge was found, sworn to by ex-Mayor D. J. Hogan, charging the man with obtaining money under false pretenses. After the collapse of the suit against Trautman it began to worry the originators how to get the confederate out of jail, but it was done, and just how is even yet a matter of conjecture.

Ex-Mayor Hogan had just been made one of the chief lieutenants of John P. Altgeld, then striving for the nomination for Governor, and was a member of the Executive committee of the Democratic State Central committee, consequently it was with great reluctance that he would talk about the affair. To admit that he had perjured himself by swearing to an affidavit that he knew to be false was a serious thing. He explained matters by saying he was "hurrahed" into it by Wrate, Pinkerton, and the rest.

Eighteen months passed and Hogan has passed out of the Mayor's chair and Wrate from the Alderman's bench. Possibly thinking that a bill against the City of Geneva was good any time it was presented the Pinkertons made no claim for the services until last July, when it was sent to the Common Council with the statement that Hogan said it would be paid at that time. The old records were searched, but no meeting could be found that authorized the hiring or paying of the detective. Suit was commenced, but withdrawn when the facts became known.

This week's papers were sent to Justice West from Col. Dan Munn, an attorney for the Pinkertons, to commence suit against Messrs. Hogan and Wrate for $179 and saying that Hogan guaranteed the bill. It is now known that Hogan went to the Pinkerton office and told them to send the man. Wrate made frequent trips to Chicago and all the time the idea was carried that the work was being done for the City of Geneva. The suit will be called Nov. 18. Wrate says he has a letter that will release him from all responsibility and Hogan claims that Wrate should pay the bill.

ATTEMPTS FRAUD IN A LAND DEAL.

Trades Property in Minneapolis for Which He Had No Right.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12.—George S. Jones, who claims to hail from Minneapolis, Minn., was arrested here yesterday charged with committing a bold land swindle. Mr. Jones came here a few days ago and becoming acquainted with Charles B. Johnson, offered to trade a piece of improved property in Fourth street, near Fifth avenue, Minneapolis, for Mr. Johnson's lot of fifty feet on Minnesota avenue, Kansas City, Kas., and sixty-five acres of land near Liberty Landing, Mo. The trade was closed and Johnson gave deed to his property, taking mining stock alleged to be worth $18,000 as security for Jones' good faith in the trade. Then Jones at once set about to trade the lot he had secured from Johnson for the new Alliance Hotel, owned by Mrs. King. In the meantime Johnson went to Minneapolis to inspect the property he had secured from Jones, and found that it belonged to an aged widow there, and that Jones had no title to it. He returned and had Jones arrested just as the latter was closing his trade with Mrs. King. Jones denies any attempt at fraud, and says he "guesses" his deed to the Minneapolis property was never put on record. He is locked up in the police station at Kansas City, Kas.

Some weeks ago the Barbers' Union of this city, acting under a recent decision of the Court of Appeals that shaving was not a necessity, decided to close all shops Sunday. It succeeded. Then the Grocers' Association tried it with fair success. Finally the local religious societies caught the fever and started a crusade against Sunday saloons. Their first active step was taken today, when a committee of eight from different organizations began a tour of investigation to secure evidence. The facts will be presented to the Board of Police Commissioners. If that body does not act the reformers will themselves swear out warrants and prosecute. A local morning newspaper sent a reporter with each committeeman on his rounds today. Many amusing incidents occurred, but the investigators do not lack for evidence of Sabbath violators. In one instance the President of the Baptist Young People Society was about to enter a tough saloon on the levee, when he heard a barkeeper threaten to break a customer's head for delay in paying for a drink. The investigator immediately found he was pressed for time and departed. In some instances the amateur detectives took it for granted that a card on the front door announcing that "This saloon is closed" told the truth and failed to investigate further. One or two of the committeemen went so far as to order beer and drink it, others contented themselves with watching others. In no instance did they make themselves known to the saloon-men.

FOR THE MILWAUKEE MUSEUM.

Valuable Collections Secured at the Fair by Custodian Neherling.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Custodian Neherling of the Public Museum has returned from Chicago. Four cases containing groups of otter, red foxes, badgers, and skunks have been secured and are now on exhibition in the Museum annex. Other acquisitions are a collection of pottery taken from a mound in Arkansas, consisting of 125 pieces, many unique, and the best part of an exhibit of birds from the United States of Colombia, for which the Colombian Government paid a collector $10,000. In addition 225 bird skins, a number of mammal skins, and ethnological specimens from British Guiana have been secured for the museum.

A 2-year-old child of George Buechner of the town of Granville, whose family is afflicted with trichniasis, is not expected to live. The mother, who died from the disease last week, held this child on her lap during the meal and she fed the child from the same plateful of meat from which she was eating.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals was occupied yesterday with the case of the Edison General Electric company against the Electric Manufacturing company of Chicago. The case is an appeal from a decision of Judge Seaman enjoining the Oconto company from manufacturing incandescent lights.

People who propose to take stock in the re-organized Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank want John L. Mitchell and John Johnston to replace $400,000 of bad assets with good collateral. Unless this is done the bank is not likely to resume.

The War Department has notified the Captains of its recruiting stations to receive only a limited number of new recruits. Since the hard times began the number of applications at the stations in all parts of the country have increased to such an extent that the regular army now numbers nearly the limit allowed by the law. The only men that are now accepted at the local stations are soldiers who want to reënlist.

POSSE SEARCHING FOR THE ROBBERS

George Thorpe Sr., Whom They Shot, Is Likely to Die.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—In spite of the positive information sent out from El Paso last night of the death of George Thorpe Sr. he still lives, though there is not the slightest hope of his recovery. The bullet of the robber went clear through his right lung and his friends and family are momentarily awaiting his death. In spite of the inclement weather the villagers were out early to relieve those who had conducted the search for the two murderous robbers all through the night.

Mr. Thorpe is a member of the firm of Thorpe & Sons, hardware dealers, and at 9:30 entered the East Ward meat market to purchase some meat. He had a few minutes to spare and seating himself began reading. It was only a few minutes until the two robbers, both of them masked, entered and made a demand of Mr. Summers that he throw up his hands. This he did, but Mr. Thorpe did not understand what was said. He looked up from his paper for a moment only, smiled at the villians, and went on with his reading. Brief as was this part of the transation Mr. Summers embraced it to make his escape in safety through the rear door. Hardly had he disappeared from sight when a pistol shot was heard and the dozens of bystanders who were on the streets in the immediate vicinity arrived in time to see Thorpe fall to the floor. The robbers had by this time made their escape through the Bates lumber yard and nothing has been heard from them since midnight, at which time they were seen near Kappa on their way south. In their flight through El Paso they passed several people, but were not in the least interfered with.

Mr. Thorpe, in spite of their disguise, declares that he can identify them, and on the imperfect description he has furnished posses are scouring Woodford County. The robbers got a good start from the fact that it was fully an hour before the El Paso people made any effort to effect a capture. The feeling is deep and there is great indignation over the shooting, which was unprovoked, and the only motive for which was robbery. Two suspects were arrested near Panola, but were subsequently released, and slowly the posses are returning tonight with no tidings.

STRANGE RELICS IN THE STREETS.

Remains of Mound Builders or Indians Found at Sheboygan, Wis.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The reported discovery of copper on the street of Sheboygan turns out to be something more interesting if not so rich. Further search revealed human bones and all sorts of curious copper utensils and ornaments, including spears, hatchets, battle-axes, and neck ornaments. Several whole skulls were unearthed, and under the chin of one of them was a copper neckband, which was undoubtedly used as an ornament. The spear heads are diamond-shaped, and those who know say they prove beyond a doubt that the remains are those of Mound Builders. Others say they are Indians. The copper is of the quality found on the shores of Lake Superior, and in some cases the skulls contain full sets of teeth.

TABLES TURNED ON THE ROBBERS.

Proprietor Ready for Them at Albany, Ind., with a Brace of Revolvers.

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—John Leafgreen of Albany, Ind., near Muncie, heard that a plan had been made to raid his store. Armed with a pair of revolvers he slept in the place. Early yesterday morning he was awakened by the robbers chopping a hole in the side of his building. Presently a man's legs showed in the hole. Leafgreen began firing and the fellow howled with pain. His companions pulled him out and returned a volley through the barred window. Leafgreen slipped out a back door and surprised the thieves by opening fire with both guns. The marauders fled, thinking a posse was after them. A great deal of blood is all that could be found. The men had vehicles in readiness.

ALLEGED MURDERER HANGS HIMSELF

Andrew Johnson Dies at Grantsburg, Wis., but Leaves No Confession.

GRANTSBURG, Wis., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Andrew Johnson, who was in jail here accused of the murder of William Sullivan at the Town of Rusk Nov. 4, committed suicide this afternoon by hanging himself. He took a broomstick and placed it across the ventilator in his cell, tied one end of a pillow-case to it, made the other end fast to a rope that he had fastened about his neck, then stepped off his bunk and slowly strangled to death. The Sheriff found him when he went to take him his supper a little before 6 o'clock. The coroner was called to view the remains and decided that an inquest was not necessary. A thorough search was made for a written statement from him confessing the crime but none was found. Johnson was about 40 years of age and single.

FARMER A VICTIM OF AN OLD GAME.

Draws Out $5,000 to Win That Amount and Is Robbed and Perhaps Killed.

LIMA, O., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—A man drove up to the residence of Andrew Bright, a rich farmer, today and said he was looking for a farm to buy. Bright told him he could have his. The stranger decided to take the land, and as they were driving to the Town of Troy they met a stranger who introduced a new game of cards. They got Farmer Bright interested in the game and he won $5,000, but he could not get it until he showed that he was worth that amount. He went to the town and drew the money, which the strangers took away from him, and after beating him into insensibility left. The farmer may die.

Ends His Long Railway Service.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Cullen M. Stanton, Division Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio railway, with headquarters in this city, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Dec. 1. Mr. Stanton entered the railway service June 1, 1864, as a telegraph operator, and has filled successfully the position of telegraph operator, station agent, superintendent of telegraph, paymaster, General Freight and Ticket Agent, and Division Superintendent for twenty-three years. Prior to Nov. 1 he was in the service of the Ohio and Mississippi railway, five years as General Freight and Ticket Agent of the Springfield Division and eighteen years as Superintendent of the Illinois Division.

Sunday-School Convention at Fairbury.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—A successful Sunday-school convention was held in the Presbyterian Church here today. Addresses and papers were delivered by Prof. E. Bangs, the Revs. J. W. Porter, L. F. Cullom, S. F. Sharpless, and W. L. Riley; Misses Edna Lynn, Margaret Maloney, and Goldie Cook; H. F. Beers, S. Olney, and C. A. Windle, and Mrs. J. W. Porter. The following officers were chosen: President, John W. Beers; Vice-President, Charles W. Neitz; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles W. Keck.

Converse Land Company Property Sold.

WABASH, Ind., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The Converse Land and Improvement company, of which Russell B. Harrison was a leading stockholder, has disposed of all its lands and lots at Converse to S. G. Tucker for $30,000. The company was organized two years ago to boom the city, and the enterprise flourished until the panic struck the gas belt, since which time it has been a losing venture, from which the stockholders wanted to get out. Mr. Tucker does not state what he will do with his acquisition.

Criminals Wanted in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld today issued a requisition on the Governor of Indiana for the extradition of Abe Hampton alias Samuel Kelley, alias Thomas Welsh, wanted in Clay County this State for obtaining property under false pretenses and in custody in Tippecanoe County, Ind. There was issued also a requisition on the Governor of Wisconsin for Frank Pulka, wanted in Chicago for burglary and under arrest at Edgerton, Wis.

Indians Slaughtering Deer and Antelope.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The people of western South Dakota are protesting against the wholesale destruction of deer and antelope in that section by the Indians from the agencies, who are out at all times on agency passes. A party of about 200 Indians passed through Edgemont, Fall River County, the other day on their return from a hunting expedition in the mountains. They boasted of having killed 700 deer and antelope, besides other wild game. The whites claim that the Indian agents are doing absolutely nothing to stop this fearful slaughter of game, and, while the white settlers are prohibited by law from killing deer and antelope even for their own use, the beef-fed Indians are permitted to kill all they want and more too.

Found Dead After Living a Century.

LIBERTY, Ind., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Frank Knox, an old ex-slave, who has been a barber in this place for a great many years, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. He claimed to be over 100 years of age. The old man had accumulated a large sum of money, but this could not be found on the premises, and it is feared he came to his death by foul means. The Coroner is investigating the case.

New Charge for Pastor Barr.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The Rev. Thomas Barr, formerly of Racine, Wis., was compelled to resign last spring as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, this city, owing to opposition. This morning he announced his acceptance of the pastorate of the First Congregational Church, the wealthiest congregation in the city. A Detroit Presbyterian church had also called him.

World's Fair Steamers to Serve as Ferries.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—A fleet of World's Fair steamers, eight in number, passed through the Illinois and Michigan canal here this evening en route to New Orleans to take places as ferries during the winter. They are the New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, Portland, Providence, Washington, and Richmond. E. R. Meeker is owner, with the well-known lake captain, William Ely, in command.

Killed by His Own Rifle by Accident.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Claude Holley, ex-Deputy County Treasurer, while hunting with Elliott Barnes this afternoon about five miles from the city, was killed by an accidental discharge of his own rifle. He bled to death before his companion could obtain assistance. He leaves a widow and a child. His mother was one of the World's Fair Commissioners from North Dakota.

L. E. Eggleston Arrested for Forgery.

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—L. E. Eggleston is in jail here under $1,000 bonds for forgery committed Saturday. He secured money on several forged checks on the firm of Craig & Davis at the Galesburg National Bank and in one hour was in jail. Eggleston is respectably connected and was soon to be married at Kewanee.

Despondency Causes Suicide.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Axel Olson, about 35 years of age and unmarried, committed suicide by shooting himself last night in a saloon on Broadway. Olson had been staying at the Denmark Hotel for some time past, and on account of sickness had been very despondent.

Hangs Herself in a Barn.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Mrs. Maggie Mobley committed suicide last evening by hanging. She had recently married Charles Mobley, having learned to know him through a newspaper advertisement. The union was an unhappy one and she sought death in the barn of Joseph Berney.

Street Car Cash Box Robbed.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—A street car upon the Algona street line was robbed yesterday at the noon hour. The glass face of the cash box was cut out and the fares, amounting to several dollars, were taken. There is no clew to the thief.

Flour Output at Superior, Wis.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Nov. 12.—The flour output for the week ending last night was 57,361 barrels; shipments, 40,819 barrels. Receipts of wheat for week, 3,160 cars. The Barclay Manufacturing company has decided to build its eighth flouring mill in Superior; capacity, 1,200 barrels.

First Departure from Home in 60 Years.

PORTLAND, Ind., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—A. J. Bittle is a prosperous farmer living a few miles north of this city. He was born and raised in Jay County and has never been out of its limits until yesterday, when he went to visit relatives at Celina, O. Bittle is over 60 years of age.

Epidemic Spreads at Grantsburg, Wis.

GRANTSBURG, Wis., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Three more deaths have occurred at this place from the epidemic. The citizens are alarmed, and immediate steps will be taken to investigate the disease and prevent its spreading.

Northwest Notes.

The report from Muncie, Ind., stating that the Citizens' National Bank there had resumed business is declared untrue.

Moses Holstlaw, whose mind became unbalanced by reading trashy literature, was adjudged insane at Virginia, Ill.

The Adjutant-General has ordered an election to be held in Chicago Monday, Nov. 20, for Colonel of the Third Infantry.

Clifton Carr, 14 years old, while racing down hill at Lafayette, Ind., stumbled and fell, breaking his neck and dying instantly.

The Wolf Lake distilling company at Hammond, Ind., has opened its plant after a shut down of four months. The capacity is 3,000 bushels a day.

Insurance men at Cincinnati, O., are meeting with such opposition in enforcing the Niagara Falls decision reducing commission rates that it will probably be abandoned.

Attorney-General Moloney holds in an official opinion that one person cannot legally hold both offices of Secretary and Treasurer of a Building and Loan Association.

Dr. J. L. Wilcox, internal revenue collector at Decatur, Ill., has appointed these Democrats to office: E. D. Bowen, gauger; George W. Ehrhart and Gus Lebhart, storekeepers.

The claims of the Chicago man to be a brother of George Dawson, the Englishman who was killed in the recent wreck at Battle Creek, Mich., have been found satisfactory by the officials.

Vice-President and Mrs. Stevenson have left Bloomington, Ill., for Louisville, Ky., to attend the funeral of Mrs. Stevenson's half-brother, Maj. J. Fry Lawrence, who died suddenly Saturday. They will be absent from home three or four days.

Fred Crafton, who murdered Mabel Swartz in 1891 at Des Moines, Ia., and who has served twenty months of a fifteen-year sentence, will have only one year more to serve. The Judge changed the sentence Saturday on the decision of the Supreme Court that the evidence indicated only manslaughter. The prisoner was brought back and so pleaded and received his new sentence.

The Quest of the Impossible.

Listen, maids and matrons, to a piteous tale of woe.
Produce your dainty kerchiefs, for your tears are bound to flow.
I'm a bachelor of 35, and a millionaire beside;
But for some unhappy reason I've never found a bride.

I don't think that I'm bad-looking and I know my heart is kind,
But the sort of girl I want to wed is the sort I never find.
The pretty girls are plenty and the clever ones not few,
But to the girl who'd just suit me it's hard to get a clew.

Perhaps you think I'm finicky and very hard to suit;
Likewise you may imagine that I'm more or less a brute.
But the case is really simple, and I think you'll soon admit
That the trouble rests with nature and I'm not to blame a bit.

I've roamed from Vassar College to the plains of Kalamazoo;
I've searched all over Boston and Kansas City, too;
I've sat out dances many with New York's patrician belles;
I've been in San Francisco, where the miner's heiress dwells.

In New Orleans and in Denver, in Chicago and Detroit,
In Skowhegan and St. Louis, in Cincinnati and Beloit;
All over this vast country I've been on boats and trains,
But I've never found a pretty girl who had an ounce of brains.

—*Life.*

More Important.

Fond Father—"Mr. Meanitall has asked me for your hand. Do you want to accept him? He says his adoration for you is unlimited."

Dutiful Daughter—"Very good, papa; but how is his credit?"—*New York Herald.*

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE Art Supplements in portfolio form are ready and for sale in THE TRIBUNE counting-room. Price, 50 cents per part.

FOR THE BIG CANAL.

DRAINAGE TRUSTEES WIN OVER OBJECTING RIVER FOLK.

Members of the Board Express Great Satisfaction with Their Journey Down the Line of the Great Drain—Surprised at the Splendid Natural Facilities—Various Streams Tributary and Their Character—The Dams and Their Cost and Dimensions—Canal Commissioners Favorable.

The Drainage Board returned from its voyage down the Illinois River to the Mississippi well pleased. The impressions of the members follow:

President Wenter—It has served to bring us closer to the people of the valley. We have met the officials of the various river towns, conferred with them as to the canal, explained the progress we have made, and placed ourselves in better position for more effective and prompt work in the future.

Trustee Boldenweck—It was an eye-opener to the members of the board. All the members had not heretofore been down the river. The stream is much larger than we had anticipated and much more easily susceptible of being built into a ship canal.

Dr. Gilmore—We found the people of the valley were unitedly in favor of a ship canal, that their interests were identical with those of Chicago people, and that they were warmly favorable to any plan that would dispose of the sewage and furnish a commercial highway. The trip will prove of much benefit, as it makes the people of common interests acquainted and brings them in line for future legislation which may be deemed necessary for the common good of all.

Trustee Cooley—The voyage down the river will be a benefit in that it will bring in closer contact the representative men of the various towns and cities whose interests are identical with those of each other and of Chicago. There really is no ground for difference in interests between municipalities from Chicago to Grafton, inclusive, so long as the history and purport of the canal is well understood. This trip has done much to explain the enterprise. Maps and drawings have been shown, explained, and distributed all along the line. It has also extended the acquaintance between the people of the various towns and brought them together. Many erroneous ideas were swept away and the canal was placed in its proper light before the people of the valley.

Great Commercial Highway.

Trustee Eckhart—The trip has accomplished much in familiarizing us with the river and its possibilities. It is capable of being made into a commercial highway at much less expense than is ordinarily believed. The trip extended the acquaintance among the townsmen of the places, the interests of which are one, in this great enterprise, and will do good in that line. The interest in the project is warm all along the river and its support will be ardent, for the consummation of the plan will restore a deserted river to a busy commercial highway.

Trustee Altpeter—We met the representative men of the river towns, explained the progress being made, and the intentions for the future of the board, and were very warmly received. They are in sympathy with the work and the trip has done much good. The objections to the work, after our explanations, were swept away. The people were surprised at the work we have already done on the canal. We were surprised at the magnitude of the Illinois River and the ease with which it can be transformed into a great waterway.

Joseph Donnersberger, Right-of-Way Agent for the board—The voyage has done good. It has brought officials of towns and cities all along the stream closer together. They have discussed the problems carefully and at considerable length. Objections have been met and answered. It opens the way for more easy and effective work hereafter between towns the interests of which are identical.

Attorney of the Board O. N. Carter—The voyage has acquainted the lower Illinois River people with the Chicagoans, the plans and progress of the work. It has disarmed them of groundless prejudices and opened the way for united work hereafter, and on that account will prove of great value.

Tributaries of the Illinois.

The tributaries which flow into the Illinois River, all of which will cut a figure in the matter of the canal before the great work is completed, are as follows:

The Du Page River flows in at Channehan. It flows through a farming country and carries but little sewage.

The Kankakee River rises in the Indiana swamps and flows through the Cities of Kankakee and Wilmington. It is impure, the most so of any of the tributaries. Much of its impurity is from the Indiana swamps. It throws but little sediment.

The Fox River rises near Fox Lake, Wis., and empties into the Illinois at Ottawa. The Yorkville paper mills, Aurora, Batavia, and Geneva are located on it. It is purer at Ottawa than the Kankakee. It is not so closely settled along its banks, but its flow is more rapid. It throws little sediment. Its flow is over rocks and through sand.

The Desplaines River rises in Southeast Wisconsin. The towns along its banks are small but numerous. There is considerable sewage. The waters of the Desplaines are not so impure as those of the Kankakee. In the 100 miles from Lake Michigan to Utica—the Upper Illinois—the fall of the river is 145 feet; from Utica to the mouth of the Illinois, 230 miles, 29 feet.

The Vermilion River rises in the southeast part of Livingston County. The Cities of Pontiac and Streator are located on it. There is but little sewage. There is not much sediment thrown. This stream flows in above Peru.

The Little Vermillion rises in the northwestern part of La Salle County, flows through farming lands, and deposits considerable sediment.

Bureau Creek rises in Lee County, courses through a farming country, has no sewage, but considerable sediment. The dam at Henry receives the sediment of the Upper Illinois and of all tributary streams to this point.

Big Sandy Creek has no large towns on it. It splits into a delta and flows in at the Henry dam. Above the dam its output is filled with sediment, below it overflows and destroys the bottom lands.

Crow Creek throws a great deal of sediment. There are no large towns on its banks and no sewage in it.

Kickapoo Creek flows into the Illinois a mile below Peoria. No large towns line its banks. It deposits heavy shoals of sediment, but has no sewage.

The Macinaw Creek rises in the eastern part of McLean County and empties into the Illinois four miles below Pekin. It is quite a large stream and deposits a great deal of sediment.

Spoon River rises in the north part of Stark County, empties into the Illinois opposite Havana, has no large towns, and but little sewage. It is one of the largest sediment-throwing streams in Lower Illinois. During the flood of 1892 it threw two feet of sediment clear across the main channel of the Illinois for a mile and a half up and down the stream at Havana. This sediment is half sand and half silt.

Envy of the Campaign Orator.

The Sangamon River, the largest tributary of the Illinois, rises in Champaign County. There stands on its banks Decatur, Springfield, Petersburg, and Chandlerville. It throws no sewage, but a large quantity of sediment enters the Illinois through an enormous delta covering twenty-three square miles. It has many mouths. The upper corner of the mouth is at the Sangamon Isle, the lower at Beardstown. The width of is mouth on the Illinois River is ten miles. It is the envy of the campaign orator. Think of it! A mouth ten miles wide. The sediment deposited is mainly over this delta. In 1892 it deposited an average of five inches deep of sediment all over the entire twenty-three square miles.

Sugar Creek is comparatively short, but is one of the greatest sediment producing streams on the Illinois. It is twenty-five miles long. The Village of Vermont stands on it. Between 1890 and 1892 this stream filled the entire boating channel of the Illinois with five and a half feet sediment of pure sand.

Crane Creek is short but a mudthrower. It threw in 1892 twenty inches of sediment over a half section of land, besides a heavy deposit over an area of 1,200 acres. The stream is but twelve miles long.

Crooked Creek River rises in Hancock and McDonough Counties. The City of Macomb sits on its banks. Its sides are thickly lined with settlements. It rises high at times. The sediment is considerable. Crane and Crooked Creeks enter the Illinois within a few rods of each other, about four miles above the La Grange dam. In 1892 the sediment from the two settled on the edges of the boating canal and interfered with navigation.

Fills Its Own Bed.

Indian Creek rises in Morgan and Cass Counties. There are but few towns along it. The sewage is little; the sediment considerable. Its tendency is to fill up in its own bed, overflow the bottom lands, rise, and form a delta.

The Mauvaise Terre Creek rises in the eastern part of Morgan County and flows into the Illinois opposite Valley City. Jacksonville is on this creek. It is not much of a sediment thrower, but has its quota.

Apple Creek rises in Macoupin and Morgan Counties, runs through farming lands, and deposits a huge sediment. The dam at Kempsville backed the water up Apple Creek so as to render it navigable for twelve miles. It deposits much sediment, and the tendency is to drop this sediment between the foothills and the Illinois River and fill its bed. There are large land drainage areas on either side of Apple Creek, a series of which runs parallel with and close to its banks. The deposits of sediment tend to overflow the banks and cover these drainage areas. Levees surround valuable property and the outlets of backed-up waters are permanently stopped. In this way several thousand acres of rich land have been ruined and more are endangered.

Macoupin Creek rises in Montgomery and Macoupin Counties and flows through Hardin. Carlinville stands on this stream. It has considerable sediment, but no sewage. It has assisted in forming Twelve-Mile Island bar and French bar.

The drinking water supply in the cities and towns of the Illinois River are given below:

Splendid artesian water at La Salle, Peru, Hennepin, Henry, Lacon, Chillicothe, Pekin, Havana, Beardstown. Peoria is supplied from a great well sixty feet in diameter and eighty feet deep. In the lower Illinois the towns of Meridosia, Naples, Valley City, Florence, Montezuma, Bedford, and Hardin have surface wells on the second bottoms, the slight rises from the bottom which edges up clear to the river.

To Sweep Away the Sediment.

The construction of the great commercial waterway in connection with the canal contemplates the removal of the dams and locks, then pouring in such a volume of water as will sweep along the sediment now retained by the dams. The dams are four in number:

The dam at Henry was built in 1871 by the State. It is 540 feet long and cost $400,000.

The Copperas Creek Dam, built by the State in 1874 at a cost of $400,000, is 640 feet long.

The La Grange dam, built by the United States Government in 1890 at a cost of $600,000, is 818 feet long.

The dam at Kampsville, completed by the United States Government in September, 1893, at a cost of $625,000, is 1,000 feet long. It appears there was a miscalculation on the part of engineers in the structure of this dam. It was expected that by its erection there would be four feet additional water at the La Grange dam. Instead there were but two inches.

The trip down the Illinois from Peru to Grafton was filled with incidents and interesting scenes.

The Dominican College buildings peeping through the foliage from the hilltops below Peru look like some of the scenes set on the bluffs along the Hudson River.

Seven-year-old Spring Valley, with its three railroads, 6,000 people, and smoking collieries, presented from the steamer a busy sight.

Crab Island, a lonely spot, loomed up, where twenty years ago the Hopkins family was murdered with an ax for purposes of robbery.

The river banks are lined with small houses built for floating. They are habited by families who live there the year around. They subsist by fishing, hunting, trapping, and nutting. The fish of the Illinois is abundant and varied. Millions of ducks and geese and other feathered game abound, and along the river banks hickory nuts and pecans are gathered and shipped by the hundreds of bushels.

Where Hennepin Canal Cuts In.

Near Hennepin was pointed out the place at which the proposed canal that bears its name would cut in and start for Rock Island seventy miles away. It is proposed to have thirty-seven locks in this canal. United States Appraisers have been condemning the land at the Hennepin end. Congress made an appropriation of $500,000 two years ago, a continuing appropriation, and work is being prosecuted under that. The work when completed, it is estimated, will cost $6,000,000.

Near Hennepin protrudes from the water Purriance Island. It was bought thirty years ago by A. T. Purriance, who still owns it. He lived right opposite the island. The thought that it was to be partially cleared and used by picnickers worried him, so he bought it. It stands today as it did thirty years ago, uncultivated, unpicnicked, but fully treed.

There was considerable wit flying about the steamer. On boarding the craft a trustee called out: "Hurry up, gentlemen. Put your initials on a life preserver." On nearing a village some one called: "Has this town a Midway Plaisance?"

It was charged that one night one member of the party tried to flag a star, believing it was a passing steamer. Mayor Hagener of Beardstown, in his speech offering the freedom of the city, promised to put bannisters on the sidewalks, if that would be any aid to land navigation.

Rivermen dislike the canal locks. Their charges are almost prohibitory. The charge is 1½ cents a ton on the boat's tonnage, 1½ cents a thousand pounds on all freight, and 10 cents apiece for all round-trip passengers. On one trip made by the City of Peoria steamer from Peoria to Henry the lockage was $40.

Water above the Copperas Creek dam is State water, below is United States Government water. A steamboatman named Losey, running in State water, was fined by the United States Court for not complying with the inspection laws. He carried the case up and on the ground that if the State could dam the waters and charge toll for running in it the United States had no jurisdiction over it. The case was reversed.

Before the inter-State commerce act came into effect the Rock Island road carried freight from New York through Henry to Peoria for 80 cents a 100 pounds. Then boatmen would receive 20 cents a 100 pounds to bring the goods back to Henry. The new law knocked that all out.

Towns That Are Dying.

Hundreds of old windowless warehouses stand rotting all along the river. Old towns are going to decay. The City of Rome, older than Peoria, with formerly a population of 1,000, has now but 100 population. Little Detroit, once a town of 1,000 population near Peoria, has passed out of existence. Frogs croak, ducks dodge, and hens waddle over its former site. Not a house remains. Fondelac, once a thriving shipping point, has entirely passed away. Moscow, with 400 population in 1848, has passed in its checks. Its old site is a watermelon patch.

It was ascertained in the impromptu discussions that over half the water passing over the Henry dam and in the river at Peoria comes from Lake Michigan.

A waffles, chowder, and sandwich boat which coasted the lake and river during the World's Fair was overtaken at Pekin, floating down stream, touching at all the landings.

Explorer La Salle, in 1680, found the river at Peoria two miles wide. It is one mile in width now. Remains of the Indian village and fortress alluded to by La Salle have been located in the upper part of Peoria.

Wood-choppers' camps on the lower river are picturesque. The workers live in the little floating boats. They haul the logs to the river with ox teams. The wheels on their low wagons are made of sections of logs a foot wide. They form rafts of saplings to float the logs down stream. It is walnut wood they cut.

Kingston furnishes thirty cars of coal a day for Peoria and Pekin, and from Kingston Lake last year 500,000 tons of ice were put up for the St. Louis market.

A romance springs from Dead Maiden's Gulch. A white man loved an Indian maiden. The affection was reciprocated. The maiden's father lay for the lover, shot at him, and the arrow pierced his daughter's heart. The lover killed the haughty chieftain, stole his pony and provender, and escaped. Afterwards he married a rich white girl and lived a long and lazy life.

Hunting and Fishing Club.

Spring Lake, seven miles long, two miles wide, near Pekin, is being inclosed by a company of fishers and hunters, who will soon erect club-houses there. Game getting there is splendid. The club has bought 15,000 acres of land, 5,000 acres covered with water. It has incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. The grounds are all inclosed with fences. Those interested in the club are from Peoria, Decatur, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, St. Louis, Pekin, and Bloomington.

Beardstown, a city of 5,000 population, has not a negro within its limits.

The steamer which bore the trustees down the stream runs as a regular boat from Peoria to Henry, and the day it took the trustees there was posted at all stations a notice announcing the trip, begging the indulgence of patrons and concluding as follows:

> Trusting that the public will not be seriously inconvenienced thereby, and believing what inconvenience may now be incurred will be repaid a thousand fold when we have a 14-foot waterway from the lake to the Mississippi, we are most respectfully, SOL YORK, Master.

The father of Mayor Hagener of Beardstown went to Chicago in the '30s and "found that there were already three carpenters there and no room for any more." So he went on to Beardstown, where there was some demand for mechanics of his trade. Beardstown forty years ago shipped more grain than Chicago. Five hundred car-loads of watermelons are shipped out of Beardstown every season now. They grow in patches as high as forty acres in area. Sweet potatoes are raised in fields of 300 acres in area in some cases.

Canal Commissioners Favorable.

A movement has been sarted by the Illinois and Michigan Canal Commissioners in favor of the new canal and opposed to further development of the dam method of improving the Illinois River by the issuance of the following circular letter, dated Peoria, to the Illinois Congressmen:

> The undersigned desire respectfully to call attention of the Illinois delegation in Congress to the present status of the Illinois River as a navigable stream and to make some suggestions concerning Congressional action in reference thereto. Some years ago in the absence of any apparent prospect of realizing the project of deep-water navigation by the construction of a waterway connecting Lake Michigan, by means of the Illinois and Desplaines Rivers, with the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, the State of Illinois and the National Government adopted the idea of providing a system of slack water navigation, constructing a series of dams along the course of the stream, one being located at Henry, one at Copperas Creek, one at La Grange, and one at Kampsville, the dams at Henry and Copperas Creek having been built by the joint action of the State and National Government, and the last two by the National Government alone. The amount expended in the construction of these dams was about $2,000,000. The results achieved by this method of improving the navigable features of the Illinois River have not proven satisfactory. The dams have caused the sediment and other matter carried by the current to settle in the bed of the stream, thereby rapidly filling up its channel so that while the dams have raised the water line the depth of the stream is no greater now than before their construction. In seasons of low water watercraft drawing more than four feet of water can scarcely navigate.
>
> We desire, therefore, to suggest that no more money should be expended in the construction of dams on the Illinois River, and that the efforts of the National Government should be directed toward deepening the channel of the river especially between the dams. Furthermore it is now clear that all the dams in the river will finally have to be removed. As is well known, the act of the General Assembly of Illinois passed in 1889 providing for the construction of a drainage canal, while primarily intended as a sanitary relief for Chicago, will result as well in creating the preliminary conditions for the final accomplishment of the great waterway project between the lakes and the gulf. This drainage canal now in process of construction will bring to the head waters of the Illinois in the near future 600,000 cubic feet of water per minute. To this immense volume of water the dams will be simply an obstruction. The General Assembly of Illinois, by act of 1889, has already provided for the removal of the dams which are under State control—namely: those at Henry and Copperas Creek—as soon as it will be made necessary by the completion of the drainage canal. Since this action of the General Assembly the National Government has nevertheless expended about $200,000 more upon the dams under its control.
>
> In view of the foregoing we desire to respectfully submit that whatever money is hereafter appropriated by Congress for the improvement of the Illinois River should be expended for the purpose of dredging and deepening the channel of the river, especially with a view of utilizing the increased volume of water that it will eventually receive upon the completion of the drainage canal, and that for such purpose liberal appropriations should be made, and that it would be desirable for Congress to take such action as may be thought best for the final removal of the dams now under control of the National Government from the Illinois River.
>
> ALT. GERDES, President,
> JOHN M. WELCH, Treasurer,
> WILLIAM A. S. GRAHAM, Secretary,
> Board of Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

HOW MR. MEDILL WAS NOMINATED.

Authoritative Statement Regarding a Subject Recently Discussed.

Since the recent death of Mayor Harrison there has been more or less discussion as to the relations which he bore to the convention that nominated Mr. Joseph Medill for Mayor in 1871 and the alleged personal part which he played in securing that nomination. To set this matter at rest THE TRIBUNE prints the following authentic statement of what transpired at that time:

"The convention was held in the old West Side High School Building. Mr. Medill was not present, nor expecting any nomination for anything, but was hard at work in THE TRIBUNE office helping to get in some much-needed machinery when somebody came in and told him he had been nominated for Mayor. He was taken by surprise and hardly credited the report. Presently a big committee came rushing into the office and announced to him what the convention had done, unanimously, they said. He replied that, while thanking the convention for the high honor, it was impracticable to accept it, as the condition of THE TRIBUNE at that time required all his services, and he requested the committee to please return to the convention and notify it of his declination of the nomination. The committee replied that the convention had finished its work and adjourned sine die.

"Mr. Medill remembers that Carter H. Harrison insisted on his accepting the office, expatiated on the high honor of a unanimous nomination by men of both parties, and said the condition of the city was such that it had a moral right to the services of any of its citizens for Mayor at that crisis of its affairs. He was very urgent, but Mr. Medill only agreed to withhold his declination for a couple of days and take that time for reflection before making an announcement. In the next forty-eight hours he was importuned by personal friends and West Side neighbors to accept.

"A large public meeting was held on the West Side not far from the then location of THE TRIBUNE office, and a committee came after Mr. Medill to address it. He went there and made a short speech, saying that under the then charter the powers of the Mayor were so restricted that he did not amount to much more than a figurehead; that the city was run by a lot of boards of irresponsibility, each independent of the Mayor and Council, and created so under various special acts of the Legislature. He further said that he had concluded to accept the Citizens' nomination on the sole condition that at its ensuing session the Legislature should give the City of Chicago an amended charter, placing its several independent boards of irresponsibility under the control of the Mayor and Council, and confering on the Mayor the power of appointment, subject to the Council's approval, and also the power of removal. He proposed to have such a Mayor's bill drawn and sent down to Springfield, and said he would serve the city under its existing powers until the Legislature had acted. If it rejected the bill, then he would feel at liberty to resign the office and step down and out; but if the amended charter bill became a law he would serve as Mayor to the best of his ability. He also said to the meeting that if it was unwilling to accept his candidacy on those terms he would decline the nomination then and there and let the citizens select some one else for Mayor. The crowd shouted their approval of his terms. The press indorsed them, he was elected, and entered upon the duties of the office.

"He appointed Judge Tuley Corporation Counsel and asked him to help draw up an amended charter, or 'Mayor's Bill,' as it came to be called, which was done. The Legislature enacted it into a law, with some slight changes, and Mayor Medill proceeded to act under it.

"This 'Mayor's Bill' of his was made the basis of a general city charter bill for all the cities and villages of the State, which was prepared and enacted shortly after his Mayoralty term expired, and which constitutes in the main the present city charter of Chicago, in the framing of which both Judge Tuley and Mr. Medill were consulted and contributed.

"The foregoing is, in short, the history of Mr. Medill's acceptance of the nomination for the Mayoralty of Chicago in 1871."

BIG RISE OF VALUES IN COLORADO

State Little Hurt by Silver Legislation and Steve Dorsey Explains Why.

"Tuesday's election had a wonderful effec in Colorado," said Steve W. Dorsey at the Grand Pacific yesterday. "In conversation with leading real estate men in Denver Friday before I left they all reported property values as having jumped 25 per cent, as the result of the election, reports notwithstanding. Colorado is as prosperous as any section of the country. It has long since recovered from the silver slump. All the energies and activities in silver mining have been directed to gold mining.

"The Cripple Creek district is an example of what is being done. We are turning out $100,000 of gold a week in that section, and with the completion of the railroads now in course of building we will mine $10,000,000 of gold this coming year, which is one-third of the country's annual output. It is a wonderfully productive field and the ore averages $12 a ton. When it is considered that the Treadville ore averages $3.57 a ton and the company paid $800,000 dividends last year, and that the Homestake with a $2.60 ore divides $600,000 a year, one can get some conception of the region. If Congress don't suspend the coinage of gold we are all right.

"The condition of Colorado was greatly exaggerated at the time the silver mining was suspended. None of the discouraging reports took into consideration the great agricultural resources of the State. Our crops have been immense and profitable, and now that gold mining has taken the place of silver mining Colorado is all right and prospering."

The Advantage.

They met on the street and the lady was so sure she knew him that she stopped and spoke to him.

"I beg your pardon," he said icily, "I think you have the advantage of me; I don't know you."

Then she froze.

"I think not," she replied, "in view of the fact that I know you and you do not know me," and she sailed away as red as a scarlatina.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Her Chief Pleasure Gone.

"Mrs. Guggins is feelin' mighty miserable."

"You don't say so! I thought she was lookin' in illegant health."

"Yes, that's jest it. She's feelin' so well that she can't think of nothin' ter take patent medicines for, an' she jes' sits an' reads the advertisements an' pines."—*Washington Star.*

Mail to your friends THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE Art Supplement Portfolio, the handsomest souvenir of the World's Fair. Each part is complete in itself. First part now ready. Price, 50 cents.

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Lakota Hotel,
American and European Plans,
MICHIGAN-BLVD. AND 30TH-ST.
Absolutely Fireproof

This magnificent Hotel, situated in the most charming residence district of the city, is offering special inducements to permanent guests. Its apartments are large, light, and unusually attractive, its furnishing elegant, and its cuisine and service unsurpassed. Families seeking a delightful home with pleasant surroundings and agreeable associations are cordially invited to inspect the LAKOTA.

LOW RATES ARE THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

A limited number of suites and single rooms, especially suitable for young gentlemen, will be let at especially low rates.
T. D. RHODES, Manager.

THE HYDE PARK,
51st-blvd. and Lake-av.

This old established family hotel is now making arrangements with permanent guests for the winter at attractive rates.

The building is thoroughly fireproof, with all modern improvements, including electric light and steam heat in every room.

Fifty suites, with private baths. From two to six rooms can be had connecting.

The service and cuisine will continue as heretofore, first-class in every particular.

Correspondence or personal inquiries solicited. C. F. MILLIGAN & CO., Proprietors.

THE VENDOME
Cor. Oglesby-av. and Sixty-second-st.

The VENDOME CLUB HOTEL is now open for the reception of permanent guests. This is one of the finest hotels in the city, and is especially adapted as a quiet and comfortable home for families. The building is fireproof, has all modern improvements, and is elegantly furnished throughout. It is located within one square of the elevated and two surface roads, two squares from the Illinois Central, thus giving easy access to all business parts of the city. During the World's Fair the Vendome has entertained only the best class of visitors.

Parties seeking first-class accommodation at reasonable rates will do well to call and see us before locating elsewhere.

THE GROVELAND,
Thirty-first-st. and Groveland-av.

This elegant fire-proof house, charmingly located, overlooking the lake, is now prepared to offer special inducements to permanent guests. Handsomely furnished suites of 4 to 7 rooms, with private hall and bath, especially adapted for families who desire a quiet and pleasant home; also single rooms for gentlemen. Steam heat and electric lights in every apartment. The restaurant is of the highest standard of excellence. W. W. SOMES, Manager.

THE RAINIER,
Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 33d-st.

The Manager of the Rainier wishes to announce that he is now ready to accommodate permanent guests for the winter at prices exceedingly low. The hotel is new and strictly first-class in every respect, with excellent Cafe, and containing all modern conveniences, including electric light, steam heat, hot water, etc. BENJ. F. TOBIN, Mgr.

THE GLENARM HOTEL,
N. E. COR. INDIANA-AV. AND 22D-ST.

American or European plan, offers those who wish to avoid the annoyance and expense of housekeeping this winter newly and handsomely furnished rooms, single and en suite; elevator, steam heat, first-class service; all conveniences. Single room, outside exposure, steam heat, $15 per month. Balance of house correspondingly low. Inspection invited.

KIMBALL HOTEL Centrally located, 262 South Clark-st. Steam heat, electric light, and elevator. Offer better rates for the winter than any down-town hotel. Inspection invited. W. R. BINGHAM & CO.

THE HOTEL SAVOY, TWELFTH and MICHIGAN-AV.
GEO. E. HANNAHS, Manager.
A high-class European Hotel, absolutely fireproof, now making low rates for a few permanent guests.

HOTEL WILLARD, WABASH-AV. and 16TH-ST.
This well-known hotel is now making low rates to permanent guests. Service and cuisine will continue first-class as heretofore. J. Q. SAVAGE, Mgr.

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at THE GENESEE. Niagara Falls forty minutes away.

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AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA.
WINTER RESORT for HEALTH and PLEASURE. Driest Climate in the United States, except points of great altitude in the Rocky Mountains.
HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
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For circular and terms, address B. P. CHATFIELD, Proprietor.

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Kenosha, Wis., Between Chicago and Milwaukee.
New, modern building, with luxurious appointments. Specially recommended as a WINTER RESORT for invalids or those needing rest. HOT-WATER HEATING. Everything first-class.
For illustrated prospectus address N. A. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.
Insane or objectionable cases are not received.

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IN WORK OF MISSIONS.

METHODIST DIVINES TALK OF THE OUTLOOK AND THE NEEDS.

Possibilities of America Discussed by Bishop Newman—Dr. Buckley on the Unity of Nations—The Triumph of Missions, the Captain of Our Salvation, the Task of the Preacher, the Pearl of Great Price, the Church and Its Founder, and Other Subjects Considered.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 12.—This was another field day for the Methodists. For the second successive Sunday and for the last time for many years to come the pulpits of their churches were occupied by Bishops and presiding elders representing in their official capacities every State and Territory of the Union, as well as the foreign field of missions. As a matter of fact the number of available Methodist orators was in excess of the places of worship of that denomination; and so the pastors of the Westminster Presbyterian, the Fourth Baptist, and the Plymouth Congregational Churches, as well as the exhorters of the Young Men's Christian Association, voluntarily abdicated in favor of distinguished representatives of a creed foreign to their own but who are nevertheless their colaborers in the great work of spreading the gospel.

Missions were the general theme of the day, and many of the preachers, while deploring the economy that the general conference had been compelled to enforce, spoke in an optimistic vein of future prospects, insisting that the clouds of financial and commercial depression would soon pass away and that with returning prospects the mission movement would be broadened and enlarged as never before. The collections in all the churches were extremely large. It developed today that the Rev. Dr. J. O. Peck of New York, who yesterday decided to abandon his trip to England and Malaysia in order that he might devote the coming year to the task of raising funds for the mission movement, had sold his residence in New York, stored his furniture and packed his trunks, and that passage had been retained for himself and wife both in New York and London.

Bishop Newman on America's Possibilities.

The central thought of the sermon delivered by Bishop Newman at the Hennepin Avenue M. E. Church before an audience limited only by the capacity of the auditorium was the unequaled position of this country among the nations of the earth and its possibilities for the salvation of all men through its missions. The Bishop said that the boldest thought proposed by Christ was to convert the whole world. He continued:

Around this globe is a belt of power lying between the thirtieth and sixtieth degrees of latitude north. Within this zone of power have been the nations of prominence, both of the past and present—Palestine which gave to the world a Christ, Rome which gave the law, Greece the literature, Germany science and a Luther, England a constitution and its universities, Spain a Columbus, and Italy a Raphael and a Michael Angelo. Within this zone lies America, with a shore line equal to the circumference of the globe, rivers navigable beyond those of other countries, its metallic mountains and prairies of richness unsurpassed. This country is destined to be the paradise of humanity and the temple of Jesus Christ. The best of all nations have come here to enjoy the constitutional rights of liberty, guards must be placed at the gates so that America cannot become an asylum for the ticket-of-leave-man, the brothel of the polygamists, or the hospital for the pauper, but the home for the man with a purpose and that to be an American.

The Bishop concluded with a reference to the missionary work of the Methodist Church than which he said none other had been so successful. After an eloquent preroration he asked from the congregation a contribution to the mission fund of $1,500, which met with a liberal response.

At Plymouth Congregational Church the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, the New York orator and editor, spoke to a large congregation on the unity of the race and that the migration of nations has been controlled by Divine Providence as a means of the spread of Christianity. He said that Darwin had proved that climate, food, and manners would account for all the changes in races, thus unintentionally supporting the gospel. It was impossible for God to determine national migrations and boundaries. The Creator upheld men, churches, denominations, and nations only as they consented to promote his plans. The seeming variations from this principle were not exceptions in reality, but only appeared so upon the surface.

Assured Triumph of Missions.

The assured triumph of missions was the subject of a powerful discourse delivered by the Rev. J. O. Peck of New York at the morning service of the Simpson Church. He said:

Such assurance can be demonstrated from three facts. First, if this be a tremendous problem then there is a tremendous and infinite God behind it to assure it. He has decreed it to come to pass, he has all resources and all time at command to effect it, and has made oath by himself that this shall be done. There is positive assurance. Again, he has made covenant with Christ that the kingdoms of this world shall be given to him. Christ died for the world and sealed this covenant with his blood. Never would God break this covenant with his only begotten son, but he would fulfill it.

In the third place the strength of Christianity assures the triumph. At the beginning the whole Christianity was afloat in an open boat on the Sea of Galilee. From that boat-load of fishermen, without schools or money or a country or a flag behind it, Christianity has marched up through the ages to the magnificent position of today where the Christian nations are the masters of the destinies of the world. This triumph, already won, assures the final and universal conquest of the world. Despite the financial depression that prevails the church will guard itself and arise to meet this emergency so that the banners of Christ shall not have to retreat.

The collection yielded five times the usual contribution on mission Sabbath.

"The Captain of Our Salvation" was the theme of the Rev. Dr. G. B. Wight of New Jersey at the North Church this morning. He said:

All great movements must have a leader. In the Revolutionary War Washington was a great leader. What splendid leadership was seen in the rebellion. Sheridan in the valley turned disaster into victory by his presence. We have a great leader given us by heaven upon whom we may depend. But a leader to be successful must have some essential peculiarities. He must be one with the people whom he would lead. Lincoln and Garfield were great leaders because they came from the people. The great leader came to earth as a man of sorrow and acquainted with grief. But as a leader of souls he must be smiles and hence divine. He endured the sufferings of life and the agonies of death that he might be able to help us. Let us make him our leader.

Practical Realism in Religion.

At the Park Avenue Church the Rev. W. H. Spier, pastor of the Mary W. Palmer Memorial M. E. Church of Detroit, named for the mother of President T. W. Palmer, of the World's Columbian Commission, preached from Romans xii. on the mercies of God. He said:

There has been too much sentimentalism in Christian profession. What is needed is the practical realism of a living sacrifice. Thought, time, money, influence, and self-denial should be joyfully rendered to the cause of the Lord. The world is waiting for this type of Christianity, and whenever any denomination of Christians accepts and practices this Pauline doctrine it will be accepted as the true church of Jesus Christ, and will possess power to conquer this world.

"His Name Shall Be Called Wonderful" was the text selected by the Rev. Dr. Manley S. Hard of Kinston, Pa., at the Forest Heights Church. In the course of his sermon he said:

Christ was "wonderful" in the objects of his consideration. Most men do favors as compensation or in hope of consideration later. Christ came not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance. All hope is gone if the gospel does not win. The political shifts of the late elections will make men change their places. New York commanded Maynard to come down from the bench and sneak home, but Judges and jail-birds will have to accept Jesus if they find pardon now and heaven at last.

Simpson Church, named after the Bishop of that name of Philadelphia memories, which is one of the largest congregations in the city, having a Sunday-school of over 1,000, was filled to overflowing tonight in response to a call for a mass missionary meeting. Bishop Fitzgerald presided and the speakers included the Rev. Ross Taylor, son and colaborer of the Bishop of Africa, and the Rev. J. H. Hargess, presiding elder of the West Philadelphia District. The latter said that even at a time when the financial outlook was anything but fair it was only necessary to have faith and hope and all would be well. Despite existing fears and depressions he was sure that they could hail the twilight of the morning, and of a new earth wherein shall dwell righteousness. The Philadelphia divine rapidly passed in review the mission stations at home and abroad, and appealed for confidence and support in behalf of the work of the church.

Bishop Merrill Talks of Preaching.

Bishop S. M. Merrill of Chicago delivered one of his characteristic sermons at Foss M. E. Church this morning, taking for his text "And they of the circumcision which believed were astonished, as many as came with Peter, because that on the Gentiles also was poured out the gift of the Holy Ghost." He said in substance:

When the words of this text were first used the first gospel sermon ever preached to the Gentiles had occurred, and all that heard the word of God were brought into the kingdom. The object of all preaching is the gift of the Holy Ghost. Ministers often forget this. They ought never to preach a sermon without expecting and believing that the Holy Ghost will be poured out upon the entire congregation. The object of all preaching is the conversion of sinners. We are quite accustomed to look upon the apostolic church as nearly perfect. We regard it as a model to be copied. I do not doubt but that the genuine principles were inculcated into the church at that time. I sometimes believe that there is too much exaltation of this primitive church in our thoughts.

The disciples, good as they were, were still in need of a great deal of instruction, correction, and edification. They were slow to learn—were human and as liable to make mistakes as other men. They needed the divine help, and were kept in the line of Christian propriety only in so far as they were aided by the Holy Ghost. Even after the day of Pentecost they were unable to comprehend and execute that divine command, "Go ye unto all the world and preach the gospel to every living creature." They preached to Jews only, and it was several years before they fully comprehended the import of the command.

Bishop Thomas Bowman occupied the pulpit of the Franklin Avenue Church, taking as his text "The Pearl of Great Price." Incidentally he said that the preacher of the present day, if he is wise, will take advantage of any passing circumstances to make an impression on his hearers.

There are three reasons why the religion of Christ is of paramount importance today. It is the only thing in the universe that provides for man's moral and spiritual wants. It is the only thing that will enable a man to live a rational and happy life. It is the only thing that will prepare a man to do as he ought to do. In the catacombs of Rome the word death does not appear upon the tens of thousands of tombstones of the early Christians. It was "here rests" or "here waits" and "give your soul to God today."

The Church and Its Founder.

The subject of the Christian Church and its founder was dealt with by Bishop Andrews at the First Church. He spoke at length of the church under Constantine and said that the church that has become all-powerful was planned and foreseen by Christ as no conqueror of the world ever planned a dynasty. The universal society formed by the simple Galilean, which was to know no race or color, had marked the centuries by its steady march, and with all its imperfections it was the best thing in the world today.

Bishop Goodsell of San Francisco spoke at the Wesley Church on the word of the Lord. He said that the true glory of a human life was to be possessed of divine energy and to be governed by it. The shame of human life is in dispossessing it by the lower forces of the animal and the secular life. The struggle goes on, the battle is joined, and all men are in the midst of the fray. Some surrender to the unworthy energies, disappear from the struggle, and become pleasure seekers and gold hunters and worshipers of self. Others not only step into the chariot of the Almighty but are helpers in the divine plan. But no one can help. None dare help unless he himself has felt the transforming power, and feeling it he becomes a missionary wherever he is.

WHAT BECOMES OF THAT MISSING DAY?

The Equator Is Humdrum Compared with the Imaginary Line in the Pacific.

Boston *Globe:* A question which has often been asked but rarely answered satisfactorily is, How far would one have to go around the earth, moving east or west, and supposing no time lost in transition, before one would reach the point where today changes into yesterday or tomorrow? Evidently there must be such a point somewhere, for an hour is lost every 15 degrees one goes to the east, and an hour gained every 15 degrees one goes to the west.

To put the question in another way, suppose it is one minute past midnight in Paris the morning of Oct. 1, what day is it at that moment at the antipodes of Paris? Is it Oct. 1 or Sept. 30?

Apparently one can prove that it is either of these days by making an instantaneous journey half way around the earth, either to the east or to the west.

Going east, at the moment the Paris clocks point to a minute past midnight it is approximately 1 o'clock in the morning of Oct. 1 at Vienna, 2 o'clock of the same day at Sebastopol, 3 o'clock at Astrachan, 4 o'clock at Bokhara, 7 o'clock at Saignon, 9 o'clock at Yokohama, 11 o'clock at Pine Island, and noon at Fortune Island—the 1st of October at every point.

On the other hand, going westward one finds that it is 10 o'clock in the evening of Sept. 30 at the Azores Islands, 8 o'clock in the evening at Buenos Ayres, 7 o'clock at New York, 6 o'clock at New Orleans, 3:15 at Mexico City, 1 o'clock in the afternoon near the Aleutian Islands, and noon at Fortune Islands—the date being Sept. 30 in each case.

Thus one has demonstrated that it is noon of Oct. 1 and noon of Sept. 30 at the same place and at the same time.

This would certainly be embarrassing to the good people of Fortune Island, and in order to avoid such complications and relieve well-meaning islanders in the Pacific from mixing up their Saturday and Sunday in hopeless fashion an arbitrary line separating today from yesterday or tomorrow has been agreed upon by the navigators of civilized nations.

This line has been drawn to avoid touching land. No one can be exactly sure of the moment of passing it, but the line runs just east of New Hebrides and the New Caledonian groups and passes near the Marion Islands and the Caroline Islands.

Captains of vessels, judging by the positions of the islands mentioned, can fix the date within a few minutes.

Vessels sailing from west to east on passing this imaginary line simply repeat the day before on their log books, which consequently show two days bearing the same date.

On the other hand ships going in the opposite direction skip the tomorrow and lose a day entirely. In the first case the sailor's get an extra day's pay; in the second place they lose a day's pay.

The conclusions of the whole matter is that when Paris clocks indicate a minute past midnight on Oct. 1 it is Oct. 1 going east as far as the imaginary line just indicated, while it is Sept. 30 going west up to the same line.

Ruled by Scotland.

The British Empire at the present moment may be said to be practically ruled by Scotland, and Lord Rosebery's remark to the effect that wherever the world over there was a good thing there would be "a Scotchman sitting by it," is borne out by the appointment of a Scotch peer to the post of Viceroy of India, the most lucrative office in the gift of the crown. There are no less than six Scotchmen in the Cabinet, and every one of the Australasian colonies is at the present moment under the rule of a Scottish Governor among the most conspicuous being the Earl of Kintore, the Earl of Hopetown, and Sir Robert Duff, while the Governor-General of Canada, the Earl of Aberdeen, is likewise a Scot.

Woman Killed by an Ice Wagon.

An unidentified woman was instantly killed last night at Thirty-second street and Cottage Grove avenue. She was waiting for a car and did not see one of the wagons of the Washington Ice company approaching. She was knocked down and two wheels passed over her. The body was taken to Sigmund's morgue. It is that of a woman 55 years of age, five feet five inches in height, and 140 pounds in weight, gray eyes and hair. The driver of the wagon, Daniel Robinson of No. 3131 La Salle street, and Edward Conley of No. 2922 La Salle street, who was with him, were locked up at the Stanton Avenue Police Station.

Chicago Detective Follows De France.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 11.—Stonewall J. De France left for Kalamazoo this afternoon in charge of Sheriff Vosburg of that place to stand trial for forgery. Andy Rohen, the Chicago detective who has been at the Russell House for a month past waiting for the local authorities to release De France so he could nab him for the Chicago bankers De France swindled, followed his man to Kalamazoo. He has orders to wait at Kalamazoo until he either gets De France, or until the fellow is convicted of his job there.

Senatorial Recreations.

A Senator might have been seen on a certain night this week holding cut-glass lamp shades eight feet above the floor for young women to kick at. Fact is, he was seen. He paid $20 for the fun, but that isn't much when you consider that eight feet is a pretty good kick.—*Washington Capital.*

A Financial Error.

Stingy husband (after moving)—"Do you think, wife, you will like our new quarters?"

Wife—"Any quarters will be acceptable; I haven't seen even a dime for a month."—*Detroit Free Press.*

BLAMES IT ON DEPEW.

BITTER ARRAIGNMENT OF THE GREAT RAILROAD PRESIDENT.

A Correspondent Who Is Evidently a Strong Partisan in His Views Is Inclined to Place Upon the Shoulders of Chicago's Stepson the Reverses Which the Republicans Met With in 1892 and Gives His Reasons at Length for So Thinking.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—An evening paper credits ex-Senator Farwell with the opinion that the late reverses of the Republican party are due to ex-President Harrison's discourtesy to public men during his administration. While this cause may have had an influence in that direction it was certainly not the first or controlling influence that disgusted the masses with so-called Republicanism. Many prominent men concur in the opinion that the first disaffection toward Mr. Harrison and the Republican party manifested itself among good Republicans at the time he was nominated in 1888. The nominating speech was made by Chicago's "adopted" son, Chauncey M. Depew, who at that time had reached the zenith of his fame as a public man. While he was posing as the "farmer's friend" trying to catch the "granger" vote to make him President, he was exerting himself and using his friends among the Republicans to give him the nomination. He soon saw the fallacy of this ambition and abandoned all hope of getting the nomination for himself, and then became the leader of the movement in the convention that resulted in the nomination of Mr. Harrison. It is well known that Mr. Depew represents the largest concentration of railroad interests and aggregation of capital in the United States, and it was important, in fact necessary, that they should have a railroad man in the Presidential chair or one that would do their bidding in administering the laws that had been passed and considered hostile to the interests represented by Mr. Depew.

During the Cleveland administration preceding that of the Harrison the inter-State commerce law was passed, which placed every railroad in the United States under government control. A more popular or necessary measure was never introduced in Congress. It regulated and controlled commerce between States; prohibited discriminations in rates in favor of individuals and localities; it prohibited pooling, granting of rebates, and other pernicious customs that were sapping the life out of commercial and manufacturing industries, building up some and tearing down others by unstable rates, unjust discriminations, and abrogations of contracts on inter-State traffic, which previous to the enactment of this law found the people without remedy, except so far as found in the law of common carriers, which did not reach one case in fifty. The contention on the part of the railroads was that a contract made in Illinois could not be enforced in Massachusetts even under the common carrier law. National legislation was demanded and secured. Its first advocates were Reagan of Texas and Cullom of Illinois. A crude and impracticable bill, known as the Reagan bill, was introduced and passed the House with hardly a dissenting vote, showing as far as could be the popularity of legislation in that direction. Congress at this time had evidently broken loose against the railroads which were usurping and defying the rights of the people, and it alarmed them. The Reagan House bill went to the Senate, where it met a bill introduced in that body by Senator Cullom of Illinois. A compromise bill was prepared by a conference committee, and passed by both Houses and signed by Mr. Cleveland, becoming a law but a short time before his term of office expired. He appointed the Inter-State Commerce Commission, required by the statutes, with Thomas M. Cooley as its Chairman—a fearless, able, and honest chief, fully comprehending the importance of his charge. All of this created grave apprehensions on the part of Mr. Depew and his associates, who had arrayed themselves against the policy of the government and the best interests of the country. They saw at once the importance of having an executive at Washington who would be in sympathy with them, if not under their absolute control. Here is where Mr. Depew got in his finest work. Knowing Mr. Blaine's popularity with the American people and the strength of his possibilities as a Presidential candidate he got up an excursion of railroad magnates consisting of Jay Gould, C. P. Huntington, the Vanderbilts, himself, and a few others and went to Germany to see Mr. Blaine, where he had sought seclusion, and offered him the "princely crown." It was generally understood that Depew & Co. pledged him money, influence, and everything in their gift or power to induce his consent to have his name placed before the convention as the Presidential nominee, provided he would be *their* man. It is in evidence that Mr. Blaine was not in sympathy with the methods or terms upon which they tendered him their support, and which would have doubtless made him President of the United States. Failing with Mr. Blaine, they then struck upon Mr. Harrison of Indiana of the firm of Harrison, Miller & Co., railroad attorneys, Indianapolis, as their man. Mr. Depew here made the effort of his life when he nominated and secured the election of Mr. Harrison to the Presidency.

The handwriting on the wall was plain to many good Republicans that were in and out of the convention; they liked neither the methods or motives that secured this nomination; the dissatisfied ones were in the minority at the polls in 1888, but when Mr. Depew tried at Minneapolis to renominate and afterwards reëlect Mr. Harrison the American people said no.

Mr. Farwell is correct when he says that Mr. Harrison snubbed public men and disregarded the courtesies of his office. It can hardly be assumed that these infractions alone to which one ex-Senator refers, on the part of Mr. Harrison, could have aroused the whole people to such a vehement refusal to reëlect him upon Mr. Depew's indorsement and recommendation.

If the Republican party will adopt such leaders as Chauncey M. Depew they will find that they have made the same mistake that Chicago did when they secured his services as "Adopted Son" to boom the World's Fair. No man did more to make it a failure than he. As an "Adopted Son" he is neither a thoroughbred nor a success. The Fair succeeded without him, and so will any political party. Certainly the Republicans have no further use for him. Notwithstanding all this he has the laugh on Chicago, and although he has been "fired out" of one family circle, he now claims the privilege of being the "stepson." As this member of the family generally gets all of the "lickings" let him stay until he gets tired, but let the country keep an eye upon him—he is "foxy," but he has been sized up by the American people and they don't want him at any price for any job. His influence on the politics or legislation of the country, municipal, State, or national, is like the shadow of the upas tree, poisonous and deadly to everything it touches in the direction of the people's interests. As a private citizen he is affable and harmless, but as a representative of the people and a public man in shaping the affairs of public interest he is unsafe and insincere. Our people want leaders, but they want those that will lead them into a sound, honest government of, for, and by the people, American and Republican at all times and under all circumstances. No Anarchists, rich or poor, are wanted at the head of our government.
BANKER.

A Defense of Capt. Hedberg.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The published reports of the shooting of Capt. Hedberg at Fort Sheridan do grave injustice to the record of a gallant officer. The source of these reports is not difficult to find, but their origin long antedates the recent tragedy. Capt. Hedberg was so unfortunate as to hold a commission in the United States army without having passed through the academy at West Point. The fact that he received a military training in Europe, had rendered valuable services in the late war, and was a good soldier wherever placed could not, with many, atone for his ignorance of West Point etiquette. It must be admitted that he was lacking in diplomacy, very strict in his ideas of discipline, and prone on occasion to express his opinion too freely; but he was kindhearted, generous, manly, and brave.

It was his outspoken honesty, indeed, which led to the malicious prosecution and farcical trial that resulted in his dismissal from the army. This dismissal has been heralded abroad as a stain upon his record, but the fact that he was fully vindicated before reinstatement has been carefully concealed.

A bill for Capt. Hedberg's reinstatement was reported favorably by the House committee of the Forty-eighth Congress, and again by both the House and the Senate committees of the Forty-ninth Congress, when it was passed, but failed to reach the President in time for signature before adjournment. In the next Congress it was again reported, was passed, and signed by the President. In these reports of five committees may be found as full a vindication of Capt. Hedberg as any one could ask. The committees reported that the court-martial had been prejudiced, that its findings were not supported by the evidence, and that the honesty and soldierly qualities of Capt. Hedberg were established beyond a question. Senator Hawley, in reporting the bill, said he had read all the evidence at the court-martial and that the dismissal was an outrage upon a gallant officer. He stated further that five of the officers most active in the prosecution had since been dismissed in disgrace. Returning to the army under these circumstances Capt. Hedberg was met with open hostility or studied avoidance on the part of his fellow-officers and their families. From that day forth he was the victim of petty annoyance, positive insult, and unmitigated lying.

The petty tyranny and base ingratitude attributed to him in recent reports furnish a case in point. Although in his official report of the capsizing of his boat on the lake he warmly praises his rescuers and commends them to the favor of the commanding officer he is reported to have demanded their court-martial for an alleged breach of discipline on that occasion. The men joined in a denial of the slander, but it has been again and again repeated.

Equally groundless are the other charges which form a part of this shameful history of persecution and wrong. Suffering for years under a stigma placed upon him by the government for which he had risked his life and for which he cherished the most ardent affection, scorned and vilified by those who should have defended him as one who had attained his rank by merit and not by chance or favor, it would not have been strange had he retaliated in kind and been the man he was charged with being. Such, however, was not his character.

Death at the hands of a fellow-officer, without cause and without a chance for defense, is the last event in this tragic story. Yet even the grave will not protect him; the slanders of years gone by must needs be revived to justify his enemies. Knowing him to have been maligned while living, believing him to have been honorable, and estimating him in moral worth far above the men who so cruelly pursued him, I cannot permit his memory to be blackened without at least a protest.

Let the grave of a veteran soldier and a loyal American cover his faults and protect his memory.
JAMES H. TELLER.

Canceling the Exposition Certificates.

CHICAGO Nov. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Would not the cancellation of donated Exposition certificates of stock be likely to prove more satisfactory to stockholders if they were stamped "Canceled by donation by —— (owner's name) to the Columbian Museum" instead of simply "canceled?" The owner would then possess a double record of liberality.
B.

REMARKABLE TENNESSEE STORY.

A Man Who Was Shot, Buried, Resurrected, and Is Still Alive.

Shot, buried, resurrected, and still alive. This is the remarkable story of Bob Nickens of Granger County, Tenn. His story as told by himself to a St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* correspondent seems wildly improbable, but appears to be well substantiated and a deeply sunken place on his forehead testifies to the fact that he was shot.

Several years ago the moonshiners were allowed to pursue their illicit operations in the mountain fastnesses unmolested. Every man was involved and no one dared to express an objection or to refuse assistance and coöperation. But some one became bold enough to inform the revenue officers and there were a series of raids during which almost every still in the county was broken up and almost every citizen was taken to Knoxville either as defendant or as witness in one or more cases. Indignation meetings were held and it was resolved to find the informer and put him where he could do no more injury. Suspicion rested upon Nickens, who had not been in the mountains a great while and who had associated but little with the people.

One night a party of men went to his house, and securing him, took him to a "rock house," or cave, where, by the light of pine torches, a trial was had, a doctor acting as principle prosecutor. Instances were shown where he acted unfriendly. Upon one occasion he had even said that moonshining was a dangerous business. The proof was sufficient to satisfy the minds of the men who tried him, and he was sentenced to be shot.

As soon as this conclusion was reached he was taken out and fastened securely to a tree, a board was placed upon the top of his head, and upon this board was lighted a pile of pine twigs, then the men drew lots as to who should act as executioner, the office falling to the doctor, who retreated twenty paces, rifle in hand. Nickens' feelings cannot be described as he stood awaiting the shot which was to deprive him of life. He heard a report, saw a flash of light, felt a burning sensation in his head, and knew no more. A pine shoe box had been brought by the men to serve as a coffin, and in this he was placed and buried in a trench.

That night the doctor, with an eye to profit, stole the body and shipped it to a medical college in Cincinnati, during all of which time the victim was unconscious. Arrived at the college the body was taken to the dissecting-room and laid upon a table, where, for the first time, consciousness returned. Nickens heard one of the students say: "That man is alive; see the blood flow."

Restoratives were applied and in a few hours the man was fully awake. The physicians at the college did everything in their power to nurse him back to health and succeeded so far that after nine years he is as strong and active as at any time of his life.

He went to California, fearing to return to his old home, and is now on his way back for the first time, his wife, with whom he has kept up a constant correspondence and who has cared for their little farm during his long absence, having written him that all of the men who had any part in his being shot have either died or left the country.

Nickens states that he will sell his farm as soon as possible and return to California.

THE ILLINOIS PRESS.

Bloomington *Pantagraph:* So far as heard from Gen. Palmer made no protest against the outrageous course of Altgeld until he saw his own party defeated by it.

Quincy *Whig:* Your uncle W. R. Morrison has not draped his hat in mourning over the downfall of Altgeld. It simply knocks another man out of his Senatorial pathway.

Rockford *Republican:* There is one consolation for Republicans in having Altgeld in the Gubernatorial chair. He disgusts the people so much that it will be harder than ever for any one but a good Republican to be elected Governor hereafter.

Springfield *News:* The so-called Edwards compulsory school law was wrong in this, that it attempted to dictate to private schools; but the Stringer law, so called, of last session is a jumble of words utterly without sense or reason, and so intended to be.

Alton *Telegraph:* Henry Raab, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is a candidate for United States Senator. Raab is one of that numerous crowd of hungry, greedy, and chronic officeseekers who are bred and live in Belleville. There is nothing in the State to which Raab and his followers do not lay claim.

Quincy *Whig:* We have learned to expect nothing else from the Gubernatorial office but expressions of sympathy for criminals, and we are waiting with what patience we can muster until the expiration of the three years and two months which must elapse before we can get a Governor who will not be a disgrace to the State.

Elgin *Every Saturday:* John Altgeld promised to reform the penitentiary. He has done it. He has purged it, by his pardoning power, of over one hundred of its most desperate and dangerous inmates. But what of society? What of the people upon whom he has turned these murderers, Anarchists, and other criminals?

Springfield *Journal:* There ought to be enough difference between Altgeld's majority of over 22,000 last fall and Gary's majority of over 12,000 this fall to make even Gov. Altgeld understand who has been "rebuked" and who has been "vindicated." Whether he understands this or not, all honest men do, and they all glory in the result.

Streator *Free Press:* Henry Raab, the present Superintendent of Public Instruction, is a candidate for Senator to succeed Cullom. Altgeld and Raab are a precious pair to be considering for a moment the bestowal of this high honor upon them. Senatorial dignity would be a skulking creature indeed if it associated with such people.

Streator *Free Press:* If Altgeld could only understand that he is simply the creature of favorable circumstances he would think less of himself. He was nominated for Governor under the impression that it was an empty honor, and as a sop to the Germans. He was afterward elected largely by the Germans who never understood his position upon grave political questions.

Streator *Free Press:* The logic of events points to the nomination of Senator Cullom in the next National Republican convention for President of the United States. He no longer lives in a State too solidly Republican to receive political recognition. It is now in the hands of the enemy, and without it national success is impossible. Senator Cullom is the most conspicuous figure in the political life of the great Prairie State. While voting for unconditional repeal he is favorable to the liberal use of silver and is friendly to the silver States. He is located neither in the golden East nor the silvery West, but in that happy mean wherein the two must meet and shake hands if a purely representative government is to be perpetuated. Twice has he consented to remain in the background while his friends were asking the nomination of some man who was regarded as a political necessity, and twice has it been demonstrated that Mr. Cullom would have been a more popular choice than either. Certainly he will never again stand aside for a Gresham.

Fire Damages of a Day.

ANOKA, Minn.—Loss by yesterday's lumber-yard fire, $70,000; partially insured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Wisconsin Furniture company's warehouse, loss $50,000. Several firemen hurt, and one, John Peralte, died.

CONCORD, N. H.—Phœnix Block, loss $50,000.

Mental Agitation.

"Deah me!" said Willie Wibbles. "This changeable weathah is simply terwible. Evwy time I make up my mind to change my clothes I have to change my mind and let the clothes alone, and it's utterly bewildering!"—*Washington Star.*

A Sporty Olympian.

Freshman—"Vulcan was apparently the only one of the old gods who had anything sporty about him."

Soph.—"What was sporty about him?"

Freshman—"His game leg."—*New York Herald.*

Ask your newsdealer for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE Art Supplement Portfolio. First part now ready. Price, 50 cents.

DEDICATES THE SHAFT

CHICAGO PRESS CLUB'S MONUMENT AT MOUNT HOPE IS UNVEILED.

The Chapel at the Cemetery Is Filled with Members of the Organization and Friends and the Services Are Impressive—Luther Laflin Mills Pays a High Tribute to the Organization, Its Aims and Ends—Flowers Strewn on the Graves of Those Buried in the Club Lot.

In the presence of nearly 100 members and friends of the Press club of Chicago the beautiful monument erected by the club in memory of its dead was unveiled at Mount Hope Cemetery yesterday morning. At 10 o'clock a special train on the Chicago and Grand Trunk railway left the Dearborn Station with those who attended the ceremonies. It was the original intention that all the ceremonies should take place at the base of the monument, but owing to the rain this was abandoned and the gathering was in the cemetery chapel. This little building was filled to overflowing.

The services were opened by an invocation by the Rev. H. G. Perry of the Episcopal Church. After the singing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," with much feeling by the audience Luther Laflin Mills was introduced and delivered the dedicatory address. He said:

It is well for all the members of the professions of journalism, art, and literature in this community and the great public that there exists the Press club of Chicago. Its motive is fraternity and fellowship, its privileges of membership being offered to journalists, to the artists of the newspapers, and to the authors of the books. Beginning in the year 1880 this organization has constantly increased in numbers and been successful in its plan from the commencement. Most of its members are writers for the newspapers, the men who give to the people the record of events, mold the opinions, and inspire and greatly control the sentiments of society.

Of all the professions that of journalism in this day is the most powerful in its influences on mankind: it is the power that makes; the power that unmakes; the realization of the pen is mightier than the sword. It is the toiler for the people; its whole trend and drift are towards the humanities. It is the advance of the army of thought, the assailant of wrongs, the defender of the weak, the inspirer of charities, the great promoter of the general welfare. Contemplate its service to mankind—its education in knowledge and thoughts, its exciting and maintaining the universal sympathies and the interest of man for man which leads to peace and friendship—and you find not in the world today a social fact so broadly influential.

Open at times to criticism, still the broad sweep of its movement is for the fellowship of man and the bettering of life. The newspaper with a generous hand spreads fame for the living and erects mournful and honorable monuments to the great and good who die, garlanding their memory with public grief and worthy glory. When a great man departs from the people the newspaper recounts his virtues, dwells kindly on his goodness speaks tenderly of his kin, and relates the public loss with pathetic omphases.

Recognition of the Workers.

Strange, indeed, it seems, that until recent days in this remarkable profession of journalism with its high motives, manner and achievement, as it has progressed in its mighty march for humanity, the earnest men composing it, the personalities creating and controlling it, should have neither sought nor received that full recognition from mankind by them so worthily earned; strange also, and nobly strange, that these toilers for the race have been content with glory for their calling and the accomplishment of their high purposes, beautifully strange, in this age not free from selfishness, that there should be a class of men who have been content to lose themselves in their art and rested satisfied in the simple consciousness of duty daily done; strange but not just.

The Press club is at last the reaction from the long sinking of individualism in journalism. The world now begins to see and know the brains and heart, the mankind of the press—the splendid men who make the newspapers.

For themselves its members have created an atmosphere of friendship and brotherhood, of mutual counsels, of aid, of sympathy, of inspiration, elements of strengthening for them and benefit to the world for which they toil. The Press club of Chicago, in sad memory of its departed and for the commemoration of its future dead, dedicates today a monument of stone in this beautiful and restful scene; here it gives a place for the long sleep of its beloved tired from the endeavors of ended life.

Hither shall be brought in future times the mortality of some mighty man who with his pen had marshaled the social forces and led a moral revolution among men; some noble being whose hand had touched divinity and written inspiration to men's souls; some brilliant artist who by a printed picture had told impressive thought; some gentle poet spirit who had sung nature to human life; some man of sweet humanity whose very name had not perhaps before been spoken, read in hours and homes of grief, had cheered sorrow into joy and made to glow with happiness for grieving childhood the fireside of home. Here with grieving welcome the strong and rich, the weak and poor may come, this burial place shall know no difference among them.

Here is the kind equality of death. And if perchance there lives among us or shall be some genius of pen, with thoughts of high philosophy or dreams and little thought of things material, who shall depart leaving no land or gold, here shall rest in the rich heart of nature his mourned mortality.

In their devotion to the profession which they honor, and to the fellowship for one another, which is their high sentiment, this magnificent shaft is dedicated by the members of the Press club of Chicago to the sacred memory of their departed. For generations it shall stand, we trust, an enduring token of man's love for man and a memorial of the virtues and achievements of men who labored in great pursuits and left the world better by their living.

Presentation of the Lot.

At the conclusion of Mr. Mills' address Secretary Wiswall of the Mount Hope Cemetery company arose and handed to President Stanley Waterloo of the Press club an envelope containing a deed to the lot on which the monument stands, which was donated to the club by the cemetery company. On behalf of the club Mr. Waterloo tendered the thanks of the members for the gift. All those present then made their way to the portion of the cemetery where the memorial stands. The handsome shaft was found enveloped in a United States flag.

To Master George McAuliffe was given the honor of unveiling the monument, and the folds of the flag, as they fell to the ground, revealed the memorial to the audience, who stood with uncovered heads in silent admiration. At the base of the shaft stood a large framed list of the deceased members of the club for whose memory the monument was erected. This is the list:

Thomas S. Applegate, William Bross, John C. Bundy, Frank S. Blain, John F. Ballantyne, A. C. Cameron, William Colebrook, Frank Cunningham, Clarence Dresser, E. Y. Dalzell, John Frazer, James E. Fitzgerald, Charles Gentile, Henry K. Irwin, George H. Jameson, Samuel J. Medill, Jeremiah Mahoney, Paul C. Russell, Wilbur F. Storey, Leander Stone, James F. Small, Andrew Shuman, Henry Wendell Thompson, F. B. Wilkie, Charles D. Wright, B. Yate, Platt Lewis.

After the unveiling a line was formed and each member, as he passed the graves of the two comrades who are buried in the club lot, strewed the flowers upon the ground. These are Charles Gentile and B. Yate, the former having been laid to rest but a few weeks ago. Mrs. Gentile was present and was deeply affected.

The monument is built of Borea sandstone and is in the form of a plain obelisk. The main shaft is twenty-five feet high and is situated in the highest part of the cemetery. It can be seen for several miles around. On the west face of the shaft is the club's monogram, "C. P. C.," through which is drawn an artistically designed quill pen. On the same side, at the base, are the words, "Press Club of Chicago," in raised letters. Immediately above is the date of the laying of the foundation stone, 1892. It is expected that a number of the bodies of deceased members of the club will be reinterred in Mount Hope Cemetery in a short time.

NEWSPAPER CLUB ORGANIZED.

Meeting Held in the Boyce Building to Inspect the Quarters.

The temporary organization of the Chicago Newspaper club was made a permanent one at yesterday's meeting. There are now 192 members enrolled, representing every daily paper in the city and several press associations. Yesterday's meeting was held on the fourth floor of the Boyce Building on Dearborn street, where the members inspected the rooms offered for their use. No definite action was taken in the acceptance of the rooms, the question being referred to the Executive committee. The constitution provides for the annual election the first Sunday in January and until this time the temporary officers will be retained. The club will meet at the Sherman House at 5 o'clock Wednesday evening to hear the report of the Executive committee on a permanent location.

Cause and Effect.

Cash with him this morning is scanty,
For poker last night he would play,
And it's all on account of his anty
That he goes to his uncle today.
—*New York Press.*

SHORT CUTS.

Minneapolis *Journal:* O, why couldn't we have had a crack at Gov. Altgeld Tuesday?

Wheeling *Intelligencer:* They are not shouting Republican "frod" this year. That's nice.

St. Louis *Globe:* The Democrats should be known, since Tuesday's election, as the Unpopulists.

Buffalo *Express:* The workingmen did it. The independents did it. The honest men did it. Everybody did it.

Kansas City *Journal:* A prosperous workingman may be deceived, but it is hard to fool an empty dinner pail.

Baltimore *American:* We very much fear that David B. Hill's Presidential boom has had another rib broken.

Cleveland *World:* The Democrats can now prepare to go into innocuous desuetude for another thirty years.

Duluth *Tribune:* It was the idle mills, smokeless furnaces, and scarcity of ready cash that did the business.

Philadelphia *Press:* Grover Cleveland may be better than his party, but that fact isn't much of a compliment to him.

Indianapolis *Journal:* Now watch the Democrats in Congress let go of the tariff and jump on the Federal election law.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* Many booms that are started in the excitement of the hour will suffer serious relapses before 1896.

New York *World:* All that is left of Populism is a varied and picturesque assortment of bills in the Senatorial waste basket.

Topeka *Capital:* The real estate of Kansas is worth $100,000,000 more than it was two days ago. Two dollars per acre is a low estimate.

Washington *Post:* The tail end of the funnel-shaped disturbance executed a very pleasing carrom on the political jugular of Gov. Altgeld.

Madison *Journal:* It is doubtful if the Democracy can maintain its organization to the extent of being recognized as a filibuster of the first-class.

Louisville *Journal:* It might have been a great deal worse. Suppose the tidal wave had set in favor of the Populists instead of the Republicans?

Minneapolis *Tribune:* Is there really any connection between the number of footpads in Western cities and the scarcity of Democratic voters in the East?

Detroit *Tribune:* Several promising free trade statesmen in various parts of the country will sit down to Thanksgiving dinners composed principally of crow.

Philadelphia *Telegraph:* The two big "Cs"—Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Croker—agree for once. It was "business depression." Yea, verily, a most depressing sort of a day for all kinds of "combines."

THE G. O. P.

Brooklyn *Union:* It is entirely respectable to be a Republican.

Indianapolis *Journal:* The G. O. P. was never livelier than Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Wheeling *Intelligencer:* The prevailing impression is that the G. O. P. will remain with us for a few years more.

Louisville *Commercial:* We heard from some parties last fall that the Republican party was dead. It seems to be a lively corpse.

St. Louis *Globe:* The Republican retirement from power last March was only an interregnum. The party will resume sway in March, 1897.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* The McKinley bill may have defects. Undoubtedly it has. But the verdict of the country is that the changes in it should be made by Republicans and not Democrats.

Albany *Journal:* As it is, the future is assured. But one party is capable of dispelling the clouds of distrust and stagnation which have gathered over the country, and that the Republican.

Detroit *Tribune:* Republicans have reason to be proud of the work done by their party in the promotion of public morality and the protection of the people against the corrupt and criminal elements of society.

Brooklyn *Union:* There has been a great change within a year. There is not a doubt that if the Presidential election had been held Tuesday the Republican candidate would have been elected, backed by both Houses of Congress.

New York *Commercial:* The sweeping Republican victory will do more to put life into the people and start the wheels of business humming than the passage of all the repeal bills that could be rammed into the Capitol with a pile driver.

Fond du Lac *Commonwealth:* When the Republican party was in power there was a steady increase of wages and of the sources of employment, and the cost of living was gradually reduced from year to year. There is a marked difference under Democratic rule.

Sioux City *Journal:* The Republican victory is not half so much an indorsement of McKinleyism as it is an emphatic protest against present conditions. The Republican party has been the beneficiary of conditions to which the people believe Democratic legislation to have contributed.

St. Louis *Star-Sayings:* The result means simply the upholding of protective tariff doctrines and the preservation and maintenance of sound money. This is Republican doctrine and this is what gives all sensible men confidence in the party which will rapidly resume its control of the affairs of the country.

Lewiston *Journal:* Altogether it is evident that the people of this country have got enough of the Democratic party which they voted only one year ago to put in complete power after the 4th of March last, and that they are longing to restore again to power the Republican party under which the country prospered so wonderfully for over thirty years.

Kansas City *Journal:* The elections show that if the questions are fairly and honestly met the people of the United States are ready to place the Republican party in power again. Had this election been for members of Congress there would be a boom in business in ten days. As it is the moral effect will check the downward tendency of things—for business-men can feel that the people are sound.

That Language of Ours.

A young man with plenty of dough
Went out with his girl for a rough,
But the creek was so high
His girl said: "O migh,
I think we had better not gough."

But the young man replied with a cough:
"That he never was given to skough,
And would swear that the barque
Was safe for a larque,
And thought they had better be ough."

Then away through the water they ploughed,
Though the girl seemed considerably coughed,
And said, "that the motion
Was just like the otion,
Except that the waves weren't so loughed.

They came to an arch and went through,
Where they had a most beautiful vough
Of the great water tower,
And they staid there an hower—
(It was late or they might have stayed tough.)

But at last when they'd rowed quite enough
They tied up the boat by the blough
And ran up the road
To the lady's aboad
With a haste that made them both pough.
—*J. H. Briscoe.*

November.

The drowsy sun dreams on the glowing hills
Of summer strength left in the ripening sheaves,
And down the forest glades the whispering rills
Are flecked with royal tints of autumn leaves.
O! sigh the waking winds, life is but brief;
For all do fade as does the fading leaf.

We in this languorous fruition steeped
Dream of May memories of waking bliss;
Of sunny summer's harvest lately reaped;
Of mortal joys, which pass with clinging kiss—
Our fleeting joys all touched with slumbrous grief
Because we all do fade as does the fading leaf.
—*Hartford Courant.*

A Ready Reply.

It was at the World's Fair that some Washington young women met Fred Smith quite unexpectedly.

"Dear me!" said one of them; "how ill you are looking. You are getting thin."

"Yes," was the reply; "I believe I am."

"How much have you lost?"

"Ninety dollars."—*Washington Star.*

Sympathetic.

"What are you reading, Johnny?" inquired the boy's father.

"A sea story, about a man who was wrecked on a cape."

"Read it aloud, Johnny. I can sympathize with him. I have just been wrecked on a seal skin cape myself."—*Washington Star.*

Against Calico.

In 1721 an English law was passed against calico, fining wearer and seller.

POPULIST RULE GONE.

KANSAS EVIDENTLY SAFELY BACK IN THE REPUBLICAN FOLD.

Result of the Recent Elections Indicates That Next Year Will See a Return of the Old Party to Power—Present Administration Emphatically Repudiated in Nearly Every County—New Leaders to the Fore—Fusion Already Discussed Between Democrats and Populists.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The result of the county elections last Tuesday shows that the people of Kansas have tired of Populist rule and that the State may again be counted in the safe Republican column. The Republicans, always confident of success through the campaign, were surprised at the size of their pluralities. The most sanguine did not hope for so positive a victory. While it will be a full month before complete official returns can be had so that they may be tabulated and the vote analyzed, it is now certain the average Republican vote in all the counties will exceed that of both Democrats and Populists combined by several thousands. This would indicate that the victory would have been complete even had the two opposing parties united in every county in the State as they did last year. The most marked Republican gains were made in the counties that were overwhelmingly Populist at the last election, and where the Democrats and Populists nominated fusion tickets. In these almost without exception the Republicans were successful. Such strong opposition counties as Crawford, Cowley, Sedgwick, and Sumner, in which the Republicans never expected to win, the entire ticket was elected, and even in Cherokee, which gave a majority of 1,700 for Lewelling and the Weaver Electors in 1892, the Populist majority ranged from 50 to 125 only.

The immediate result of the election is to revive talk of fusion between the Democrats and Populists for next year. The advocates of a combination between the two parties feel greatly encouraged, because, as they claim, the election has demonstrated that unless they unite on some basis the Republicans will certainly again come into full control of the State government and elect all of the eight members of Congress. It is claimed by them that the positive victory of the Republicans is due almost entirely to Democrats who voted the Republican ticket to rebuke the Populists for pursuing a middle-of-the-road policy and denying them any of the fruits of the victory which they helped to win last year. There is no doubt now but that a majority of the Democrats of the State will favor a fusion ticket next year, but only on condition that they are given a share of the State offices, but it is not probable that the Populists will consent to this, and if they do the party will be divided.

Will Unite the Democrats.

Stalwart Democrats say the Populist defeat will restore the Democracy to its old-time position as the leading minority party, and that it will not only reclaim all of its old followers in the People's party but that many Republican Populists will join their ranks rather than return to their old political associates. The disintegration of the People's party they argue will now be as rapid as its rise and they propose to profit by the breaking up which they so confidently anticipate. They have already begun active work to reorganize and are making preparations for a vigorous campaign. Their line of policy is no secret. A platform is to be adopted in opposition to Prohibition and woman suffrage, to both of which issues the Republicans and Populists are in a measure pledged. Prohibition has always been a live issue in Kansas since the prohibition amendment was adopted in St. John's palmy days, and woman suffrage was made a live issue by the action of the last Legislature in submitting a suffrage amendment to the Constitution to a vote of the people in 1894.

If the stalwart element of the Kansas Democracy should predominate in the State convention new men will come to the front as leaders, and the little crowd that for many years has had full control of the party's destinies in Kansas will be relegated to the ranks.

New Men to the Fore.

The Populists will also bring out new men next year. The last hope of the present State officers for renomination was destroyed by the election. The campaign was fought on their records and to them is attributed the party's defeat. Others ambitious for political preferment are not slow to take advantage of this and have already begun to show in what way the administration alienated votes. The principal cause of complaint advanced by anti-administration Populists is the flagrant practice of nepotism displayed by State officers. Gov. Lewelling presented a score of relatives with appointments. They are found on all of the police forces in cities of the first-class of which he has control; they are in the State institutions and hold minor places in the State House. His own daughter draws a salary of $1,000 a year as stenographer in the Governor's office. State Auditor Van B. Prather and State Insurance Commissioner S. H. Snider have appointed their wives chief clerks in their respective offices. Labor Commissioner J. F. Todd has done the same. Secretary of State R. S. Osborn gave his son and nephew clerical positions in his office. Mrs. M. E. Lease, President of the State Board of Charities, had her son appointed to a clerical position in one of the institutions of which her board has control. S. H. Chare, Warden of the State penitentiary, has placed the names of two sons and a daughter on the prison pay-roll, and Superintendents of other State institutions have made ample provisions for members of their own families. These facts are now being aired by those who failed to get places, and they will undoubtedly have a telling effect in defeating the State officers for renominations in the State convention.

Return of Republican Rule.

The Republicans, too, will have a new deal next year. Their defeat last November dug the political graves of the old crowd, and their names are now seldom heard in connection with State officers. The turbulent session of the Legislature last winter brought out many young men, who are now looked to for leadership. Even in the campaign just closed the "exs" were not invited to participate and all the glory that attaches to its happy termination has fallen upon the shoulders of the young crowd. They will follow up the advantage thus gained and carry the fight into the State convention, where they hope to reap their reward. Even in the Congressional districts new timber will be found of which to make Congressmen.

If the last election means anything it is that the Republicans will carry Kansas next year with something like the old-time majority. They should with ease elect every State officer and every one of the eight members of Congress, and enough members of the House to overcome the Populist majority in the Senate and give them a majority on joint ballot, which will insure the election of a Republican United States Senator to succeed John Martin.

VIRGINIA'S SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Indications that the Struggle in the Legislature Will Be Prolonged.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 14.—The struggle for the Senatorship made vacant by the death of Senator Barbour, and now temporarily filled by Gen. Hunton, under appointment from the Governor, has fairly begun. Both terms are to be filled by the Legislature just elected—the short term, which ends March 4, 1895, and the new term, which begins at that date and runs for six years longer. For this last position there are numerous candidates. The more prominent are Senator Hunton, ex-Gov. Fitzhugh Lee, and Mr. Martin, who was a prominent candidate against Senator Daniel. The friends of Lee and Martin claim that each of them has votes enough already pledged to nominate him on the first ballot, they having made their Senatorial candidacy a part of the general campaign just closed. It is believed Hunton has a good lead for the short term, but his friends will not be satisfied with the short term only. In case none of the three mentioned should have votes enough to nominate him on the first ballots, three other candidates will enter the contest and force the fighting. Those are: Gov. McKinney, ex-Solicitor-General Goode, and Mr. Conrad. A prolonged contest would not cause any surprise.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE Art Supplements in portfolio form are ready and for sale in THE TRIBUNE counting-room. Price, 50 cents per part.

ADMIRE FINE HO

EXPERTS ENJOY A LUNCH
VIEW HIGH-CLASS STO

**Gathering of Notable Breeders a
of the Animals at Madis
Garden—Those Who Were
and the Prize Winners S
Morgan Dix Pronounces A
Parliament of Religions—Do
Election Result a Republica**

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—[Spec
very preparation made for the ope
annual exhibition of the National
Association and the Madison Squ
spick and span in every section of i
the directors once more fell into t
way of agreeably introducing the s
luncheon. They gave it today, an
their friends—a couple of hundr
were there to stretch their legs un
viting tables found in the big re
the building. One o'clock was the
the guests were there quite promp
talk was in the air and horse kno
below par—there was so much of
jewelry was conspicuous, and, mo
ing the shape of pins, was unique
some. The directors met this quie
of breeders and owners of horses a
known in New York's political a
circles and showed them the w
seats. Nothing more was require
John J. McGrath, who had ch
luncheon, and whose reputation
ence in such affairs are unequaled,
assisted by his corps of attend
hour was consumed in this agreeab
however well the assemblage though
and horse shows in general before
the attack on the delicacies and
of the menu, it is positive that wit
unanimous verdict was that the
horse show always beats all other
in the most hollow fashion.
Director F. K. Sturgis, Vice-Pre
rence Kip, Secretary John G. He
Treasurer Hollister were distribute
tables in order to better talk to th
the association. Prescott Lawren
Lawrence, Commissioners Porter
Stephen Peabody, Dr. Cyrus Ed
D. Bruce, ex-Senator Gibbs, D
Smith, F. T. Underhill, Dr. Willia
A. Newbold, Morris and Capt.
Roe were among those present.
William Edwards, Mr. David B
John H. Schultz, a well-known ow
steppers; D. S. Hammond, about
same may be said: Willis Holly,
sented Mayor Gilroy; Superin
Police Thomas Byrnes; George
Charles H. Phillips, and Gen. Joh
man, who comes from Kentucky
strate that the saddle horse can
horse as well.
The luncheon was a success and
blage then went into the garden
employés in their everyday horse
and after that the horses then in
Bugler Hayes called the horses.
old breeding veterans went into th
termined to have a good sight of t
and a brilliant collection was show
was most pronounced, and before
winners are picked out in certain
must bring a great deal of mental
one or more of the judges. Geor
of Katona, N. Y., showed the ha
Rufus Jr., Forest Swell, Sir Gitti
Queen; also some Shetland ponies,
Montreal and Gyp. Dr. Seward W
Alice, Dagmar, Gay Lady, and Tipp
Socks and Matchless of Loans
hackney string, and Miss Web
Wonder were prominent. Rob
hackney Ottawa, a champion wi
World's Fair show, had much att
him. So did Emperor and the
Lady Gay. Gen. Castleman's
Casineer, Emily, and Washington
mended for style and general bea
& White's Quartermaster, the trott
combined his old-time elegance
movement with increased substa
pions of classes and of other
among the number and horsem
mistake them. Frank Usher of
Eng., who will judge the hackn
show, arrived here in the Brita
Tomorrow will be opening day
gram will be interesting.

Why Delegate Satolli Caused

At the unveiling of a bust of
Satolli in the Church of Our Lad
Hoboken, N. J., today Father Cor
the principal address. The selectio
for the grandest and most diffic
that ever a Pope consigned to an a
Father Corrigan said, caused so
among the princes of the churc
"There was another source of je
continued, "and this was, a m
one, for it came from the
Church itself, not from th
clergy, who received him
greatest enthusiasm, but from the
its rulers. This was, in a certai
natural consequence of the com
delegate and not against Satolli
The power of the delegate curtai
traordinary powers with which
had been intrusted by Rome, a
them to their ordinary jurisdi
Bishop had been to a certain ex
gate himself, but now in place of
delegates we were to have only o

Dr. Dix Against the Religiou

"No compromise" was the ba
Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix's sermon a
Chapel today. Speaking as a
teacher of Christianity he prote
the recent Parliament of Relig
Chicago as an attempt to place
on the same footing in the wors
known God." He claimed for th
Jesus Christ the only divine orig
result of the parliament a co
faith. He said: "Take away
natural from the religion of the
you take from it its heart, its vita
make Christ an impostor. This
dency of the so-called Parliament
in which the forms of faith
purely natural basis were made
the same level with the supernatu
Christ. Agnostics and skeptics
spectacle presented by the beli
divinity-inspired faith of Christ
the same platform with the te
faith of Buddha, Confucius, and

Mme. Patti Is Too Ill to

Mme. Patti will not sing toni
Hall. The famous prima donn
tion, resulting from the cold wh
tracted on board the Lucania an
ness on her way to this countr
and consequently it has been
abandon altogether the evening
she was to give here. These p
have caused a good deal of tal
have been rumors that Mme.
was more serious than stated.
ed by Dr. Anderson, who refus
to have anything to say about th
cus Mayer, Mme. Patti's mana
said today that the prima don
weak from her recent seasickne
slight cold. "Mme. Patti is af
"that if she continues to sing
down completely, and so spoil t
mapped out for her."

Pennsylvania University Bo

Fifty or more young men we
in their coats and carrying heav
with blue and scarlet of Univer
sylvania occupied front seats in
Market Police Court today,
their number were arraigned
The unfortunates were Benjam
24 years old, of South Orange,
iam Merritt, 19 years old, of
James Henderson, 21 years old,
ton, D. C.; Henry C. Frick, 21
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TLY SAFELY BACK AN FOLD.

ections Indicates Will See a Return of to Power—Present Ad- phatically Repudiated County—New Leaders eady Discussed Populists.

—[Special.]—The ns last Tuesday sas have tired of at the State may again be epublican column. The s confident of success gn, were surprised at the es. The most sanguine positive a victory. While th before complete offi- had so that they may be e vote analyzed, it the average Re- all the counties will both Democrats and by several thousands. that the victory would even had the two oppos- in every county in the last year. The most gains were made in e overwhelmingly Popu- n, and where the Demo- ominated fusion tickets, out exception the Repub- l. Such strong opposi- ford, Cowley, Sedgwick, e Republicans never ntire ticket was elected, e, which gave a majority ng and the Weaver Elect- opulist majority ranged

of the election is to ween the Democrats t year. The advocates ween the two parties feel because, as they claim, the trated that unless they he Republicans will cer- into full control of the nd elect all of the eight s. It is claimed by them ory of the Republicans is to Democrats who voted t to rebuke the Populists middle-of-the-road policy ny of the fruits of the helped to win last year. w but that a majority of he State will favor a fu- r, but only on condition share of the State offices, le that the Populists will f they do the party will

the Democrats.

ts say the Populist defeat ocracy to its old-time po- ng minority party, and only reclaim all of its the People's party blican Populists will join han return to their old The disintegration of hey argue will now be as they propose to profit by h they so confidently an- e already begun active nd are making prepara- campaign. Their line of . A platform is to be sition to Prohibition , to both of which issues Populists are in a meas- bition has always been a s since the prohibition opted in St. John's palmy uffrage was made a live f the last Legislature in e amendment to the Con- f the people in 1894. element of the Kansas predominate in the State n will come to the front as tle crowd that for many ontrol of the party's desti- be relegated to the ranks.

n to the Fore.

also bring out new men hope of the present State nation was destroyed by campaign was fought on them is attributed the ers ambitious for political slow to take advantage of y begun to show in what ration alienated votes. of complaint advanced tion Populists is the of nepotism displayed Gov. Lewelling presented with appointments. They he police forces in cities hich he has control; they itutions and hold minor House. His own daughter 1,000 a year as stenog- overnor's office. State Prather and State In- ioner S. H. Snider heir wives chief clerks ective offices. Labor Todd has done the same. R. S. Osborn gave his son l positions in his office. President of the State had her son appointed to one of the institutions of as control. S. H. Chare, State penitentiary, has es of two sons and the prison pay-roll, nts of other State de ample provisions for n families. These facts ed by those who failed to will undoubtedly have a efeating the State officers the State convention.

Republican Rule.

too, will have a new deal feat last November dug of the old crowd, and now seldom heard in te officers. The turbulent ature last winter brought n, who are now looked to n in the campaign just ere not invited to partici- y that attaches to its happy en upon the shoulders of They will follow up the ad- and carry the fight into , where they hope to reap en in the Congressional will be found of which to

means anything it is that l carry Kansas next year the old-time majority. se elect every State offi- the eight members of h members of the House pulist majority in the Sen- majority on joint ballot, e election of a Republican or to succeed John Martin.

NATORIAL CONTEST.

e Struggle in the Legis- ll Be Prolonged.

ov. 14.—The struggle for de vacant by the death of nd now temporarily filled der appointment from the y begun. Both terms are Legislature just elected— ich ends March 4, 1895, rm, which begins at s for six years longer. osition there are nu- s. The more prominent nton, ex-Gov. Fitzhugh , who was a prominent Senator Daniel. The Martin claim that each of ough already pledged to e first ballot, they having ial candidacy a part of the ust closed. It is believed lead for the short term, not be satisfied with the n case none of the three ave votes enough to nomi- t ballots, three other can- he contest and force the re: Gov. McKinney, ex- oode, and Mr. Conrad. A would not cause any sur-

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ADMIRE FINE HORSES.

EXPERTS ENJOY A LUNCHEON AND VIEW HIGH-CLASS STOCK.

Gathering of Notable Breeders and Lovers of the Animals at Madison Square Garden—Those Who Were Present and the Prize Winners Shown—Dr. Morgan Dix Pronounces Against the Parliament of Religions—Does Not Call Election Result a Republican Victory.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—[Special.]—With very preparation made for the opening of the annual exhibition of the National Horse Show Association and the Madison Square Garden spick and span in every section of its vast area the directors once more fell into the pleasant way of agreeably introducing the show with a luncheon. They gave it today, and many of their friends—a couple of hundred or so—were there to stretch their legs under the inviting tables found in the big restaurant of the building. One o'clock was the hour, and the guests were there quite promptly. Horse talk was in the air and horse knowledge fell below par—there was so much of it. Horse jewelry was conspicuous, and, most of it taking the shape of pins, was unique and handsome. The directors met this quiet avalanche of breeders and owners of horses and men well known in New York's political and business circles and showed them the way to their seats. Nothing more was required.

John J. McGrath, who had charge of the luncheon, and whose reputation and experience in such affairs are unequaled, did the rest, assisted by his corps of attendants. One hour was consumed in this agreeable way, and however well the assemblage thought of horses and horse shows in general before they began the attack on the delicacies and substantials of the menu, it is positive that with cigars the unanimous verdict was that the New York horse show always beats all other like shows in the most hollow fashion.

Director F. K. Sturgis, Vice-President Lawrence Kip, Secretary John G. Heckscher, and Treasurer Hollister were distributed about the tables in order to better talk to the friends of the association. Prescott Lawrence, J. G. K. Lawrence, Commissioners Porter and Simons, Stephen Peabody, Dr. Cyrus Edson, Col. S. D. Bruce, ex-Senator Gibbs, Dr. Andrew Smith, F. T. Underhill, Dr. William Shepherd, A. Newbold, Morris and Capt. Charles F. Roe were among those present. Also Col. William Edwards, Mr. David Bonner, Mr. John H. Schultz, a well-known owner of fast steppers; D. S. Hammond, about whom the same may be said; Willis Holly, who represented Mayor Gilroy; Superintendent of Police Thomas Byrnes; George T. Green, Charles H. Phillips, and Gen. John B. Castleman, who comes from Kentucky to demonstrate that the saddle horse can be a harness horse as well.

The luncheon was a success and the assemblage then went into the garden to see the employés in their everyday horse show dress, and after that the horses then in their stalls. Bugler Hayes called the horses. Many of the old breeding veterans went into the boxes, determined to have a good sight of the animals, and a brilliant collection was shown. Quality was most pronounced, and before some of the winners are picked out in certain classes they must bring a great deal of mental distress to one or more of the judges. George T. Green of Katona, N. Y., showed the hackneys, Sir Rufus Jr., Forest Swell, Sir Gittie, and May Queen; also some Shetland ponies, among them Montreal and Gyp. Dr. Seward Webb's Lady Alice, Dagmar, Gay Lady, and Tipphon; White Socks and Matchless of Loansboro, of his hackney string, and Miss Webb's Eccle's Wonder were prominent. Robert Beith's hackney Ottawa, a champion winner at the World's Fair show, had much attention given him. So did Emperor and the saddle mare Lady Gay. Gen. Castleman's lot, Hellie, Casineer, Emily, and Washington were commended for style and general beauty. Runkle & White's Quartermaster, the trotting stallion, combined his old-time elegance and graceful movement with increased substance. Champions of classes and of other shows were among the number and horsemen couldn't mistake them. Frank Usher of Middletown, Eng., who will judge the hackneys of the show, arrived here in the Britannic Friday. Tomorrow will be opening day and the program will be interesting.

Why Delegate Satolli Caused Jealousy.

At the unveiling of a bust of Archbishop Satolli in the Church of Our Lady of Grace, Hoboken, N. J., today Father Corrigan made the principal address. The selection of Satolli for the grandest and most difficult mission that ever a Pope consigned to an ambassador, Father Corrigan said, caused some feeling among the princes of the church in Italy. "There was another source of jealousy," he continued, "and this was a more serious one, for it came from the American Church itself, not from the laity and clergy, who received him with the greatest enthusiasm, but from the majority of its rulers. This was, in a certain sense, a natural consequence of the coming of any delegate and not against Satolli personally. The power of the delegate curtailed the extraordinary powers with which the Bishops had been intrusted by Rome, and confined them to their ordinary jurisdiction. Each Bishop had been to a certain extent a delegate himself, but now in place of seventy-five delegates we were to have only one."

Dr. Dix Against the Religious Congress.

"No compromise" was the burden of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix's sermon at St. Agnes' Chapel today. Speaking as an ordained teacher of Christianity he protested against the recent Parliament of Religions held in Chicago as an attempt to place all religions on the same footing in the worship of "Unknown God." He claimed for the religion of Jesus Christ the only divine origin and the result of the parliament a compromise of faith. He said: "Take away the supernatural from the religion of the Christian and you take from it its heart, its vital force, and make Christ an impostor. This was the tendency of the so-called Parliament of Religions in which the forms of faith founded on a purely natural basis were made to appear on the same level with the supernatural origin of Christ. Agnostics and skeptics rejoiced in the spectacle presented by the believer in the divinity-inspired faith of Christ standing on the same platform with the teachers of the faith of Buddha, Confucius, and Mohammed."

Mme. Patti Is Too Ill to Sing.

Mme. Patti will not sing tonight at Music Hall. The famous prima donna's indisposition, resulting from the cold which she contracted on board the Lucania and her seasickness on her way to this country, continues, and consequently it has been decided to abandon altogether the evening concert which she was to give here. These postponements have caused a good deal of talk, and there have been rumors that Mme. Patti's illness was more serious than stated. She is attended by Dr. Anderson, who refuses absolutely to have anything to say about the case. Marcus Mayer, Mme. Patti's manager, however, said today that the prima donna was only weak from her recent seasickness and had a slight cold. "Mme. Patti is afraid," he said, "that if she continues to sing she may break down completely, and so spoil the whole trip mapped out for her."

Pennsylvania University Boys Go Free.

Fifty or more young men wearing red roses in their coats and carrying heavy canes draped with blue and scarlet of University of Pennsylvania occupied front seats in the Jefferson Market Police Court today, where five of their number were arraigned as prisoners. The unfortunates were Benjamin B. Squire, 24 years old, of South Orange, N. J.; William Merritt, 19 years old, of Philadelphia; James Henderson, 21 years old, of Washington, D. C.; Henry C. Frick, 21 years old, and Samuel McKean, 21 years old, both of Pittsburg. They had all been gathered in by the police of the "Tenderloin" district for disorderly conduct. The court discharged them for the reason, as he stated, of their constitutional giddiness and on account of their youth.

The Melbourne's Great Coffee Cargo.

Bearing the marks of the bullets of Brazilian rebels the British steamer Melbourne arrived here today. It had landed a cargo at Rio Janerio under the fire of guns and finally left Brazil laden with an immense cargo of coffee. In spite of the disturbed state of commerce in Brazil the Melbourne steamed away with what is said to be the largest consignment of coffee ever brought to this port. Capt. Grimes said today that he had discharged at Rio Janerio 550 head of cattle which he had brought from the River Plate country, although the forces of Admiral Mello tried to seize the live stock. The rebels were afraid to take the cattle from the Melbourne, as it is a British steamer. It was their plan to wait until the cattle were transferred to Brazilian lighters. The Melbourne came as close to shore as its draft would permit and lightered off the cattle under cover of a land battery and the rifles of a detachment of infantry.

Work on the Brazilian Fleet Progresses.

Work on the Brazilian fleet went forward steadily today, although with less energy than usual. El Cid's battery is nearly completed. A permit was granted at the custom house Saturday for the transfer of 174 cases of guns from the French steamship La Touraine to El Cid. They were consigned to the Hotchkiss Arms company and some trouble was had in getting the permit. The powerful searchlight was put in place today on top of the pilot house, between the revolving cannon. It seems probable that El Cid will sail before the end of the week and wait in some West Indian port until it is joined by the Britannia. All the watch and division officers' positions on El Cid have now been filled. It is said that Irving Blount, a graduate of the naval academy, will be a watch officer on the Britannia. About 300 men have been engaged for the crew.

Want to Prosecute McKane.

At a mass-meeting of citizens to be held tomorrow night in the Brooklyn Academy of Music subscriptions will be asked for to be used in employing counsel to prosecute "Boss" McKane and perform other duties which District-Attorney James W. Ridgway is paid to perform, but which, it is alleged, he will probably not perform. The purpose of those in charge of the mass-meeting is, in the event of the Governor's refusal to come to the aid of the ring-ridden country, to employ their own counsel and force the matter of the McKane outrage to an issue. James McMahon, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of this city, will occupy the chair, and addresses are expected from the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, Prof. Truman S. Backus, St. Clair McKelway, Senator Saxton, and Judge-elect William J. Gaynor.

Dies from the Effects of Poison.

John McLoughlin, a conductor out of employment, died from the effects of poison this afternoon in the office of Dr. W. A. Robinson at No. 112 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street. "I have taken poison, carbolic acid, doctor. Give me something, said McLoughlin, as he entered. Dr. Robinson prepared some sulphate of zinc and placed it to his lips. But just then McLoughlin became crazed with pain and struck the doctor's hand a violent blow. The sulphate of zinc was spilt upon a pile of medical books and the glass hurled against a shelf containing a quantity of bottles. McLoughlin grew frantic. He screamed and ran about the room like mad. Dr. Robinson became alarmed and hurried from the house to get a policeman. When the physician returned the office was a wreck. McLoughlin lay unconscious on the floor. He died an hour later.

Says He Was Robbed by New-Yorkers.

Rainado C. Marino, who conducts a small Italian bank at No. 7 Fourteenth avenue, Newark, N. J., told the police today of a robbery by four men, whom he knew to be New-Yorkers, and of which he was the victim to the extent of $2,000 or $3,000. The Newark police are doing little in the matter, but Marino says he will come to this city and endeavor to cause the arrest of the men. He declares he knows their names, but will not give them. Saturday was a busy day and after bank hours Marino placed all of his cash in his safe and closed the door. He was working on his books when four men entered and demanded that he open the safe. At first he refused, but when threatened with death he opened the safe and gave the men the money. They then went quickly away. As an evidence of the truth of his story Marino shows the empty safe-box.

Will Settle as to the Fight Wednesday.

The Corbett-Mitchell match will in all probability be decided in Jacksonville, Fla. Messrs. Bowden and Mason, the representatives of the organization which intends to pull off the big contest, arrived in this city today. They had a long conference with Manager W. A. Brady, representing James J. Corbett, and "Billy" Thompson, Mitchell's representative. It was agreed not to take action in the matter until Wednesday night, so as to give Messrs. Bowen and Mason time to obtain instructions from the directors of the club. Managers Brady and Thompson laughed at the offer from "Friskey" Barnett of Butte City, Mont., of a $30,000 purse for the fight. Judging from the statements of the parties interested the battle will take place in Jacksonville Jan. 4.

Resignation of Dr. John B. Paxton.

Prof. Francis Brown of the Union Theological Seminary, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. John B. Paxton, pastor of the West Presbyterian Church, Forty-second street, occupied the pulpit this morning and spoke briefly about the tendered resignation of Dr. Paxton. Prof. Brown said ill-health had obliged Dr. Paxton to give up his charge. Prof. Brown then announced there would be a meeting Wednesday evening in the church to decide whether the resignation would be accepted. While scarcely any alternative is left but to accept it, the congregation is loath to part with its pastor. There is a possibility that his resignation may be accepted conditionally, and that he will continue to serve the church in some capacity where the demands on his time will be less exacting. By many his resignation is regarded as final.

Whitney Does Not Think It a Victory.

William C. Whitney had this to say today of the result of Tuesday's election: "The result was a Democratic defeat but not a Republican triumph. The people had no intention of rescinding their emphatic and well-considered repudiation of vicious Republican policies. They could not, however, refrain from and cannot be blamed for expressing their dissatisfaction with existing conditions. So they voted against the party in power. It is true that the Democratic party was not responsible for the conditions. But they existed nevertheless. The long period of financial depression had reached and destroyed the prosperity of the country. Recuperation had begun, but was not yet accomplished."

Mrs. Baldwin Will Go to Paris.

Mrs. Baldwin, the former Mrs. Edward Parker Deacon, who has been living at Orange, N. J., for the last two months, is preparing to return to Paris. A prominent society woman here, who has lived in Paris during the last year and who has returned within a week to New York, has said since that Parisian society is generally impressed with the idea that Count Louis de Turrence is Mrs. Baldwin's choice for her second husband rather than Marquis de B., son of the French minister from Belgium.

Deputy Sheriff Now Locked Up.

A wideawake jailer prevented three prisoners in the Queens County Jail in Long Island City from regaining their liberty early this morning, and now a cell in the jail which was vacant Saturday night is occupied by special Deputy Sheriff Edward J. Orpheus, who is charged with aiding and abetting the prisoners in attempting to escape. Fourteen saws were found in the cell occupied by George Smith, Mortimer Willis, and Joseph Bennett. Smith claimed to have bribed Deputy Sheriff Orpheus with $50 to get the tools for him. Orpheus was immediately locked up.

New York Notes.

The police have received requisition papers for Louis Floyd, the young man who is concerned in the bank robbery in Minneapolis and who is locked up at police headquarters.

Depositors in the Madison Square Bank will receive in a few days a portion of the sum they had in the institution when it closed its doors a few months ago. The dividend will amount, it is said, to 25 or 30 per cent.

The bark Clan Ferguson, from Auckland, New Zealand, arrived today, and Capt. McAlpine, the master of the bark, said that near Delaware Breakwater Nov. 10 he saw a large freight steamer drifting in a heavy sea. Its propeller was out of water and was revolving rapidly. It signaled that it was unmanageable.

The United States Cotton Picking company, which was recently formed in New York with Jacob Schwed as President, has been sold out to the Weller Cotton Picking company, with a capital of $1,000,000, of which Mr. Schwed is also President. The machine acquired by the Weller company from the United States company has been in operation in the cotton fields near Anniston, Ala.

To Develop the Jellico Coal District.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 12.—John Blyth. James Shields, W. J. Morgan and two others, all prominently identified with the coal industry in Western Pennsylvania, left last night for the Jellico Coal district, on the border line of Tennessee and Kentucky, on a tour of inspection. If the statements made to these gentlemen can be verified arrangements will be made at once for an extensive purchase and development.

Another Widow Claims His Property.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Nov. 12.—Matthew Akerson, the Cass County farmer who was murdered last week, came to this country about thirty years ago and was married some time later and left a grown up family. His estate amounts to over $30,000. His widow was notified yesterday that Akerson left a wife in Sweden when he came to this country and who has been neglected ever since. She has secured a lawyer to press her claims.

THEY FEAR NOT WAR.

BLOODSHED IN HONOLULU NOT EXPECTED BY THE ADMINISTRATION.

Grover and His Advisers of the Opinion That the Provisional Government Would Offer No Serious Resistance to Queen Lil's Restoration—Outsiders, However, Hold Different Opinions—Public Indignation Growing—Mr. Pratt's Protest—Cleveland's Hypocritical Letter to Dole.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—There is a calm certainty in administration circles that the conspiracy to restore the profligate Queen to the Hawaiian throne has by this time been carried through without bloodshed. The plans were laid so thoroughly that it is not conceived the provisional government, taken by surprise, would offer serious resistance. The assumption is that the annexation element in the islands will be so cowed and discouraged by the certainty that nothing can be hoped for during the remainder of Mr. Cleveland's administration that they will submit. This belief is not shared by those not in the confidence of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy.

Evidences are multiplying that the President and his advisers were not wrong in their idea that the monarchical policy would be "temporarily unpopular." The volume of indignant protest is so great that they may well begin to fear a permanent unpopularity. It is possible that in order to furnish the shadow of a justification the State Department will in a day or two feed out to the public some more pettifogging explanations, with a view to strengthening the special pleading already put forward. This will be in the form of choice extracts from "Paramount Authority" Blount's report, and will be so collated as to mass his slanders on ex-Minister Stevens and Commander Wiltse.

The Issue of Veracity.

Public men are pointed in commenting on the apparent inability of the President and his Secretary of State to distinguish between the two distinct issues. One is the question of veracity between ex-Minister Stevens, dead Commander Wiltse, and the Hawaiian Commissioners on one side and Blount on the other side. This is a distinct question which cannot be settled merely by Mr. Blount's word for it. The other is the broader question of the forcible restoration of the besotted monarchy after the provincial government has had a continuous existence of six months. It is the responsibility for upsetting this government which the Cleveland administration so blithely assumes. One of the protesting Democrats remarked this afternoon that the next thing would be to have Blount investigate the facts leading up to the Declaration of Independence, and then the President could send an apologetic note to Queen Victoria, promising to undo the great wrong done to the English monarchy by the American Revolution.

While the course of events in the island will necessarily have an important influence on the action of Congress there is no probability that the administration's policy will pass unchallenged. A plan now under consideration is to send a Senate committee to the islands to investigate the situation. It is said that Chairman Morgan of the Foreign Relations committee believes the Senate should investigate for itself. Such action would show the patriotic citizens of Hawaii that the malignant hostility of the Cleveland administration is not to be taken as the deliberate judgment of the American people. If the 600 marines now in Hawaiian waters are actually landed to restore the Queen a resolution will be introduced in the Senate calling upon the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, to inform the Senate under what authority he directed the troops of the United States to assist in setting up a monarchy in a country having a fixed government, recognized by the United States and enjoying friendly relations therewith through the medium of its diplomatic representatives now domiciled in the United States.

Mr. Pratt Irritated.

James Hyde Pratt of Albany is in this city. There is a family relationship between President Cleveland and Mr. Pratt, and he also has family relationship in the Hawaiian Islands, and feels very much exercised at the policy towards the islands enunciated in Secretary Gresham's letter. Mr. Pratt has lived much on the islands and does not at all agree with Secretary Gresham's ideas or with his belief as to the facts of the case. He stated to the President yesterday that Mr. Gresham's letter read to him like a specious plea of an advocate for his cause. He said his statement that the deposition of Queen Liliuokalani was accomplished by aliens was sufficient to discredit the whole, to his mind, for he had knowledge that it was not true. He urged also that the best natives approved of the present government and only the disorderly element amongst them desired its overthrow. He stated to the President his belief that in order to restore Queen Liliuokalani it will be necessary to disarm every white man in the islands. He did not believe that the Queen could be maintained on the throne a day without the influence of the armed forces or authority of the United States. The present government, he urged, was in possession of all the arms and resources of authority of the island, had its forces well organized and disciplined, and was able to maintain its position against all internal disturbance. He then questioned the accuracy of the statement that Minister Stevens and Capt. Wiltse had been instrumental in serving the revolutionists, and that the success of the revolution was dependent upon the aid they rendered it. They did no more, he asserted, than had been authorized by Secretary Bayard to Minister Merrill in July, 1887, for guidance in a similar period of disorder.

Pratt Well Posted.

At this point the President asked Mr. Pratt whether he thought he had as good opportunities of information on the subject as he [the President] had, after a careful investigation and study of the subject for eight months. Mr. Pratt rejoined that he thought he had, as he had been in intimate relations by correspondence and otherwise with the islands for over thirty years. The President closed the interview by saying he had absolute faith in the accuracy of all conclusions drawn by Secretary Gresham, and that Minister Stevens and Capt. Wiltse had committed an act of usurpation and done a wrong to a helpless power, which it is the duty of the United States Government to undo.

Considered in the light of subsequent events the Cleveland letter, sent in the hands of "My Special Commissioner" Blount to Mr. Dole, President of the provisional government—which government Secretary Gresham now advises should be overthrown by order of the President of the United States for the purpose of restoring Queen "Lil"—places the Cleveland administration in a peculiar situation. The letter constitutes at this time what Mr. Greeley would have styled "mighty interesting reading." It was dated March 11, only a week after the inauguration, and it is here reproduced as follows:

> Great and good friend: I have made choice of James H. Blount, one of our distinguished citizens, as my special commissioner to visit the Hawaiian Islands and make report to me concerning the present state of affairs in that country. He is well informed of our sincere desire to cultivate and maintain to the fullest extent the friendship which has so long subsisted between the two countries, and in all matters affecting relations with the government of the Hawaiian Islands his authority is paramount. My knowledge of his high character and ability gives me entire confidence that he will use every endeavor to advance the interests and prosperity of both governments and so render himself acceptable to your Excellency. I therefore request your Excellency to receive him favorably and to give full credence to what he shall say on the part of the United States, and to the assurances which I have charged him to convey to you of the best wishes of this government for the prosperity of the Hawaiian Islands. May God have your Excellency in his wise keeping.

INGERSOLL DISCUSSES HAWAII.

The Colonel Says That Cleveland Is Making an Egregious Blunder.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who arrived in this city last night, was today asked his views as to Hawaii, and in reply said:

"President Cleveland is going to take the word of a Democrat who was not in Hawaii at the time of the dethronement of Liliuokalani rather than the word of a Republican who was there and saw it all. The Democrat who doesn't see knows more, of course, than the Republican who does. I believe President Cleveland is making a tremendous mistake. With the Sandwich Islands we should be the masters of the Pacific; we should have the control of the enormously rich Asiatic trade. But this administration makes the deplorable mistake of leaving all these advantages for some other nation, probably England, to gobble up. Mr. Cleveland has no business to bolster up a throne under any circumstances. Just think of it. The idea of setting up a throne in the Western Hemisphere at this end of the nineteenth century. Mark my words, Mr. Cleveland will lose a great deal of his reputation by this pitiful business.

"There's another phase of the question. I don't believe Mr. Cleveland has the shadow of right to take such action as is proposed without the consent of Congress. He exceeds his powers in sending the United States navy out there on any such errand purely on his own responsibility. I believe the people of the United States to be overwhelmingly opposed to any project that shall assist in putting anybody on any throne in the world, no matter how small the throne may be. The people of this country would like to own the Sandwich Islands—I would, anyway."

The Republican Landslide.

"How do you account for the Republican landslide in the recent election, Colonel?"

"In just one way. We have had and are having hard times. People said the repeal of the silver law would give relief. It gave none. The Democrats promised prosperity under their régime, but their promises have not been fulfilled, and the people voted the Republican ticket because the fires are out and the factories closed. We are the greatest manufacturing nation in the world, and any policy that closes our factories will bankrupt the country. The tariff question is the only one today, and if the Democrats will only learn wisdom by their defeat we may have excellent times yet. I don't expect it, though, for within my recollection this country never made any money under a Democratic administration."

"What do you consider a good tariff?"

"A good tariff is one that amounts to the difference in wages between this and other countries, so that nearly all we use can be made here."

"How about McKinley for President in 1896?"

"He is the logical candidate for 1896, and he could have been elected in 1892."

"Will not Harrison's friends push him forward for a vindication in 1896?"

"No; and if he should be nominated he would be defeated."

PROVISIONALS SURE TO RESIST.

Uncle Sam Must Use Bayonets if He Desires to Maintain Liliuokalani.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 12.—In an interview the Hawaiian Consul-General said:

Uncle Sam may restore Liliuokalani by force, but that is the only way she can reach the throne again. If this is done the United States Government will have to maintain her on the throne by force. The provisional government is strong enough to retain control of the islands unless the United States should interfere. Of course it could not fight the United States, but if this government should interfere to restore the Queen she would be deposed again as soon as the force was withdrawn. The letter of Secretary Gresham is dated Oct. 18. This was two days prior to the departure of Minister Willis to Hawaii. It would seem that our Minister at Washington, Mr. Thurston, should have been notified at the same time, but he was not. The Hawaiians believe the Royalists have had information that was inaccessible to those of us who favor annexation. Liliuokalani has said all along that she would be restored by the American Government. She has told her supporters to have no fear, as the Washington Government would certainly place her back on the throne. Minister Stevens only did what President Cleveland himself during his first administration ordered the American Minister to do if certain contingencies should arise. The landing of the marines from the Boston was not necessary to the success of the revolution. The revolt was a success long before they were landed. It was some time after landing before they were quartered in the building to which Secretary Gresham refers, and they were sent there because it was the only building which was suitable.

STEVENS ATTACKS MR. GRESHAM.

The Ex-Minister Takes a Shot at the Secretary of State.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 12.—In a signed leader in the Kennebec *Journal* tomorrow the Hon. J. L. Stevens, late United States Minister to Hawaii, will make the following reply to Secretary Gresham's report:

All that American piety, American benevolence, American schools, and American patriotism have accomplished in Hawaii in the last seventy years are now centralized in the provisional government and stand in its support. It is a government honestly and ably administered, and the best government that Hawaii ever had. I know not the influences which induced Secretary Gresham to become an active agent in attempting such a great offense against American civilization, justice, and law. His intense hostility to ex-President Harrison and to the illustrious ex-Secretary of State, who passed to his grave in January last, is well known. It was that which caused him to betray and desert the great political party whose honors he had shared and brought him to his present attitude toward his former associates and their work. So far as his recent manifesto on Hawaiian affairs casts reflection upon my official action I care little except to the degree that his cruel and untruthful words strike at the noble band of men and women who have for ten months stood so devotedly and unitedly in defense of American civilization.

Mr. Stevens then makes specific denials of statements in the Blount-Gresham report touching the landing of the marines of the Boston, and adds:

Queen Liliuokalani inaugurated the revolution by attempting to destroy the Legislature by revolutionary means. From Saturday afternoon, Jan. 14, to Jan. 16 there was no government in Honolulu except in the united and self-possessed attitude of citizens, who assembled in a great mass-meeting on Jan. 16 and consummated their efforts for law and order by the establishment of the provisional government on the 17th, which was promptly acknowledged by all the foreign representatives. When I did recognize it, late in the afternoon of the 17th, the provisional government was complete master of the situation and had full control of the city and of the government archives. The Committee of Public Safety and the provisional government constituted the only Hawaiian government de facto existing for twenty-four hours previous to my recognition, the monarchial government having completely collapsed several days before.

BISHOP NEWMAN STANDS OPPOSED.

He Denounces the Scheme to Restore the Corrupt Hawaiian Monarchy.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 12.—The venerable Bishop John P. Newman, Gen. Grant's old pastor, talking on Hawaii tonight, said:

I do not believe the people of this country will ever permit President Cleveland to restore the monarchy. He cannot do it. How is it to be accomplished? These are questions upon which the people may have something to say. When I was in the country the people were ripe for independence. The leaders of the revolution were the cream of the intelligence and dignity of its residents. The fact is that but for American civilizing influences the islands would be in a rapid state of decadence. The last Sunday I was there I visited no less than six Sunday-schools, all promoted by American zeal and maintained by American money. The state paper just issued on the subject seems to me to read more like a partisan argument than a state document. The underlying idea seems to be to get a fling at Gen. Harrison.

VIEWS OF NEW YORK EDITORS.

Comments Touching the Restoration of Liliuokalani in Hawaii.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Local papers comment as follows on President Cleveland's action in the Hawaii matter:

Times: The Secretary of State's report upon the Hawaiian business is a sharp rebuke to the spirit of filibustering in this country, as well as a disclaimer of the acts of the Harrison administration. The settlement which it proposes is simply the restoration of the status which was disturbed by a few intriguing foreigners in Hawaii who had succeeded in making the American Minister an instrument of their designs.

World: All of the *World's* statements concerning the jobbing jingoists' conspiracy to acquire Hawaii are fully sustained by the facts.

Tribune: For the United States now to adopt the policy which Mr. Gresham is permitted to propose and forcibly to put down this government and to set up that of the ignorant and vicious creatures whose preposterous behavior caused the revolution, would be to do all that Mr. Gresham charges against Mr. Stevens—all that and much that is worse. It would be to put down a good government and set up a bad one; to destroy republican institutions administered by intelligent and public-spirited men and to set up a monarchy administered by a woman to whose character silence is mercy and by a group of knaves and superstitious savages. It would be to blow out the lights of progress and Christian development in a land now moving briskly forward.

The *Herald* makes no editorial comment today on the course of the President, but its opposition to Mr. Harrison's policy and its fight for a restoration of the monarchy are well known.

Press: The Cleveland-Gresham scheme involves the destruction of the provisional government, which represents the intelligent, progressive, and orderly elements of the Hawaiian people. It involves the shameful betrayal of the rights of American birth and American descent, which have given the Hawaiian Islands all the civilization and prosperity they possess. It comprehends the elevation of the forces of anarchy, of heathenism, of foul superstition, and corruption over the forces of enlightenment, decency, and progress.

Advertiser: If the Queen's party should attempt to seize the government, and the President should order troops to land for their support a state of war would be established and the United States would be waging war against a government to which it had twice accredited representatives, a government representative of which had been officially recognized by the United States and which has committed no act of hostility against the United States, and against whom we may allege no cause of war, aside from the purpose of the President to overturn the existing status and assist in restoring the repudiated Queen. By the Constitution of the United States the power to declare war is expressly reserved to the Congress.

Recorder—The restoration of a throne and the destruction of a popular government in Hawaii by American bayonets are a shameful travesty of every tradition, alike of home and foreign policy, which patriotic Americans hold in honor. The administration that thus humiliates the flag will never be forgiven by the people.

REDS GO TO WALDHEIM

MEMORIAL EXERCISES HELD AT THE ANARCHISTS' GRAVES.

Schwab and Fielden Make Speeches, the Former Condemning Judge Gary and Both Sounding the Praises of Gov. Altgeld, to Whom They Owe Their Freedom—Neebe, the Other Pardoned One, Leads the Singing—One Thousand Men, Women, and Children in Procession.

Memorial exercises were held yesterday at Waldheim Cemetery over the graves of the executed Anarchists. The exercises were preceded by a parade down town. Addresses at the cemetery were delivered by Michael Schwab and Samuel Fielden, Anarchists pardoned by Altgeld.

There were about 1,000 men, women, and children yesterday forenoon in front of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office on Market street square. They were formed in line under command of Grand Marshal Bernard Stamm of Carpenters' Union No. 1. Jacobson's band was in the lead. Then came five little girls dressed in red, bareheaded, each with a sash across her shoulder bearing the name of one of the dead Anarchists. They carried a shield inscribed "Nov. 11. Tyranny. No God. No Lord. No Slave." They all bore wreaths of flowers. Following them came the society La Salle, composed of women. Fifty members of this organization were in the parade. They all wore blood red roses and many carried floral tributes chiefly composed of red flowers to deposit at the graves. The red banners of many unions were in line. The Stars and Stripes were carried with them. There were no plain uninscribed red banners in the parade. Michael Schwab, Oscar Neebe, Samuel Fielden—the pardoned Anarchists—and Mrs. Lucy Parsons marched in line with the paraders. The bodies in line were:

Independent Carpenters' Union No. 1.
Carpenters' and Joiners' Union No. 419.
Carpenters' Union No. 4.
Carpenters' Union No. 1.
Painters' Union No. 160.
Beer Bottlers' Union.
Barkeepers' and Waiters' Union.
Brewers' Union No. 18.
The Bakers' Benevolent Association.
Bakers' Union No. 2.
Cake Bakers' Union No. 64.
Fresco Painters' Union.
Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 4.
Architectural Iron Workers' Union No. 2.
Typographia No. 9.
Furniture Workers' Union No. 1.
The Central Labor Union, as a central body, represented by delegates from all affiliated bodies.
The International Männerchor.
Singing section of the Debatir club No. 1.
Socialistic Männerchor.
Columbia, Teutonia, Almira, Social, and Aurora Turner Societies.
Polish Free Thinkers' Society.
International Workingmen's Benevolent Association.
Debatir club No. 1.
Debatir club No. 2.
International Workingmen's Association No. 1

At Waldheim Cemetery.

At the Wisconsin Central Station three special trains of ten coaches each were filled, and they were whirled away to Waldheim Cemetery. There, though the rain poured down, the program arranged was carried out. Matthew Schmedinger was President of the day. "Annie Laurie," Parsons' favorite melody, was played by the orchestra, and then Schwab was introduced.

"I take pleasure," said Mr. Schmedinger, "in presenting to you today Michael Schwab, whom you know as one who has spent seven years in prison for his principles. He will address you."

The pardoned Anarchist read his speech in German from proof-sheets. He began with a description of the scenes the afternoon of Nov. 10, 1887, the day prior to the execution of his comrades. At 9 o'clock that evening ex-Sheriff Folz informed him that his death sentence had been commuted to one of life servitude in the penitentiary.

"This was done," said Schwab, "contrary to the instruction of Gov. Oglesby, who directed that we should not be informed of our fate until the morning following."

After speaking of the night during which the gallows was prepared, and of the telegraph instruments, the constant clicking of which reported every movement of the doomed men, depriving them of their sleep, he said:

> Will this terrible night never end? The capitalistic class does not only kill, but it tortures.

Of the morning of the execution he said:

> Every entrance to the courtyard is guarded by the hirlings of capital. The bright barrels of the rifles reflect the sun's rays, and the militia is in its armories ready to murder should an attempt be made to free the prisoners from the executioner. In the prison everthing is alive. Court officials with disturbed countenances rush busily back and forth. Their breaths scent of liquor which they have imbibed to have more courage to perform the murder—the judicial murder.

Schwab then recounted the scenes immediately before the drop fell which landed the condemned men in eternity. He repeated the last words of Spies:

> There will come a time when our silence will be mightier than the voices you throttle today.

Parsons also attempted to speak:

> Will I be permitted to speak? Let me speak, Sheriff Mattson! Listen to the voice of the people!

Effect on Court Officials.

Continuing Schwab said:

> One old court official shed tears, others speak of laying a wreath on the grave of the murdered, and two newspaper reporters say "A great wrong has been done."
>
> In the year 1886 the waves of the working movement were exceptionally high. There was a fermentation among the working classes. From everywhere came reports of suspension of work and lockouts. The workingmen's organization swelled to colossal dimensions. The Socialists could not remain behind. In all organizations they were among the first. In Chicago the members of the International Workingmen's Association did not remain idle. The speakers spoke day after day in mass-meetings and in the halls of the various trade unions. They were hated by the large capitalists because they attacked the existing conditions with energy. As in all times of public excitement there were conflicts between the workingmen and the ruling society classes. One railroad company searched for men with "shotguns" who had to be ready to shoot down defenseless men, women, and children. Then the Internationals said: "Arm yourselves and defend your lives when you are attacked!" This advice was perhaps foolish; under the circumstances it can certainly not be called wise. In the field of physical force the capitalists were and are superior to the workingmen. They control drilled bodies and the best machines for murder which can be produced. Many weapons were even manufactured and bought for the City of Chicago in case of an uprising of the workingmen. The majority of the working classes did not want to know anything of force. Though the advice was unwise, it was nothing unusual for America. Have not the capitalistic classes long before had the private army of Pinkertons? Did not a prominent citizen of the Republican party only a short time before that advise his party members publicly to take possession of the City Hall even though they were obliged to wade in blood to their ankles? And is it not a fact that the Standard Oil company caused the burning down of a plant owned by a rival in Buffalo for which they were punished. They paid $250 fine each. This much to characterize the miserable calumniators who desired to dwell upon the weighty words of the Chicago Anarchists, but who leniently overlooked the acts of force and the murders in their own ranks. And it must not be forgotten that even though the Anarchists were at fault and erred, they were unselfishly acting to better the condition of the working classes, while the acts of force of the rich were prompted only by selfish and dirty motives.

First Force in Chicago.

He said the tactics of force first were used on Chicago ground. He referred to a decision of a Judge permitting the forgery of ballots against Communists. He said election judges had been shown to have falsified the returns in the election of Frank Stauber when he ran for Alderman the second time, and though the evidence was ample and conclusive the Judge dismissed the accused men, and continued: "Since then many of us have learned that in political times we must not permit ourselves to give way to our overheated passions."

In referring to the excited state of affairs May 4 and before that he said the Chicago papers published articles May 1 and May 2 saying Parsons and Spies would be hung the first time they gave cause. The cause came. May 4 an unknown hand threw a bomb which killed a number of policemen. And then eight men were selected in order to reap revenge. Schwab went on:

> Over the trial I will lose only a few words, as there are a number of articles in existence which have been written by friend and enemy on the subject. Whoever wants to inform himself on the manner in which the verdict was reached should read the message of the big-hearted and brave Gov. Altgeld, in which he ordered the release of the three Anarchists; also the article of Gen. M. M. Trumbull, "The Trial and the Judgment," and the excuse article written by Judge Gary in the *Century* and Gen. Trumbull's reply to the same, "Gary and the Anarchists." The action of Gov. Altgeld brings to us the hope that there are yet men of stern honesty of purpose who have the courage to stand for the truth, and that there is a bright future before us in which the truth and the right shall prevail.

Judge Gary came in for the following remarks:

> To know Judge Gary it may suffice that during the many weeks in which his time was occupied by the trial he did not decide a single question of all those which came up in favor of the accused. Recently the Judge has been reelected. But his victory is not brilliant if all the circumstances are taken into consideration. Let us leave him alone. Socialism has taken up the battle against the whole ruling organization, and there the importance of the individual disappears.

He said the identity of the bombthrower had never been proven except by one witness, who was shown to be a liar and a perjurer. Though the former editor of the Cedar Rapids *Gazette* published an article over his own signature to the effect that the witness mentioned was a burglar and had committed arson, the Judge did not permit even this glimmer of light to be admitted in evidence. The verdict was as expected. In closing Schwab declared the powerful stream of socialism which the capitalists attempted to subdue had not been stopped. The "judicial murder" did not bring the fruits for which its organization hoped. The State had risen. Thousands, after deliberations, had found the order of society was nothing but a disorder. Half socialistic and socialistic literature had been scattered broadcast through the country, and ideas which seven years ago were held by only a few were known to thousands today. He predicted a brighter future for the coming race when the working classes would have better treatment than today. He advised his hearers to work faithfully against the enslaving of their fellowmen and for the deliverance of the poor and miserable. Arbitration, he said, was the proper means for settling differences between labor and capital.

Fielden Makes an Address.

Emma Belsky recited an anarchistic poem in Bohemian, the männerchor led by Oscar Neebe sang "Frisch Auf," and Samuel Fielden was introduced. He said in part:

> This is to me a solemn and a very sad occasion. You have met together to commemorate the memory of the men who lie under yonder stone. You have met here to protest against the injustice of their taking off. It is indeed an injustice that you should be forced to meet together to protest against this wrong. Not often in the history of governments has such a crime been done. I am glad to see so many here to make this protest more effective. The men whose bodies lie there were the friends of all. They possessed no feeling of self-interest, but were working fully as much for the cause of all humanity as for themselves. Their lives were spent ridding the world of misery, and of injustice, and today, although a venal press has done all it could to vilify their memory, it is well to remember that workingmen have not been deluded by these efforts. The world knows that if these men had lived the interests of the capitalistic class in keeping the workingman from his own, and in constant subjection and misery, would have been jeopardized. Today we stand in the face of a society based not on equal rights of the people, but based on the rights of privilege, and the only thing that gives us courage is that here and there a man rises up like Gov. Altgeld, who has the courage of his convictions. That Gov. Altgeld had the courage to do what he did has done more to give the great mass of the working people confidence that these questions will ultimately be settled in the right than all the acts of the politicians since Washington. These were men of law and order. They believed in peace, and whatever their opinions of practical solution of these questions the predominant thought in the mind of each was for peace. The future will give them justice. The honest man can afford to wait. We who believe these men died for a good cause can mourn for them sincerely. All over the world today the hearts of the poor and lowly turn to this spot. Tears are in the eye and sorrow in the heart. I beseech of you that you go to your homes and resolve to do your duty in righting this wrong.

Then, after the singing of an anarchistic melody by the societies, the assembly dispersed.

THE LONE ANARCHIST CELEBRATES.

Peculiar Character at Gunnison Who Keeps the Red Flag Flying.

GUNNISON, Colo., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The Gunnison branch of the International Anarchists' Association celebrated the sixth anniversary of the haymarket riot today. This branch is composed of one member, and he is known here as "the Lone Anarchist." He lives in a little cabin on the edge of town and has been there for years. He studiously avoids association with the people of the town, and only comes in contact with them when business transactions make it necessary. The celebration of the "Lone Anarchist" today did not differ from his previous way of expressing his grief. Early in the morning he nailed a little red flag about a foot square to a pine stick and fastened it to the front gable of his cabin. A small bit of black crêpe was tied on the door knob. What ceremonies he goes through on the inside no one knows. He rarely, if ever, comes outside on this occasion. While his Anarchist sentiments are well known to every one, he has never been disturbed, and he is in such a hopeless minority that he has never disturbed any one. The only annoyance to which he has ever been subjected was when his flagstaff was shot into by a well-directed bullet from a six-shooter. This has occurred only twice, and each time the little red rag has been promptly replaced. He receives a great deal of printed matter, pamplets and newspapers, and is said to read all anarchistic literature that he can get hold of. Townspeople frequently point out his cabin to visitors and tell his history. They only smile at his folly, and say he should not be molested as long as he molests no one and makes no attempt to convert other people to his views. The location of his house on the extreme edge of the town at least half a mile from any other building is only an evidence of his general character, which is that of a recluse.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—[Special.]—"Long live the revolution." "Down with all government." Anarchists cheered themselves hoarse at the Thalia Theater tonight over these sentiments delivered by their orators. The occasion was in commemoration of the execution of the Chicago "martyrs." Admission tickets bore a gallows on their face. There were nearly 2,000 "reds" present and they packed the theater. At least 500 women were there and their enthusiasm excelled that of the men. Scattered through the hall were many of Supt. Byrnes' men, while several policemen kept watch in the aisles. The boxes were decorated with red flags and at each end of the row of footlights were busts of Spies and Parsons, with wreathes of evergreens about their necks. Ranged along the footlights were crayon pictures of the four Anarchists who were hanged and also that of Lingg, who blew his head off with a cartridge in jail. Anarchist John Most was the orator of the night. Beyond crying "Long live the revolution" and "Down with all government" his speech was mild in sentiment but violent in tone. Most spoke from red sheets of manuscript. He had prepared his speech, so that if any questions were raised as to what he had said he could submit proof. Between the orations Chopin's funeral march was played, and a choir of thirty Anarchists, among whom was Justus H. Schwab, sang German songs of liberty. A pale youth stirred the Anarchists up to a wild pitch of excitement by reciting a poem, "The Death of the Anarchists," which wound up with "Revenge, revenge, revenge."

PHIL EVANS' HOME BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Feared His Mother, Wife, and Daughter Perished in the Ruins.

BARDSTOWN, Ky., Nov. 12.—The fury of at least a part of the mob that would have hanged Phil Evans has at last vented itself. At 12 o'clock last night the home of Evans, two miles in the woods back of Samuel Station, was blown up with dynamite, a fusillade of shots fired for some unknown reason, and the fragments of the dwelling burned until nothing but a few bricks is left. The aged mother of Evans and his wife and daughter, though known to have retired last night, are nowhere to be found, and there is reason to believe they were killed. So little of the house was left that a stranger could never have located it unaided. It was believed the trouble was entirely over now, but shotgun rule has been established at Samuel depot and tonight a heavy guard surrounds the house of Edward Hall, the complainant against Evans.

At midnight last night the people in the neighborhood of Evans' house were startled by two blasts of dynamite that shook the houses for half a mile around. Almost before they could spring from their beds the stillness of the night was again broken by the discharge of about forty shotguns and pistols and in a few minutes more the remnants of Evans' home went up in a blaze. No one ventured to the scene until daylight, when everything was reduced to cinders, and if human bodies had been in the house it is hardly possible enough bones would be left to establish the fact. Up to a late hour tonight nothing had been heard from Evans' family. Sheriff Pence tomorrow will make a thorough investigation. The better element in the county denounces the action as an outrage and threatens to mob the perpetrators, even if the family has escaped. Evans said today he did not want another trial, because he was afraid he would be mobbed.

COAL TRUST FORMED.

VANDERBILTS SECURE CONTROL OF ALL THE ANTHRACITE TRADE.

In Conjunction with the First National Bank of New York They Use $10,000,000 in Gaining Necessary Rights and Cementing Other Compacts—Pennsylvania Road Enters in an Alliance to Aid the Scheme—Competition from the Soft-Coal Regions Blocked.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The dream of the Vanderbilts and their allies, the First National Bank people of New York, is about to be realized. In less than one year they will control the anthracite coal trade of the country and what they do not acquire by right of purchase they will have by close compact which it is believed the courts cannot upset. Under the Vanderbilt influence today are the New Jersey Central railroad from Jersey City to the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to the same points, and the Lehigh Valley road. In the Schuylkill coal region the Philadelphia and Reading company is dominated by or influenced by the Vanderbilts.

Within the last week the great Pennsylvania railroad company, which taps the Schuylkill regions for 5,000,000 tons of coal per annum, has entered into an alliance with the Vanderbilts to help their scheme. To accomplish this idea of controlling the output of the coal mines it was necessary to use $10,000,000 in cash, and this was furnished by the Vanderbilts and the bank.

The Vanderbilts bought control of Lackawanna, they guaranteed $2,000,000 to the Lehigh Valley coal operators to move the product of their mines, and they made overtures to those in control of Jersey Central that sealed the bargain there. They have dismembered Reading as a trunk line and placed as the active man in its management Theodore Voorhees as First Vice-President, who has long been their tried and faithful servant. McLeod has been tossed overboard and is bottled up with his New York and New England road, which begins at Boston and suddenly ends at Poughkeepsie bridge. The straw that broke his back was a traffic agreement between the Vanderbilts' consolidated shore lines and the New York and New Haven road and the Lehigh Valley by which the latter is given a big slice of the New England coal trade.

Now, the plum these great financiers are figuring for is one that grows yearly. The coal trust is only an outgrowth of the oil trust and like concerns. The anthracite coal production in Pennsylvania for the years mentioned follows:

1883	31,793,027	1888	38,145,718
1884	30,718,293	1889	35,407,710
1885	31,623,529	1890	35,855,174
1886	32,136,362	1891	40,448,336
1887	34,641,017	1892	41,893,320

The above figures do not include coal for company's use. At from $2 to $2.25 per ton, the price which the coal brought at the mines, would net about $80,000,000. The railroad companies have been receiving freight at the rate of $1.60 (average) per ton for hauling this coal from the mines to tide water at New York or Philadelphia. This netted them over $60,000,000 per annum. The Vanderbilts for years have been after a share of this gigantic business. They will now get it and the roads and mines they control will get not less than $90,000,000 worth of the trade. As to the profits the financiers take care of that. An advance of 25 cents per ton in a year, which is small indeed, means $10,000,000 increased revenue. This or a greater increase can be easily maintained, because, as it stands now, no person who cuts rates can get a pound of anthracite coal.

The East naturally turns to the West and the soft coal men for relief from this condition of affairs. This has been blocked already. The Baltimore and Ohio will not flood Eastern cities because it has been guaranteed a share of freight from New York not to do so. The New York Central and Pennsylvania alliance prevents those roads from doing anything.

LOOKS TO A REORGANIZATION.

General Solicitor Thurston Talks of the Two New Receivers.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 12.—General Solicitor Thurston, who has been in New York negotiating with Attorney-General Olney and Special Counsel Hoadley over the government plan for additional representation in the receivership for the Union Pacific, came home yesterday. Explaining the new deal he said: "After considerable negotiation a satisfactory arrangement has been reached between the parties in interest and the government under which two additional receivers are to be appointed. The persons agreed upon are J. W. Doane of Chicago and F. R. Coudert of New York. Tomorrow morning the government will file its petition, together with a stipulation signed by all parties interested, consenting that the necessary order shall be issued. Similar action will be taken in all the other courts where proceedings are pending.

"This action has in contemplation the reorganization of the Union Pacific properties, assisted by such Federal legislation as will fairly protect the interests of the government, details of which have not yet been considered. These two additional receivers are gentlemen of high standing in this country, and the entire personnel of the receivership is such as to guarantee to all the holders of stocks and bonds in all the companies of the Union Pacific the fullest protection of their interest and a conservative operation of the property.

"While I am not authorized to speak officially, yet I can say that the general understanding is that S. H. H. Clark will continue in the general management and operation of the lines and that Mr. Mink will continue to direct the accounting affairs—the receivers as a body practically constituting a Board of Directors for the administration of the receivership trust. That is all there is of it."

McLeod Has a New Combination.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Last week saw the New York and New England railroad apparently "bottled up" in its own narrow local territory between Boston and the Poughkeepsie bridge. President McLeod hasn't lost every string to his bow yet. One good one that is west of the Poughkeepsie bridge is still left and a new alliance may be completed any day. Negotiations between the New York and New England people and the New York, Susquehanna and Western have been under way for a week or more. The officials of the Poughkeepsie bridge system have conducted the negotiations for Mr. McLeod. The Susquehanna people are as ready for the new alliance as the New York and New England company, for it will give the Susquehanna an outlet into the vast territory of New England for coal. Negotiations are said to have progressed so far that it is now simply a question of agreeing upon a division of the rate.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE—Thirty-eighth semi-annual reunion and reception of candidates in Oriental Consistory and co-ordinate bodies will commence at 10 o'clock, Tuesday, Nov. 14, in the preceptory of the rite, Masonic Temple, and continue Wednesday and Thursday, during which time the degrees from the fourth to the thirty-second will be conferred. Visiting princes are invited to be present.
GIL. W. BARNARD, Grand Secretary.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1893.

BY the way, does anybody know what has becomes of Jones-who-pays-the-freight?

THE managers of the World's Columbian Exposition have found it about as hard to close it on time as it was to open it on time.

SOME weeks ago Gov. Altgeld expressed his conviction that there were few if any Anarchists in Chicago. The effect of last Tuesday's vote has been to confirm him in this belief.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S gifts to the Chicago University usually have a string to them, as a matter of form, but the string is always seized promptly at the Chicago end and pulled along with the gift.

BUSINESS is reviving already in Colorado. The Centennial State has plenty of resources aside from its silver mines, and all it needs now is to recognize the fact that Gov. Waite is its most serious calamity.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ministry has passed the danger point of the special parliamentary session. This was reached Friday when Mr. Bright McLaren's amendment to the employers' liability bill came up for action. The amendment proposes that certain employés could contract themselves out of the provisions of the bill. It has been advocated by the men employed on the London and Northwestern railway, who have made good terms on this question with the corporation which they serve. It was advocated by the Liberal members for all the constituencies through which the line of road passes. But Lord Salisbury threatened if the amendment was rejected in the Commons it would be inserted in the Lords. That tended to unite the Liberals, and the amendment has been rejected by a majority of 19—rather close, but sufficient. It will be plain sailing for the rest of the parliamentary session unless the Lords attempt to tinker the government bills. If the Lords should insist on inserting the rejected McLaren amendment in the employers' liability bill the Commons would not agree to it, and there would be another argument for ending or amending the Lords.

IN the latest issue of *Astronomy and Astro-Physics* J. A. Parkhurst raises a question as to the possible origin of the inner satellite of Jupiter, discovered a few months ago at the Lick Observatory. He calls attention to the fact that Dr. Charles Lane Poor concludes as a result of computation that the fifth comet of 1886 was within the system of Jupiter's satellites more than 2½ days, and in that time made about seven-eighths of a complete circuit about the planet, its least distance from the center of Jupiter being but about 100,000 miles. Mr. Parkhurst says a comparatively slight force at that time would have sufficed to cause a portion of the comet to be detached and to pursue an elliptical orbit around Jupiter. "Such eruptive forces are common to comets at perihelion, and probably would exist at such a close peri-Jovian passage." The small inclination of the comet's orbit, only 6 degrees, and the sufficiently close agreement of its peri-Jovian distance with the 112,000 miles which is the distance of the satellite, also the fact that the motion of the comet around Jupiter was direct, favor the supposition that the inner satellite is really composed of matter which formed a portion of the comet and was thrown off less than seven and a half years ago, the date of separation being not far from July 20, 1886. It is, however, difficult to compute within several degrees the position of the comet with reference to the planet at the time of nearest approach, so that the question cannot be answered positively. But it is an exceedingly interesting one for all that.

THE St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* republishes from an English paper certain figures relating to the cost of producing wheat in the Northwest. The substance of the statement is that at 16 bushels to the acre wheat can be produced for 35 cents per bushel, and the cost is 40 cents when the yield is but 12 to 14 bushels to the acre. The farmer in the Northwest does not now receive more than about 40 cents, while the St. Paul paper says the yield this year does not average more than about 8 bushels. In that case there must be a dead loss in wheat farming, and the Eastern States are not the only ones to suffer from the large increase in wheat cultivation in the West the last few years. The point is made that by turning their attention to other products the farmers of the Dakotas cannot only assure themselves against crop failures and give their farms a chance to recuperate, but can raise such a variety of other commodities that the wheat will be practically clear profit to them, regardless of cost of production. No reference is made to the obvious fact that it is bonanza farming which may be spoken of as the great cause of low prices to the farmer, while reduced costs of transportation make the product cost still less to the consumer. This makes it hard for the small farmer to live by competition with the large wheat-grower. It suggests also that there must be some mistake in the theory so industriously circulated in the last two or three years that the people are menaced with a scarcity of cereal food. Apparently the only thing likely to bring that condition around in the near future, except unusual drought on limited areas, is a sharp reduction in the area devoted to wheat culture, for the reason that the process does not pay. But that is an evil that soon would cure itself by reaction, and many years may be expected to elapse before there can be any other than a temporary scarcity of breadstuffs to those peoples who now use them as food.

ANARCHISTS CRYING FOR BOMBS.

The meeting held by the London Anarchists Friday to commemorate the execution of their Chicago brethren six years ago was an instructive one, because of the remarks made by some of the speakers. They talked freely and showed clearly the murderous, bloodthirsty sentiments which animate them.

The publisher of the Anarchist paper printed in London stated that it was the duty of his hearers to "resolve to consecrate the lessons of the past. They had been too apathetic in recent years. They had applauded Ravachol [the Paris dynamiter], but what else had they done? Nothing, because they were cowards." That is to say, they had not thrown bombs. They had not imitated the glorious example set at the haymarket by their brethren. They had failed to paralyze society with dynamite. He called the attention of the members of the anarchistic groups to the fact that they were "all independent individuals and it depended entirely upon individual initiative when the next blow should be struck." That is, each Anarchist was advised not to consult with others, but to go to bomb-throwing on his own hook.

A Spanish Anarchist having been executed for an attempt to kill a General in the Spanish army, one of his comrades threw a bomb into a Barcelona theater and killed a number of people, mostly women. Referring to this the editor of the London Anarchist paper said:

> When Comrade Pallas, who tried to rid the world of the tyrant Campos, was to be murdered he turned just as the soldiers raised their rifles to fire and said: "The revenge will be terrible." And it has been. The comrade who threw the bomb in the Barcelona theater was our friend. [Cheers.] He did the good work—terrible, but good nevertheless. Revenge we must have. The murdered Anarchists were our friends. Thirty innocent persons were killed in Barcelona.

This same individual, who had heard of the defeat of anarchy at the polls in Chicago and of the reëlection of Gary, stated angrily that "Illinois is one of the most corrupt and rotten places under the sun." If Altgeldism had triumphed and Gary had been defeated this sanguinary editor would have been warm in his praises of Illinois. Fortunately the people so voted as to escape the condemnation of his approval.

These Anarchists are the admirers of Spies and Parsons. They talk as those worthies used to. If the citizens of this city and county had declared by their votes Tuesday that they deplored the execution of Spies and Parsons and believed it to be a crime, speeches similar to these London ones would have been made speedily by the encouraged Chicago Anarchists and the bomb-throwing would have recommenced. Nothing of that sort need be feared now. The lesson of 1887 will not have to be repeated because the people of Chicago have notified Altgeld and his anarchistic friends that they do not regret having administered that lesson.

AUTHORITY TO BORROW GOLD.

It is asserted as a settled fact that in his forthcoming report Secretary Carlisle will ask Congress so to modify the present authority granted the Secretary of the Treasury as to enable him to issue a 3 per cent bond, redeemable at the pleasure of the government after three years. The statement is made that Mr. Carlisle thinks long time and a high rate of interest are in the way of his issuing bonds under present conditions, but it is difficult to understand the statement in that shape, since long time favors low rates of interest on money obtained for bonds about the redemption of which at par there is no reasonable doubt. The question also is asked if the Secretary could be depended on to avail himself of such a law and issue a sufficient amount of bonds to maintain the public credit.

The word "gold" does not occur in the report quoted. Possibly the idea is to dispense with it, and simply make the bonds redeemable in "coin." The perpetuation of that word on the Nation's promises to pay would not carry with it the same danger of failure to borrow that would have attended its use on bonds issued without repealing the purchasing clause in the Sherman law. No reasonable room remains to doubt that the gold standard will be preserved, at least during the life time of the present administration. But why leave any occasion to doubt for the longer future the redemption of bonds in the same kind of "money" that it is proposed to get for selling them? The administration intends that the bonds shall be redeemed in gold. It should have the courage of its convictions, and say so, asking Congress to provide specifically for gold redemption. When the word "coin" first was used in this connection the dollar in gold was nearly equal in value to the dollar in silver. That nearness to equality persisted for several years thereafter, but long since it has ceased to exist. Now the word is ambiguous at the best, and it has been seized upon by the dishonest element as an excuse for demanding that our national indebtedness shall be paid in silver on the theory that 16 ounces of silver are intrinsically worth as much as one ounce of gold. We should abolish the color for that plea in future, and give a straightforward pledge to pay off the bonds in the same kind of money we receive for them. They are to be sold for gold. They should be redeemed with gold.

BAD POPULIST OFFICEHOLDERS.

At last Mrs. Mary E. Lease is treading on dangerous ground. She is criticising severely Gov. Lewelling, by whose favor she holds a State position that pays her $1,200 a year. If that official is not superior to the petty considerations which in Illinois have caused some removals she will find herself in much the same position as was the man who sawed off the limb on which he was sitting. She charges the State administration in Kansas with being corrupt and responsible for the recent defeat of the Kansas Populists. She proposes to have something to say about the matter in the next State convention, but if she be only a private citizeness when the time arrives for holding that convention her words may have far less influence than in the past.

Yet it is probable that Mrs. Lease told the exact truth in saying: "No party has ever been disgraced with more corrupt men than are some of those who hold positions of trust under the Populist administration." But why should she be surprised at that? What else has any one a right to expect? Men do not see grapes growing on thorn bushes. The party openly favors the repudiation of just indebtedness, a free coinage currency, the unit of which would be not more than half the value of the present dollar unit; the issue of an abundance of fiat shinplasters by the National Government on the Subtreasury plan, and the practical confiscation of railroad and telegraph lines, since the best proposition thrown out by them in regard to the latter is that the present owners shall be paid in fiat stuff called "money."

The men who acted as party leaders for the Populists, and were rewarded by the spoils of office, rose to positions of leadership by dint of open advocacy of the repudiation policy. Professionally they posed as rogues, which no really honest man would stoop to do, and now Mrs. Lease pretends to wonder that they are proving themselves false to what she claims is the trust reposed in them. They could not be other than scamps in office without going back on their professions, and they would not have been put in office if suspected beforehand of insincerity in declaring that their constituents ought to be allowed to repudiate obligations, all and several, of a pecuniary character. If these officeholders are as bad as intimated by Mrs. Lease the men and women who put them into power are but reaping the whirlwind after sowing the wind.

At least these people in Kansas ought to profess to be in favor of honesty if they are to expect those who represent them in office to be anything better than rogues of the first water. Evidently they have not looked at things in that light, but their experiences now may open their eyes to a glimmering of the truth, and lead them to understand that after all there may be common sense in the remark that "Honesty is the best policy" as applied to party professions as well as to the acts of individuals.

"HIGHWAYMEN OF THE RAILROAD."

The current number of the *North American Review* contains an article by William A. Pinkerton on the subject of train robberies. No man is fitted better for the work than the head of the famous detective bureau which has brought to justice most of the highwaymen of American railroads in the last forty years, and his sketches of the principal robberies will be read with interest. Mr. Pinkerton admits that one reason for the recent epidemic of train robberies may be found in the general business depression, but believes it is in large part due to the reading of "yellow covered novels." Country lads get their minds inflamed with this class of literature and professional thieves find among them many willing to go into their schemes. The majority of these robbers are recruited from among the grown boys or young men of small country towns.

Mr. Pinkerton says this peculiar form of crime is on the increase, and unless checked promptly he would not be surprised to see an express train held up within a few miles of New York or Philadelphia at no remote date. He thinks, however, if it became a crime against the United States to "hold up" and rob a train this class of work soon would come to an end. For this reason he believes the bill recently introduced by Representative Caldwell of Ohio to place the crime of train robbery under the jurisdiction of the United States should be passed without delay. Not infrequently State officers have been found afraid to have it known that they were trying to arrest the criminals, and even when not held in check by fear of assassination they have dropped pursuit at the State or county lines, claiming they had no authority to go farther. A State or county line would not act as a barrier for a United States officer, and robbers are not likely to be able to control the latter as they control the local authorities.

The principal check hitherto imposed on train robberies has been the prompt and energetic action of the express companies, which never give up the search until all the gang are landed in prison or killed. The man who robs an express company is a fugitive forever afterward till arrested and punished, but it is not right that these companies should be obliged to undertake so much trouble and expense, since they are entitled to as much protection under the law as is a private individual. Some of the officials seriously are considering the advisability of placing the money rates so high that the banks will be forced to use the United States mails for the transport of money, which would make the robbery of money from trains a government offense. At present their money trains carry guards armed with the latest improved style of revolvers and Winchester rifles. The companies also are placing burglar-proof safes in their cars so strongly constructed that it would take the robbers hours to get into them, and if the safes are blown up the money will be destroyed, so that it will not do the robbers any good, while it will be of no use to overpower the messenger, as he will not know the combination.

The remedy here suggested is the one proposed by THE TRIBUNE several weeks ago as the only sure cure for the growing affliction of train robberies. It cannot be insisted on too strongly that State officials are unable to cope with the criminals, and that the sooner the robbers are made directly amenable to Federal law the sooner will be put under strong check the thugs who make it their business to lead young fellows into crime as railroad highwaymen. Hence the general public has a vital interest in the speedy passage of the Caldwell bill, and the people of the different States ought to let their representatives in Congress know that they appreciate its importance and desire it to become a law.

PLEADERS FOR LAWLESSNESS.

"We believe that all government of man by man must cease and that men should be free to work out their own destiny without interference." That is the latest enunciation of "principles" by a set of men claiming to represent Anarchists and formulate their demands. The position is the one taken by the rebels of the South a third of a century ago, when they said all they wanted was to be let alone. It is the demand that would be made by the footpad, the burglar, the confidence man, the forger, the gambler, and the libertine if they were bold enough to talk out to the public and say what they most desire. The plea is that of the wolf which wanted perfect liberty to devastate the sheepfold. Like Jeff Davis, he desired to be "let alone."

Carried out to its legitimate conclusion the demand of the Anarchists is that no man shall be restrained from doing what he wishes to do or be subjected to the mildest kind of compulsion either as to matter, time, or manner in his conduct. That means there must be no such thing as coöperation or else that the great majority must suffer wrong by the unwillingness of the few to exert themselves at the time and in the way desired by the rest for the attainment of the best results. A man must be allowed to loaf with no one empowered to ask him to work; may neglect and abuse his family without rebuke; may kill a fellow creature with no fear of the law. There could be no organization of an army, but whatever fighting was done would be in mob fashion; no navigation possible except in the smallest of boats for the reason that Captains and mates would be tabooed under the anarchistic order of things; no working together in a factory or machine shop to any useful end, because such working requires that each one of many men shall do as directed with reference to the labor of all the rest. And where each of two or more men desired one and the same object there would be no law to decide the most rightful claim, no arbitrament to which either must submit for the good of the community, no community at all with a common interest to be worked for, but only a lot of Ishmaelites, each of whom would have his hand against every other man, and have the hand of every other man against him.

That was the kind of condition which obtained several thousand years ago and on which the most arbitrary despotism was a distinct improvement. Modern civilization is a vast improvement on that despotism, and has brought with it innumerable and unmeasurable blessings. The Anarchists are sighing for a return of the original barbarism. Like the foolish ones among the Israelites, who sighed for the fleshpots of Egypt without thinking of the bitter slavery from which they had escaped, the Anarchists are asking the world to believe it would be better off if it fell back into the state from which it has progressed through the toils and sufferings of centuries. In doing so they but proclaim their own folly if not worse. They advertise themselves as mentally unbalanced if not criminal, as men not fit to be trusted with the liberty of the citizen in a republic of freemen, to say nothing of the wild license they would have instituted with the abolition of all law and all control by society over the actions of its members.

THE POPULIST SILVER APPEAL.

The brazen faced appeal issued by a small minority of those Senators and Representatives who voted against the repeal of the purchasing clause in the Sherman act is little other than a series of bald falsehoods. It states that the arts require almost the total gold production. This is completely at variance with the statement by Mulhall that "coinage now absorbs nearly two-thirds of the total stock of gold, whereas forty years ago it took only 32 per cent of the gold." The appeal says: "General prices are fixed by the volume of money in circulation. The decrease of that volume in approximating the gold standard during the last twenty years has reduced prices of property and the products of labor fully 50 per cent." Mulhall gives the stock of gold coin and bullion in the world in 1848 as 500 million pounds sterling, in 1880 as 1,092 millions, and in 1890 as 1,235 millions, the pound being a little less than $5. The fact is that in the last twenty years the per cent of increase in the gold money of the world has been about twice as great as that of the population, and for the civilized nations, which are nearly all on the gold standard, the gain in gold has been much more than twice that in population. In 1873 there was not more than 150 millions of gold in the United States. Now the amount is estimated at 550 millions, though the population is far less than double the 40 millions of 1873.

The lying "appeal" says: "The repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act destroys silver as money of ultimate redemption." It has done nothing of the kind. The silver dollar is just as valid for redemption of a silver certificate as it was previously, and the repeal has not stopped the issue of silver dollars from the mint, since that issue nearly was stopped in the middle of 1891 by limitation to certain named purposes. The repeal has not reduced silver to the level of "credit money to float only by redemption in gold," for it was in precisely that position before the repeal bill became a law. The "appeal" says "the only reason for demonetizing silver was to enhance the value of gold," etc. But the repeal did not demonetize silver. It leaves the silver dollar on exactly the same footing as before. What it did was to cut short the process of buying bullion silver to be heaped up idly in the Treasury, paying for it with Treasury notes, the holders of which instantly demanded their redemption in gold. It was high time to shut off that kind of business, seeing that it had depleted our stock of gold to a low point and threatened to take away every dollar of the remainder unless speedily stopped.

The "appeal" says "the 1,100 millions of paper and silver now in circulation must rest upon less than 100 millions in gold in the Treasury available for redemption." It has been resting on that slender basis for several months past, and on a too narrow basis for years. But the paper and silver in circulation always have rested on gold, so that the repeal offers no new ground for complaint, even on the part of the silver men or the Populists who have framed and issued the address with intent to hoodwink the people by concealing the real point at issue. What the signers of that document want is a change in the money standard which the repeal bill was intended to preserve. They want to make the 371 grain dollar, worth little more than 50 cents, the currency unit, and to banish gold from the position of standard it all the time has occupied, their object in wishing for the change being to cheat all the creditors out of one-half their dues and enable Populist employers to pay labor in debased money. There is no enhancement of obligations by retaining the gold standard, and these falsifiers know it. The unblushing cheek with which they allege that the repeal destroys silver as the money of ultimate redemption is only equaled by the supreme gall exhibited by these fellows in the endeavor to make it out that they were "deprived of opportunities of spreading upon the record their reasons why" the repeal bill should not become a law. They had all the time they could occupy with speeches, and a great deal more than they were entitled to, since their avowed object in taking up the time of the Senate was a desire to obstruct legislation. Let it not be forgotten that these gabblers occupied nine weeks in the vain effort to stave off the passage of a measure which was desired urgently by the great majority of the people as well as by a handsome majority of their representatives in both Houses of Congress.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW.

A local Democratic paper says that 3,000 of the ballots cast last Tuesday, or 2 per cent, were thrown out by the judges because they were marked incorrectly. The same paper, not having a high opinion of Democratic intelligence, alleges that the men who lost their votes meant to vote for Democratic candidates. The Election Commissioners also say that a large number of people made mistakes in the marking of their ballots, but they do not estimate the number.

It is to be regretted that it is not known how many ballots were actually thrown out and for what reasons, and just what the defects in the marking were which led to their rejection. It is possible that some were rejected in whole when they should only have been so in part. For instance, a person might have marked his ticket in such a way that it could not be counted for Superior Court Judges while it could be counted for all other offices. The intelligence of some of the judges and clerks was not excessive, and they may have thrown out ballots improperly in many instances.

It is stated that the Commissioners are of the opinion that the circle at the head of the ticket should be taken off and the voters be made to put a cross opposite the name of every man for whom they wish to vote. There would be fewer errors were that change made, but the Democrats in the Legislature insisted on the circle for the benefit of those who wanted to vote a straight ticket with the least trouble. The scheme worked well for them last year. There were many German Republican voters who wished to vote for all the nominees of their party except Harrison and a few others. Not being quite sure of their ability to mark their ballots correctly and not wishing to run any risks, they put their "X" marks in the Democratic "O" and voted for the whole ticket. If the circle cost the Democrats votes this year it gained them votes last year, when it was most important to have them. It is not likely that the Democratic politicians will make any change in the law, for most of their voters put their marks in the circle.

There is a likelihood of error in marking any kind of an Australian ballot. The form in use in Massachusetts requires the voter to mark every name, and yet the election of Russell as Governor last year was due to errors in marking, which caused the throwing out of several thousand Republican votes. The only way to reduce the errors to the minimum is for the papers and the politicians to explain to the voters again and again how to deal with the official ballots. After a few elections they will get to understand the system pretty thoroughly.

CREMATION OF THE DEAD.

The movement in favor of cremating the dead, which was begun a few years ago, failed to become popular, principally for two reasons. There was a widespread repugnance to the idea of being disposed of thus summarily, and a theological objection to the effect that the process might be inimical to the final resurrection which is believed in and expected by all good Christians to whatever division of the church they may belong. The latter objection is much weakened as a result of discussions at the Episcopal Church Congress in England about a month ago. The Rev. Brooke Lambert argued without contradiction that the scriptures do not sanction the claims of those who object to cremation as repugnant on the religious ground. His language on this point is not quoted by the *British Medical Journal*, which reports the fact, but it is fair to infer the reverend gentleman held that there is nothing in the fifteenth chapter of the First of Corinthians or any other part of the Bible which warrants the idea that the resurrected body will be composed of the same material as that vacated by the soul at death. On the contrary, St. Paul wrote in the chapter referred to: "That which thou sowest, thou sowest not the body that shall be," and "It is sown a natural body, it is raised a spiritual body." Another speaker expressed the opinion that the rubrics of the church contemplated the treatment of the body in such a way as was most desirable from a sanitary point of view, and more than one speaker referred to the dangers with which the living are menaced by the present method of burial.

Of course the problem is a much more serious one in the crowded countries of Europe than in the United States, but it is becoming grave in the case of our larger cities. Intramural burial has been prohibited in England for the last fifty years, and the pressure for burial room has been so great that some have proposed to have the bodies taken out to sea, where, of course, they would be food for the fishes. One would think that cremation is not more repugnant to the feelings than such a mode of disposing of the dead. For the resort to burning it is argued that it accomplishes in a few hours or minutes substantially the same dissolution of the body that is effected by an interment of several years, and without any of the dangers to survivors which cannot be eliminated from the ordinary process of burial.

One of the speakers at the meeting considered that argument against cremation which rests on the assertion that evidence might thus be destroyed that otherwise could be utilized at some future time for the discovery of crime. He said that both at home and abroad it is the established rule that no body shall be cremated unless the most clear and satisfactory evidence can be adduced that nothing in the nature of foul play has occurred. Special certificates are required, not only by the medical attendant of the person whose corpse is to be cremated, but also by a special medical man who has to give an independent certificate. It was added that many of the most common poisons cannot be found in the body after burial, and the mean number of exhumations in England and Wales is only five per year, while of these an average of less than one per annum is on account of suspected poisoning.

The Cremation Society of England has not endeavored to make cremation compulsory. It aims to influence public opinion to the point of conviction that health and life are endangered by the burial of poisonous dead bodies near the living, and believes that this once gained the demand for protection would come from the people. But the Church of England Sanitary Association has taken action which is a little more direct. It asks that such steps shall be taken "as shall render imperative by law destruction before burial of the infectious germs remaining in the body when death has arisen from cholera or any other disease communicable by germs." This does not ask explicity for cremation, but undoubtedly such a measure would lead up to the burning of the whole body in cases of death from infectious disease.

ACCORDING to the best information at hand there is no visible improvement in the condition of the feeble and consumptive Veragua fund.

THE good but austere Dr. Dana has no intention, so far as we can discover, of relaxing his efforts to drive the glum and sulky Democratic donkey upon its own platform. He appears to have seized the pitchfork with a firmer grasp than ever and is prodding the animal's hide with renewed vigor. And the Democratic donkey has found that it doesn't pay to kick at Dr. Dana. It only makes him worse.

"THIS fog," said a jubilant Londoner who was in the city last week, "makes me feel at 'ome. I've a mind to settle down in Chicago and grope with the country."

IF the present shape of the Columbian Museum scheme had been foreseen about the middle of October there would have been a rousing Field day to go on record with the other big days.

THE Hon. Frank Lawler is still somewhat uncertain as to the atness of his whereabouts.

IT is still permissible to wear a big chrysanthemum in your buttonhole, but no moral obligation to wear one rests upon you any longer. The show is over.

IT looks now as if the Republicans of New York had more snap, so to speak, than both the Democratic factions of the State combined.

IN all the history of Stony Island avenue it never looked as rocky as it does now.

EVEN the New Jersey mosquitoes seem to have gone Republican.

CURRENT NOTES.

Methusaleh—"Wish I may never die if that life insurance premium isn't due again!"—*Puck.*

"Tell you, it's a great thing to be a Democrat nowadays." "I'd like to know why." "So exclusive, you know."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"Have some bread, Prof. Baton—the staff of life, you know." "Yes; but with musicians the staff is barred. Please pass the pie."—*Buffalo Courier.*

Even though the manufacturing of sausage may seem to be a profitable business the butcher does not alway make both ends meat.—*Rochester Democrat.*

"But, Ethel, how do you know that this young man loves you? Has he told you so?" "O, no, mamma! But if you could only see the way he looks at me when I am not looking at him."—*Life.*

Mrs. S., to Applicant—"Are you a good cook?" The Applicant—"Well, ma'am, it's thirty years come Christmas I've bin a faithfahl mimber of the church; shure, I orther be good."—*Elmira Gazette.*

Ethel—"How did he make all his money?" Charlie—"Smoking! He was the greatest smoker in America." Ethel—"Nonsense, Charlie; you can't make money by smoking." Charlie—"He did. He smoked hams!"—*Boston Budget.*

Italian Guide—"Yessa, mees, all our cities have patron saints, same as in America." Fair Tourist—"Same as in America?" Guide—"Yessa. I heara alla 'bout America from my bruzza. He keepa fruita stand in New Yorka. New Yorka hava patron sainta—Sainta Patrick."—*Brooklyn Life.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA

After sitting through the performance of "Walker, London," which began the combination season at the Chicago Opera-House last evening, one could readily understand how J. L. Toole has made the piece a success in London when played as a one-act curtain-raiser. At the same time it was equally clear that Mr. James T. Powers can never hope to duplicate that success while he stretches its single idea out to fill an entire evening. It is the first attempt at playwriting by James M. Barrie, the Scotch novelist, who evidently cut his material to closely fit comedian Toole's measure. Although the piece is called a comedy on the bills, it rises but little above the level of farce. It has little more in it than a central idea and a central character, which effectually overshadow any subsidiary matter that might be expected. Its scenes are located on a house boat drawn up to the bank of the Thames, and in this respect the author has been felicitous. A barber, Jasper Phipps, who is about to be married, decides to take a week of enjoyment before assuming the duties of a benedict. He falls in with a house boat party on the Thames, makes it appear that he has rescued a young woman from drowning and speedily establishes himself as a member of the outing party. To strengthen his position he passes himself off to be a celebrated African explorer. Pursued by his prospective wife, he adopts all subterfuges to elude her, and by hook or crook succeeds until the end of the piece. All this is well enough and under the author's original treatment it is the source of plenty of amusement. The doughty barber, seated on the bank with his aristocratic friends, tells glowing stories of adventures in the jungle, and lies with a glibness that is thoroughly ridiculous, while his adroitness in avoiding his contradicting statements might easily keep an audience thoroughly amused for an hour. It takes the story that length of time to exhaust itself, and the padding that its American commentators have given it becomes stupidly tiresome. Many of its jokes would be rejected by the ordinary minstrel company in this country. To add to the millstones that have been hung about it, a villainously poor quartet sings plantation songs that probably were heard along the course of England's historic stream. Mr. Powers has risen a step above the farceur in his new effort. He makes a definite character of Jasper Phipps, the masquerading barber, albeit it is only a grotesque character. His smirks and amusing by-play created much laughter as long as they were identified with the tangible idea which he was attempting to carry. When the idea was exhausted by sheer necessity and the padding began, Mr. Powers naturally became tiresome. The support included a number of attractive young women of average ability in light comedy. It was sadly deficient in the male contingent of the cast, however. The personnel of the company includes W. H. Crosby, Harry J. Morgan, Walter Thomas, Ellis Ryde, Miss Rachel Booth, Miss Lillie Eldridge, Miss Lorraine Dreux, Miss May Tyrrell, and Miss Mollie Sherwood.

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"After the Ball," a farce which Robert E. Graham played at Havlin's Theater yesterday as J. W. Herbert adapted it from the French, proved to be as brisk and entertaining as most plays of its class. Its humor, much of which was of a doubtful quality, was derived from a difficulty which a young man got into as a result of his coming home from a ball with his brain befuddled with champagne, and by which he was placed under fancied obligations to marry two young women who lived on opposite sides of a garden wall. His pursuit by the fathers of each of these girls and his methods of eluding them were the burden of the play. The title was doubtless chosen on account of its advertising qualities, as it bore little significance to the play. Mr. Graham as the young broker who was the cause of the uncomfortable embroilment played his rôle in the headlong, fly-away fashion that seems to have become chronic with farce actors. Charles Drake and George M. Herbert made two amusing, eccentric characters of the two fathers, active for their respective daughters' interests, and Miss Fannie Dudley and Miss Carrie Francis were entirely worthy of their surroundings as the marriageable girls. Brenton Thorpe gave more than the veneer of humor to the rôle of a utility friend of all the parties. The company and its new play will doubtless find favor during the week at Havlin's, as both are considerably above the farce that is usually found in outlying theaters.

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The Trocadero Music Hall in Battery "D" was filled to the doors last night, and the audience witnessed as excellent a vaudeville program as has ever been given in Chicago by a permanent company. The first half of the bill was a concert by Sousa's band, which included all the popular airs that have made John Philip Sousa one of the most favorably accepted bandmasters in the country. The specialties which followed included wonderful performances on the flying trapeze by the Jordan family, equally wonderful performances on the horizontal bars by Marlow and Dunham, Dorothy Denning's novel serpentine dances, the three Judges, acrobats, who were with the "America" spectacle during the early days of its run at the Auditorium, Wood and Shepard, eccentric musicians, and a number of other interesting features.

The scenic spectacle "A Trip to the Moon," which is a succession of intensely realistic and vivid stage pictures with accompanying explanations, was given at Hooley's last night. The productions will continue during the entire week, beginning at 2 p. m. each afternoon. An audience that nearly filled the theater last night witnessed the display with mixed feelings of interest and awe. A detailed description of the spectacle will appear in tomorrow's issue of THE TRIBUNE. This evening Miss Rosina Vokes will begin her farewell engagement at Hooley's. Three plays will be presented: "Crocodile Tears" at 8:15 o'clock, "Waiting" (a pantomime) at 9:15 o'clock, and "Maid Marian" at 10 o'clock.

Tony Farrell renewed his acquaintance with a West Side audience at the Empire Theater yesterday. "My Colleen," the play in which he appeared, is by James A. Herne, whose "Shore Acres" has recently met with hearty acceptance in New York. It exhibits careful and experienced workmanship. The scenes are homely and are laid among the pastoral people of Ireland. Mr. Farrell, whose forte lies in Irish impersonation, was capable and generally interesting as Jerry Doyle, the hero of the piece, although the character could hardly find being outside of an Irish melodrama. The serio-comic work of Miss Nellie Clare, an actress of immature years, did much to brighten the entertainment.

Miss Nellie McHenry, who at one time was a member of Hooley's stock company, appeared at the Haymarket last night in a combination of specialties and farce comedy entitled "A Night at the Circus," to which the coined named "circo-comedy" has been given. The same play was enacted at the Haymarket a year ago. Its scenes are supposed to take place in the dressing-room of a circus tent, the natural environment of which gives sufficient reason for the introduction of the specialties. The play was witnessed by the usual Sunday night crowds which regularly patronize the Haymarket. Miss McHenry's supporting company was equal to the needs of the occasion.

"Yon Yonson," the Swedish dialect play which has lately been undergoing a succession of one-week engagements at various play-houses in and about Chicago, took its final stand at the Alhambra yesterday, where it will remain during the week. Gus Heege, who speaks the Swedish dialect well and plays the part of the Scandinavian innocent with considerable humor, still heads the cast. Two large audiences witnessed the play yesterday. It has not been seen before at the Alhambra.

The minor vaudeville theaters began the new week yesterday with few changes of specialties. Sam T. Jack's Folly company will appear in the burlesque "On the Midway" another week, Haverly's Minstrels added new ballads to their entertainment at the Casino, and the New Tivoli saw no reason to supplant the list of varieties that it announced a week ago. Tonight at the People's the London Gaiety company will begin a week in burlesque and vaudeville.

Harriet Hale, who won no small measure of renown while a member of the Carleton Club Dramatic Corps, made her début as a professional in "My Colleen" yesterday afternoon at the Empire Theater. Miss Hale is painstaking, hard-working, and ambitious, and displays an aptitude for her chosen life work which bids fair to place her among the successful of Chicago's contributions to the stage.

Richard Mansfield does not give Sunday evening performances, hence the Grand Opera-House was in darkness last night. This evening he will begin his final week in "Prince Karl," in which he interpolates a number of specialties. Tomorrow evening he will take an upward flight and give his recent production of "The Merchant of Venice."

The Policemen's Benevolent Association will give its annual benefit week at the Auditorium beginning this evening. Jefferson, Klaw and Erlanger's novel combination of farce-comedy and circus ring specialties entitled "The Country Circus" will be the bill. The advance sale of seats indicates a prosperous week.

Charles A. Gardner appeared at the Windsor yesterday in his new musical play, "The Prize Winner." It proved attractive to the two audiences which witnessed it. The piece gives Mr. Gardner an opportunity to sing a number of tuneful songs, all of which drew out hearty applause.

Thomas W. Keene inaugurated his final week at McVicker's last evening. He appeared as the Dane in "Hamlet," an impersonation which, as carried out by Mr. Keene, is familiar with Chicago audiences.

The Bostonians will inaugurate their second week in "Robin Hood" at the Columbia this evening. Allison and Waller's opera, "The Ogallalas," is in preparation for an early production.

Charles Frohman's comedians will begin their final week in their lively farce "The Other Man" at the Schiller tonight.

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NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Comic opera holds its own at several theaters. "Erminie" is getting along toward the end of its term at the Broadway, with Francis Wilson at the head of its unchanged cast. "Olivette" is the week's opera at the Union Square. The Keith company retains its recently acquired prima donna, Ethel Vincent, and has a new baritone in Herbert Holcombe. "The Algerian," at the Garden, will have in its harem scene tomorrow night, for the first time, a dance by four native Algerian women brought here for the purpose. Lillian Russell and her company will reopen at the Casino one week hence with "The Princess Nicotine." Herrmann's will come into light musical use next Thursday, when the Duff company will sing Gounod's "Philemon and Baucis" there. Two strangers, the Misses Berry and Schilling, are to alternate in the rôle of Baucis. William R. Pruette will be the Vulcan, and W. G. McLaughlin the Jupiter. "The Ko-I-Noor" still shines in its Koster and Bial's setting, and its rapid author, Oscar Hammerstein, has set to work on a three-act opera to be called "The North Pole," to be ready for production in February.

Charles H. Hoyt's new piece, "A Milkwhite Flag," is all written, and it will be made ready for a first trial at Wilkesbarre Dec. 23.

The performance of "As You Like It" by members of the Woman's Auxiliary League has been postponed until Nov. 21, so as to give time to prepare some dances and other odd things that are to be done. The flower show is continued at the Grand Central Palace. The Five A's club will give a variety show at Tony Pastor's a week from tonight. "The Texan," a play accredited to Tyrone Power, will be performed on an afternoon soon at the Fifth Avenue by a mixed cast of professional actors and Charles Leonard Fletcher's pupils. Brooklyn has a new theater, the Bijou, ready to open in two weeks with Henry E. Dixey and the well-known "Adonis" burlesque. The house was viewed last evening by invited guests.

PERSONALS.

Consul-General Morss is said to be making himself exceedingly popular with the American colony in Paris.

Gen. Longstreet, the senior surviving officer of the Confederacy, lives at Gainesborough, Ga., old and gray and deaf.

A. W. Begole of Denver has just died from the effects of an Apache arrow-wound received in a fight to defend a stamp mill twenty years ago.

James Gordon Bennett is recovering from the effects of his accident last summer. He is now cruising on the Mediterranean in his yacht the Nourmahal.

Miss Jean Ingelow, the well-known writer, makes a point of giving dinners three times a week to twelve poor persons freshly discharged from the hospitals of London.

Miss Emma Lovering, who has been elected President of the Woman's Aid Society of Maine, is only 21 years old. She is a descendant of Gen. Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill.

John T. Morris, a Baltimore lawyer, has served as a member for thirty-three consecutive years, and has been for twenty-five of them President of the School Board of that city.

Mrs. Lease charges the Lewelling government in Kansas with gross corruption. Mrs. Lease is evidently getting ready to desert the Populists and make a detonating flop of it.

Secretary Hoke Smith, it is said, spends more time at Cabinet work than any other of the members, rising every morning at 7 o'clock and working, barring meal and exercise time, till midnight. He may want to take advantage of the eight-hour law after a course of this kind.

President Cleveland has been very liberal to German-Americans in his distribution of consulships. A dozen at least have secured good places, among them Max Judd of St. Louis at Vienna, Eugene Germain of Los Angeles at Zurich, and P. Lieber of Indianapolis at Dusseldorf.

M. Rossignol, who died last week in Paris, was the oldest member of the French Institute, and for years had never missed a meeting. He left everything he had to the City of Paris, including an old cupboard with a drawer well filled with gold and securities, worth over 200,000 francs.

HAWAII.

Boston *Advertiser:* What a glorious issue the reëstablishment of a heathen monarchy in Hawaii will be for the Cleveland administration to go before the country with in next year's Congressional elections.

Indianapolis *Journal:* American interests do not appear to be receiving any consideration, and the idea of taking a far look into the future does not seem to have occurred to any person connected with the administration.

Boston *Journal:* It is the first time in American history that the power of the republic has ever been used to force a monarchical yoke upon a people who had once won their independence. It is an act of national self-stultification.

Detroit *Tribune:* Mr. Gresham has been in bad business ever since he has accepted a Cabinet portfolio. He is now helping the administration in the commission of one of the most serious diplomatic blunders in the history of the State Department.

Buffalo *Express:* Never before was such a deed done by an American President. Never was the right to do it assumed by the Chief Magistrate of a free republic. It is a blot on the history of the United States, an infamy for which Americans will blush generations hence.

Rochester *Democrat:* If President Cleveland attempt by unlawful interference to restore monarchy in Hawaii, it may be necessary for the American people to support liberty in the islands as they did in Kansas by sending colonists there properly equipped for emergencies.

Philadelphia *Press:* The white colony can keep power as easily as it seized it, and it now gives every sign of doing so. It is in a minority of inhabitants—white, brown, and yellow. It is in a majority of property, of physical force, and of moral strength. A restoration of the Queen is impossible.

New York *Herald* (Dem.): The people of the United States have enough to do to attend to their own government. It is not their business nor to their interest to meddle with the government of foreign countries. The keynote of Mr. Cleveland's forthcoming message should be "Hands off Hawaii."

Grand Rapids *Democrat:* Secretary Gresham's suggestion is that it is our duty to restore the government which was overthrown by our Minister and our armed force. Against such an idea there will be a natural feeling of repugnance on the part of our people. There will be very little sympathy with the notion of rehabilitating a monarchy—and such a monarchy!

Washington *Star* (Ind.): Perhaps the provisional government is strong enough to defeat the supporters of a "freak" monarchy—every true American must hope it is—but should it prove to be physically inferior to the horde of adventurers who have no interest in the welfare of the islands there would be an ineffaceable blot upon the escutcheon of the Democratic party.

New York *Commercial-Advertiser:* The result most likely to be brought about by such action as it is said Mr. Cleveland is about to be guilty of would be the prompt flinging of the islands into the arms of Great Britain by the provisional government and her instant assumption of control, after which we could proceed at our leisure to learn that it is better to be even a Jingo than a fool.

Detroit *Tribune:* The United States will become of no more consequence to Hawaii than Great Britain or Germany. In fact, a policy of neutrality will place us at a disadvantage as compared with those nations, for they will not hesitate to step in where the United States has feared to tread and to break down American prestige and influence. The administration has so far treated the Hawaiian matter with extraordinary incompetence.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* We have from the first been opposed to the annexation of Hawaii, believing it would be a source of weakness instead of strength, but it would, in our judgment, have been the wiser course for Mr. Cleveland's administration to have accepted the situation as it found it, rejecting the treaty of annexation while giving its moral support to prevent the interference of other powers in Hawaiian affairs. It was not called upon to promote the reëstablishment of the ridiculous pageantry of a royal court and royal rule at Honolulu.

The Tribune Art Supplement.

MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE, Nov. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—You may be pleased to know that the art supplement of my TRIBUNE of Nov. 5 has been nicely framed and now occupies a prominent place in the room of one of our faculty.
E. PAULINE SWARTZ.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

CAPRIVI UNMOVED BY THE VICTORY OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

It Is Believed in Official Circles at Berlin That His Financial Proposals Will Be Accepted—Outcry Against Richter as a Leader—John Redmond Denounces Home Secretary Asquith—Anarchists Explode a Bomb at Lisbon—Riffians Commander Killed.

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BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Although the reopening of the Reichstag is only a few days off political parties remain virtually dormant. No partisan movement of general interest has been made for several weeks. The leaders of the opposition groups, instead of attempting a coalition against Chancellor von Caprivi, seem to have made their plans independently. No sign of a common program is apparent.

The victory of the Conservatives in the Landtag election has not had the slightest effect in altering the Chancellor's course and official circles are still confident that he will obtain majorities for the financial bills and the commercial treaty. Instead of modifying his tariff policy to soothe the Agrarians Caprivi contemplates an extension of the reciprocity policy until Germany shall be linked commercially with every civilized nation. The Emperor is known to entertain broad ideas looking toward an international customs union and he supports the Chancellor in his approaches to this end. Although the wine and tobacco trades have made a great outcry nothing like popular opposition has been aroused against the proposals as a whole. Adverse critics say the country has sunk into such a political torpor that it will submit to anything.

The truth rather is that everybody recognizes the necessity of increasing the revenues and nobody can see anything better for the purpose than Miquel's and Caprivi's scheme. The banks and bourses accept the new taxes without grumbling. It was expected the announcement of the tax bills would cause a sharp decline of quotations, but this expectation has not been fulfilled. Whatever other modifications the government may make during the debate the bourse tax will remain untouched. The proposed tax on receipts and checks may be withdrawn, as the Reichsbank has remonstrated against it energetically. The tax would produce little revenue in comparison with the inconvenience it would cause, while it would prevent the development of the checks system in Germany. Ultimately the government will carry out the whole scheme, even in this particular, virtually as it will be presented in about two weeks.

Outcry Against Herr Richter.

The defeat of the Radicals in the Landtag election has caused a renewed outcry of the party journals against Eugene Richter's leadership. The *Vossische-Zeitung* pronounces him to be an injudicious leader, weakening his party to maintain his personal supremacy, and advocates his deposition. In the *Freisinnige-Zeitung* Richter argues that not the personality of the leader nor the weakness of the program has caused the temporary losses of the party, but the fact that uncorrupted by office and untrammeled by pledges of loyalty the party fights, not for any class, but for the whole people of Germany. "Despite recent checks in the national and Prussian elections," he adds, "the party must remain faithful to its principles, assured that in the early future it will see the realization of liberal ideas and the extinction of reactionary hopes." All of this proves that Richter does not blame himself for Radical reverses and means to keep his grip on the leadership.

Alsace and Lorraine Want Reform.

The deputies from Alsace and Lorraine have decided that immediately after the opening of the Reichstag they will demand that the present system of administration in the annexed provinces be reformed. They think the cordial reception given the Emperor during the Metz maneuvers justifies the hope of the abolition of all exceptional laws. The semi-official press has alluded to the Emperor's new plans for Alsace and Lorraine, but nothing has been done. The Deputies now mean to learn why the Emperor's previous inclinations have been changed. The opinion in official circles is that the government will announce its intention to continue the present régime until the twenty-fifth anniversary of the annexation of the provinces, when they will be annexed to Prussia.

Expulsions from Berlin.

The Social Democrats have been stirred to anger by the revival of an ancient order authorizing the expulsion from Berlin of persons who have been convicted of political offenses. Two workingmen, sentenced to three months' imprisonment each in 1881 for circulating seditious papers, have been made the first victims of the revived order. August Bebel, Social Democrat, will interpolate the government in the Reichstag on the subject and the radical deputies will raise the question in the Prussian Lower House.

William a Fearless Huntsman.

The *Tageblatt*, in commenting upon the Emperor's craze for hunting, tells a story of the last wild boar hunt at Hubertusstock St. Hubert's day. The boar had been carefully prepared for death at the Emperor's hands. The points of its tusks had been sawed off and its teeth had been docked to prevent any chance of its wounding anybody. The brute had been kept in a box until the hunters appeared on the scene. It had then been released, and, crippled and defenseless, had been killed by the Emperor riding at a gallop.

Sequel to the Gambling Scandal.

The sequel of the Hanover gambling scandal is about to be developed at the trial of Frau Guehl, who keeps a saloon in the Potsdamer strasse, Berlin. This saloon has been frequented by officers, sporting men, and some of the Hanover gang. Julius and Max Rosenberg and Suessmann, the Hebrew dealer in lottery tickets, are involved. Among the witnesses will be army officers, bankers, and several civilians whose business it is to lead Berlin society. The trial was fixed for Nov. 15, but had been postponed.

Defeat for Count Redern.

The Supreme Court in Leipsic has just made a remarkable decision in the case of Berthold against Count Redern. Berthold, as forest ranger, was Redern's subordinate. His appointment was for life. He quarreled with the Count, challenged him, and was dismissed. Berthold sued for damages, pleading that as Lieutenant in the reserves he was forced by the military code to challenge Redern for insulting him. The court held that Redern, knowing Berthold was an officer, had no right to presume upon his own position as a nobleman. Honor required that he should not discharge Berthold, and the latter therefore was discharged from custody, Redern paying all costs.

Americans and Thanksgiving.

The Thanksgiving committee of the American colony is making elaborate preparation for the celebration. Among those present will be Ambassador Theodore Runyon, John B. Jackson, second secretary of the legation; Capt. Evans, Consul-General Edwards, Col. Seibert, the Rev. Dr. Stuckenburg, Dr. McGee, and Prof. Miller. The American Consuls in Germany will hold a business conference in Leipsic this month and at the same time will observe Thanksgiving. This will be the first consular conference since the recent changes in the service.

Ambassador Runyon Gives a Dinner.

Mr. Runyon gave a dinner last week in honor of Mrs. Senator McPherson of New Jersey and Miss McPherson. Col. Seibert, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Jackson, and Mr. Schenk were among the guests.

The American colony supported generously an entertainment given in aid of St. George's Church.

Frost and Fog.

Cold weather came in the fog of Friday morning. The streets were white with frost and ice formed on the ponds in the parks. The mountains of Silesia, Thuringa, and Bavaria are covered deeply with snow.

Speech from the Throne.

Chancellor von Caprivi completed yesterday the final draft of the speech from the throne to the Reichstag and submitted it to the Emperor today. The main points of the speech refer to fiscal reforms, the commercial treaties with Spain, Servia, and Roumania, the condition of the army, and the peaceful international outlook. William approved the document.

History of Caprivi.

Much attention has been attracted by Rudolph Arndt's "Life and Speeches of Chancellor von Caprivi." Arndt says the Chancellor's family name was originally Kokrina and the family came from Carniola, Austria. Caprivi, who allowed the author to draw upon official sources for details, flatly denies both assertions. He denies also the generally accepted report that he is descended from the Italian, Caprava-Montecuculi. The Chancellor says the earliest documentary reference to his family mentions Julius Caprivi, born in 1655, who served Count Stolborg-Wernigrode as Chancellor.

Bismarck's Great Bed.

While visiting the Chancellor yesterday the correspondent saw Caprivi's rooms, formerly occupied by Bismarck. The great bed, made especially for Bismarck, is surrounded by strong iron rods. Maj. Ebmeyer, Caprivi's chief aide, explained that the rods were not intended to protect the occupant against an assassin, but were placed there by Bismarck to keep his big dogs from getting under the bed.

Customs Treaty with America.

The correspondent learned last night that the Chancellor intends to propose a customs treaty with the United States immediately after the reform of the McKinley law.

Two Lads Found Dead.

The 17-year-old son of Herr Goldstein, a Breslau merchant, and a 19-year-old clerk named Kohn were found dead in young Goldstein's room yesterday. Both had been poisoned with strychnine. There is no clew to the motive for their suicide or murder.

High Office for Prince Leopold.

The Prince Regent of Bavaria has appointed his son, Prince Leopold, Inspector-General of the Bavarian army.

BOMB EXPLODED IN LISBON.

Police Prevent a Meeting of Anarchists—Reds at Barcelona Celebrate.

LISBON, Nov. 12.—Three Anarchists here spread manifestoes calling for a meeting in memory of the reds executed at Chicago. Many went to the meeting, but the police prevented the opening of the building. At the same time a large bomb was exploded in the Placia de Rocia, the principal thoroughfare of the city. It did no damage and the authors escaped.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—A special Judge has been appointed to try an Anarchist arrested here yesterday on suspicion that he was an accomplice of the man or men who threw the bombs in the Barcelona theater.

The Anarchists held a meeting in Barcelona today to celebrate the outrage in the theater. The police did not hear of the meeting until it was nearly over and arrived at the hall too late to make any arrests.

Today the police caught the Anarchist Navarro, who was seen leaving the theater the evening of the explosion.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The *Autorite* says Spain has initiated proposals for the appointment of an international commission to formulate common measures against the Anarchists.

COMMANDER OF THE RIFFIANS DEAD.

He Is Killed by a Spanish Shell—Tribesmen Said to Be Discouraged.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—The Sheik in command of the besieging forces at Melilla was killed by a shell from the Spanish cruiser Conde de Venadito Nov. 6. The Riffians are reported to be discouraged. Several thousands of them are thought to have withdrawn.

Reinforcements embarked at Malaga yesterday for Melilla. They will raise the strength of the Spanish force there to 22,000. Gen. Macias has begun building a fort on Las Horcas hill, north of Melilla, which was retaken from the Riffs without opposition. The Spanish lines have been extended to several villages formerly in the hands of the Riffs.

Prince Antonio, the Infanta Eulalia's husband, will go to Melilla as Cavalry Major on Gen. Macias' staff. The widow and eight children of Gen. Margarallo, who was shot in a sally at Melilla, debarked at Malaga today. Much sympathy was manifested towards them.

FRANZ JOSEF GRATEFUL TO TAAFE.

The Emperor Thanks the Ex-Premier for His Services—New Cabinet Sworn In.

VIENNA, Nov. 12.—Emperor Francis Joseph has written to Count Taafe an autograph letter expressing his "warmest and most sincere gratitude" for the ex-Premier's services. A part of the letter is as follows:

> I thank you most warmly for the long, faithful, and distinguished services which, guided by the purest patriotism and the most unselfish and devoted sense of duty on all occasions, you have rendered to the crown and country.

In other autograph letters to Gautash, the retiring Minister of Justice; Zalski, retiring Minister without portfolio; and Steinbach, retiring Finance Minister, the Emperor reserves the right of availing himself of their services in the future. He emphasizes his appreciation of the faithful services of all three. To Falken Hayen, Welsersheim, Schoenbern, and Bacquehem, members of the old as well as the new Cabinet, he sent letters of thanks and congratulation.

The new Ministers took the oath of office this noon and then visited the Emperor, who after receiving them had a long conference with Taafe.

FRENCH SHOOT DOWN TRIBESMEN.

Rebellion Brewing on the Left Bank of the Mekong River.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Bangkok correspondent of the *Times* says the French are trying to introduce the system of unpaid corvee labor in road making on the left bank of the Mekong. They have shot down Laos tribesmen who refused to work at Tung-Chien, thus causing great irritation throughout the hill country. Tonkin is full of rebellion. The French forces are impotent in the emergency and have confided the posts to native soldiery, who are demoralized and rebellious. Most of the railway and road works have been abandoned.

Leo Denounces Enemies of the Church.

ROME, Nov. 12.—The Pope received Saturday an important deputation of Catholic notables. Referring to their address he strongly denounced the enemies of the church. He exhorted his audience to stand firmly united beneath their sacred flag and fight the foes of the church vigorously, without fearing their power or audacity. The faithful might be assured that the scepters of Cæsarism and the swords of their persecutors would fall harmless at the feet of the papacy.

New Organ for Bismarck.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The *Neueste Nachrichten* in this city will become a Bismarckian organ next Jan. 1. It has been purchased by Count von Henckel-Donnersmark and Prince Karl Egon von Fuerstenberg-Donaueschingen. Dr. Jacobi will be the editor, although the proprietors will direct the journal's political policy.

Cholera in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.—There were twenty-nine fresh cases of cholera and thirteen deaths in Riga last week, 102 fresh cases and thirty-seven deaths in the Government of Kovno, and thirty-nine fresh cases and twenty-one deaths in Finland.

Fine Weather at Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Nov. 12.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The weather is fine, the temperature ranging from 28° to 37.4°; barometer, 30.22; wind, east and fresh.

Mme. Melba Decorated.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 12.—King Oscar has decorated Mme. Melba, the opera singer, with the gold medal for art and science.

TO CRUSH REBEL NAVY

PEIXOTO PURCHASES NINE TORPEDO BOATS ABROAD.

Five of the Double-Rammed Class Secured in Germany—It Is Said Mello, the Insurgent Admiral, Has No Intention of Restoring the Monarchy—He Will Soon Go South—The Brazilian Government Negotiating for an Arrow-Shaped Steamer at Baltimore.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 12.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—It may be asserted positively that Peixoto is not trusting the United States alone to supply him with a navy. Yesterday a bargain was concluded whereby the Brazilian Government became practically possessed of nine torpedo boats built by a continental firm. These boats are guaranteed to steam twenty knots an hour and are to be dispatched to Brazil immediately. As soon as these negotiations were known to be on foot two European governments made efforts to secure the boats ahead of Brazil, but were too late. While it is undoubtedly true that Mello is also trying to add cruisers and torpedo boats to his fleet, as was stated recently, a difficulty is likely to arise in regard to payment therefor, even if their departure from a neutral port should be allowed.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 12.—The *Independance Belge* says it has perfectly trustworthy advices to the effect that President Peixoto has formed a plan to break the insurgents' power completely at the end of the month. The vessels which he has bought abroad are to be concentrated at Rio Janeiro in such a manner as to block Admiral Mello's fleet in the bay and with the aid of the forts force the insurgents to surrender.

BUENOS AYRES, via Galveston, Tex., Nov. 12.—[Copyright, 1893, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Martial law has been proclaimed again in Rio de Janeiro by President Peixoto extending to Nov. 30. When this became known Admiral Mello, commanding the rebel fleet, warned all families living in the vicinity of the marine and war arsenals that he intended to bombard both sections of the city. The English squadron protested that it would be necessary to allow forty-eight hours for foreigners to retire, and such notice had not been given. Many families are leaving. Admiral Mello, so Peixoto's adherents report, is seeking a pretext for violating the agreement between himself, Peixoto, and representatives of foreign powers in respect to preserving Rio de Janeiro an open city.

BUYING WAR VESSELS IN GERMANY.

Brazilian Government Secures Five Torpedo Boats Abroad—Mello Going South.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, via Galveston, Tex., Nov. 12.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The correspondent in Rio Janeiro sends word that of the torpedo boats President Peixoto has purchased five were bought in Germany and are of the double-rammed class.

A prominent Brazilian in this city says to his personal knowledge Admiral Mello has not the least idea of restoring the monarchy should his revolution prove successful. Private cable dispatches received here from Lisbon convey the information that Mello is winning lots of friends in Europe—none, however, from among the followers of the deposed royal family. It is generally understood here that the reason why Mello has not been able to land his forces at Rio is because he received no support from the officers of the army, who, he charges, failed to keep their express promise to support him. Several of these were promptly thrown into jail by Peixoto when the rebellion first broke out, and this cooled the ardor of the rest, it is supposed.

The correspondent in Rio says it is reported there that Mello is going south soon and will leave Anmiral Saldanba do Samo in command of the fleet in Rio Bay.

The report that the United States will permit Peixoto's newly-purchased vessels to leave New York Harbor, flying the Stars and Stripes, is not favorably regarded by the friends of Mello.

PEIXOTO MAY GET A NOVEL CRAFT.

His Agents Negotiating for the Arrow-Shaped Steamer Howard Cassard.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Charles R. Flint & Co., the New York agents of the Brazilian Government, are negotiating for the novel arrow-shaped steamer Howard Cassard, which is lying at the wharf of the Columbian iron works undergoing changes. The Howard Cassard was designed and built by Robert M. Fryer of Baltimore, whose idea was to revolutionize rapid transit upon water by constructing a vessel of great length and extreme narrowness, which is the peculiarity of the vessel. Its length is 222 feet, breadth 16 feet, and depth of hold 18 feet. Its displacement is only 350 tons gross. On both sides, from stem to stern, the Cassard is one mass of portholes, the scheme being to make a passenger steamer of it. In its dock the Cassard appears to be able to make thirty knots with ease. It has never done better than sixteen knots. On its first trial trip it broke down when about thirty miles from the city. Its record that time was eleven knots. Since then it has attempted several trials but with poor success. Should it be turned into a Brazilian cruiser its battery must of necessity be extremely light. Its armament would no doubt consist of torpedoes. The Howard Cassard is built entirely of steel. Its propulsion is by screw.

RAILROAD BUILDING IN COLOMBIA.

Part of the Line of the Cartagua and Cagsalena Road Completed.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PANAMA, Colombia, via Galveston, Tex., Nov. 11.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The last rail was laid today on that part of the Cartagua and Cagsalena railroad which connects Cartagena with Arjena, a prosperous and important town. Work on the road is being pushed rapidly toward completion and much enthusiasm is manifested over it by the natives and foreign residents. Great credit is due the officers in charge for their energy and perseverance in surmounting the many difficulties of construction met with.

President Nunez is recovering from his attack of grip.

Gen. Cannel of San Domingo, who was arrested recently on a charge of being connected with the so-called dynamite revolutionary plot, has been released from prison for lack of evidence.

Cartagena is having a fête at present in celebration of the eighty-third anniversary of throwing off the Spanish yoke.

MEANS TO RESTORE THE MONARCHY.

The London "Times" Declares Mello Will Hoist the Imperial Flag.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The *Times* says it has learned from private sources that the leaders of the Brazilian rebellion conferred Tuesday and decided to hoist the imperial flag. They intend to direct their efforts, says the *Times*, to restoring the monarchy. This policy was first announced by Admiral Mello and was well received by the other rebel officers.

CHEER FOR THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

Sicilians Aroused to Enthusiasm by the Violent Speech of an Italian Deputy.

ROME, Nov. 12.—Deputy Defelice made a violent socialist speech at a meeting in Catania, Sicily, last night. He condemned without measure the government's course in sending troops to aid the great land-owners in oppressing the peasants and compared the condition of Sicily with that of Ireland. Each island, he said, was governed by a cabal of malefactors who provoked the people to violence. He urged the Sicilian peasants and workingmen to stand together against the aristocrats and their helpers and to join hands with the disinherited of other nations. Deputy Defelice's speech was cheered repeatedly. The meeting closed with the cry: "The social revolution forever."

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES HARDEN.

Demand for Silver for the East Ceases—American Railway Securities Unsettled.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Rates of discount seesawed throughout last week, but Saturday showed a hardening tendency, closing at 2¼ for ninety days and 1 for thirty days. Gold was in strong demand for the Netherlands and Germany. The demand for silver for the east ceased and prices weakened so as to cause a relapse on the stock exchange. Many disquieting rumors were current. It was said financial scandals in connection with the investigation and liquidation of the trust companies recently organized had been hushed up and that news had been suppressed concerning the financiering of the Barings and the Mariettas. There seems to be little ground for these rumors, certainly none to justify investors in selling their holdings below value, as apparently was done. Consols rose ¼. American railway securities were unsettled, and there was no demand for the speculative sorts. Atchison "A" bonds fell 2½; Louisville and Nashville, 1¾; Northern Pacific and Wabash debentures, 1¼ each; Atchison shares, Central Pacific, and Illinois Central, 1 each; Wabash preference, ¾; Erie and Norfolk and Western, ½ each; Missouri, Kansas and Texas and Union Pacific, ¼ each; Denver and Rio Grande preference rose 1¾; Lake Shore, ½.

AMNESTY MEETING AT NEW CASTLE.

John Redmond and Dynamiter Egan Denounce Home Secretary Asquith.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—John Redmond, leader of the Parnellites, and James Egan, the Irish dynamiter released from Portland prison last year, and several other Irishmen addressed an amnesty meeting in New Castle today. All denounced Herbert Asquith, Home Secretary, on account of his avowed opposition to the release of the political prisoners. Mr. Redmond said the amnesty movement must be pressed forward regardless of anybody it might inconvenience or embarrass.

Ministers and the Coal Strike.

Conspicuous men representing all religious denominations in England will meet tomorrow in Jerusalem Chamber to devise means of terminating the miners' strike and assuring arbitration in other disputes between masters and men. The Very Rev. George Granville Bradley, Dean of Westminster, will preside. Cardinal Vaughan will be one of the principal speakers.

New Franchise Bill Proposed.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says:

> I learn from undeniable authority that the government will elaborate a new franchise bill based on a redistribution of parliamentary seats. It is not expected the bill will be submitted to the Reichstag within the next year.

"SIGNA" PRODUCED AT MILAN.

New Opera by F. H. Cowen, the Libretto of Which Is Based on Ouida's Novel.

MILAN, Nov. 12.—"Signa," a new opera by F. H. Cowen, the English composer, was produced here this evening in the Teatro Dal Verme. The libretto is based upon Ouida's novel of the same name. The opera was highly successful. Mr. Cowen was called before the curtain six times at the end of the first act. The second act elicited the loudest applause. This is the first time the work of a living English composer has been brought out in Italy.

EFFECT OF SANTANDER EXPLOSION.

Over 300 Lives Lost and Property Worth $2,200,000 Destroyed.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—Finance Minister Gamazo has returned from Santander. He says that among the buildings wrecked by the explosion aboard the steamer Cabo Machiaco were the Governor's offices, the custom house, the courts of justice, the mining department, and the prisons, besides private property valued at 12,500,000 francs. Eighty persons are still missing. About 250 were killed and 400 were wounded, Señor Gamazo says.

COUNT OF FLANDERS ILL.

Prince Phillipe and His Daughter Suffering from Typhoid-Fever.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Prince Phillipe, Count of Flanders, and brother of the King of the Belgians, and his eldest daughter, Princess Josephine, are ill of typhoid-fever in Dresden. Princess Henrietta, Prince Phillipe's youngest daughter, has taken Prince Albert, his only son and the heir to the Belgian throne, to Strehlen to escape the danger of contagion.

TO INCREASE TRADE WITH CHICAGO.

Germany Will Appoint a Commercial Attaché to Its Consulate Here.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Germany will forthwith appoint a commercial attaché to the German Consulate in Chicago. He will be directed to keep German manufacturers aquainted with the needs of the American trade. Herr Haller, Prussian Inspector of Foundries, will get the appointment.

Progress of Chessmasters' Match.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.—Tarrasch suffered another defeat at the hands of Tschigorin yesterday in the twentieth game of the chess match. The German played the French defense and lost after sixty-five moves. The twenty-first game—a Zukertort opening, tried by Tarrasch—was played today. Tschigorin resigned after twenty-eight moves. Score: Tarrasch, 9; Tschigorin, 8; drawn, 4.

BOGGS SAID TO HAVE BEEN CUT TO DEATH

Reports of His Lynching and the Execution of His Companions.

HERLONG, Fla., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Conflicting stories come from Fort White concerning the lynching Wednesday night of the negro Henry Boggs for the brutal murder of W. J. Duncan, a white merchant at the Junction, Monday morning, and the statements concerning the fate Thursday night of the others implicated in the crime are equally conflicting. Boggs was undoubtedly taken from the officers and almost immediately cut and shot to death by the mob. But other statements are to the effect that he (or his body) was also taken to a sink hole in the vicinity and there fairly shot into mincement, still handcuffed. An officer removed the handcuffs the next day. Another statement is that as soon as the mob got possession of Boggs it began the work of death by cutting into his flesh; that he cried out terribly at this, and that thereupon a handkerchief was crammed into his mouth to stop the sounds while the terrible work went on. As to the other two (perhaps three) implicated they "got away" from the officer having them in charge Thursday night, some say with an incredulous smile that they really did make their escape, and took to their heels under fire. It is the general opinion here that three if not four were lynched. The Sheriff has not yet returned from the scene. A mob had gathered at Fort White from several adjoining points last night and were bent upon lynching the accused. Many of the citizens of Fort White were protesting and with the officers seeking to have the prisoners safely gotton to the county jail at Lake City. But it is more than probable that the lynchers had their own way. The negroes were recently released convicts.

Father and Son in the Same Grave.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 12.—Saturday night the Rev. Henry Kay, a Methodist minister of this city, died in the asylum at this place. He went suddenly insane six months ago on account of an injury. His father, an old and wealthy retired merchant of this city, grieved over his son and when the news of his death was brought to him he remarked that he could not stand the blow and died an hour after of a broken-heart. Father and son were buried in the same grave today.

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WANT AN INCOME TAX.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN GREATLY FAVOR THE SCHEME.

Even Opposition of the President Is Not Likely to Debar the House from Voting for the Project—Should a Sugar Duty Be Proposed, the Income Tax Is to Be Offered as a Substitute—Honduras Deplores the Firing on the Costa Rica.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—There is a decided probability of an income tax being voted by the present House. A majority of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means committee are open advocates of it. It has not yet been settled whether the proposition shall be reported as part of the tariff bill. When Chairman Wilson finds out what Mr. Cleveland wants he will tell his associates. In the face of the President's probable opposition the committee would hardly dare to report the proposition, but their failure to do so would not keep the House from taking action. If the committee reports in favor of putting a duty on sugar, Hatch of Missouri will move to substitute an income tax. And whether the sugar tax is offered or not there will be a test vote on incomes. The suggestion of Hall of Missouri that everything above $2,500 be taxed uniformly 5 per cent does not meet with as much favor as the graduated income tax. Whatever shape the proposition takes it will command the united support of Southern and Western Democrats, and will also have a following among the single tax free-traders of the East. The notion has been that it would not secure an actual majority of the House, but there is nothing to warrant such a prediction.

Officials of the Interior Department have no information about negroes being ordered to leave the Osage Nation under penalty of fifty lashes. In the absence of specific news as to the facts they refrain from giving an opinion. But if a direct complaint should be made the case would be investigated, and the probability is that the Osages would receive a hint as to the policy they ought to follow, and this would not be the inflicting of penalties by the lash.

The State Department this afternoon gave out the following:

> Upon receiving authentic information of the firing upon the Costa Rica, an American mail steamer, at Amapala on the 6th inst. because her Captain refused to deliver up Gen. Bonilla, a passenger, Gen. Young, our Minister to Honduras, under instructions sent by Secretary Gresham by direction of the President, protested against the act as wanton and illegal and demanded an apology. The Government of Honduras promptly disavowed the conduct of its officers, and expressed sincere regret for the occurrence.

This satisfactory reply closes the incident.

FILLING THE ILLINOIS OFFICES.

Successor to Chris Mamer Is Likely to Be Speedily Appointed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—There are fresh reports that the President is going to make a beginning on the Chicago offices this week. There is a big lot of appointments to be made, particularly in the Treasury Department, and Illinois would naturally look for a share of them. A successor to Chris Mamer in the internal revenue office is promised not later than Tuesday, and possibly tomorrow. Nobody professes to know that the cheerful Spangler will get it, and the rumor has been afloat that Ben Cable's crowd had taken up a new man whose identity is known only to the President and Secretary Carlisle. The Black-Durborow combination has no influence in the matter except such as is given it by Palmer's backing. Palmer is more interested in the Peoria Collectorship than in the Chicago one. If he gets Donnelly appointed Marshal in the Northern District that is all he has any right to ask. It seems to be settled that Delos P. Phelps of Monmouth is to have an office, probably the Subtreasury. He is the only known winner.

BANKS AND TREASURY GOLD SUPPLY.

Manner of Replenishing the Reserve Discussed by New York Financiers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Those present at a dinner given by Mr. Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, Friday evening were: A. B. Hepburn, President of the Third National Bank; Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank; John McAnerney, President of the Seventh National Bank; Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank; Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank; Edward H. Perkins Jr., President of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank; William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank; George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank; George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank; William W. Sherman, President of the National Bank of Commerce; and Richard Hamilton, Vice-President of the Bowery Bank. The present depletion of the government's gold supply and the methods that might be devised to husband the present quantity were discussed at length, but what plan was most popular with the distinguished financiers is not positively known. It is known the majority of the bankers are not inclined to pursue at this time the course followed in 1885, to exchange gold for subsidiary silver coin, $13,000,000 of which is in the New York Subtreasury and could be made available for such a purpose. In the absence of an issue of bonds the plan to help the government out of its dilemma narrows itself down to a few expedients only. The one most likely to be followed is thought to be the deposit of gold by banks with the Subtreasury and the issuance by it of certificates of deposit. Importers and others can utilize the credits thus obtained to make their payments of customs duties and internal revenue taxes. The withholding of mutilated currency from redemption for a period will also contribute to ease off the drain of gold. It would require but about $15,000,000 to restore the government's gold to its old reserve figure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Treasury officials are not very hopeful about building up the gold reserve to $100,000,000 through the aid of the associated banks. When Secretary Carlisle went over to New York he had put out his feeler about coining the seigniorage before he saw the bankers. In the face of their opposition he had to give it up, but as a consideration for doing so he expected something in return. The gold which the Treasury has been paying out for current expenses has not been shipped abroad, so there is a reasonable basis for the supposition that the banks have it. If they will turn some of this gold back into the Treasury the public credit will appear in a little better light, but the deficit which is caused by the use of trust funds for running expenses cannot be bridged over by any such means.

CLEVELAND THE CAUSE OF DEFEAT.

Congressman Hunter Says His Course Causes Great Dissatisfaction.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Andrew J. Hunter, one of the Congressmen-at-Large from Illinois, passed several hours in the city today. Speaking of the recent overwhelming defeat of the Democrats he said:

"I think about 75 per cent of the cause is due to the administration. Mr. Cleveland's rule continuing Republican officeholders until their commissions expire, which means not only two years or more, but seven or eight months additional, is unpopular with the Democrats. Fully 5,000 of my people have been to Washington, and they went home unsatisfied and sore over their treatment. Never before have the Congressmen gone home from Washington expressing such bitterness toward the administration. This applies with special force as regards members from the South. I think the tariff had little to do with the disaster. Here in Ohio I am confident that Neal did as well as any other man the Democrats could have put up. It is evident the course of the administration has not met with the approval of the Democracy in several particulars. I expect that the silver business will do us much harm in Illinois and further West. In my State, while Altgeld has become unpopular, the feeling toward him is personal and would not be directed toward the ticket. I must say that the victory of the Republican party this year far overshadows our superb triumph of last fall, though the fruits are not so great."

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GREAT ENGINE OF WAR.

[*Continued from first page.*]

stand the shock of a single impact of this force, and the very Rock of Gibraltar itself would crumble with the garrison into the Mediterranean under a day's bombardment with such weapons.

Guns have been built before for the ejection of high explosive confined in torpedoes, but all known systems, Mr. Gathmann maintains, are practically useless because the shells, to avoid rupture, have been made of such thickness that only comparatively small amounts of explosives could be confined within them. Then the heavier the shell the greater the amount of power necessary to give the required muzzle velocity. With increased projecting force follows, of course, increased confining power, which means that heavy cannon are necessary to harmonize with the heavy charge and the heavy torpedo. Such heavy weapons cannot be used on light cruisers, and only with difficulty on heavy men-of-war. Gathmann's invention will allow enormous quantities of high explosives to be thrown a great distance and from guns of light make. The weapons of offense the inventor thinks he can put on the decks of small vessels will place them in a position to be terrors to the greatest ships of all navies and to the strongest forts that shelter land forces.

The shell the inventor makes to contain the guncotton, which is the explosive material to be used, is only one-eighth of an inch in thickness, which in comparison to the case used by others is like an egg shell to a pumpkin rind. The Gathmann method of preventing the rupture of the shell or its bulging and jamming in the gun is to admit the gas arising from the discharge of the ejecting gunpowder to the entire exterior and interior of the shell. The rear end of the torpedo has an opening into which the gas has free access, and as it is also admitted to the exterior of the shell at the sides, the equilibrium of pressure is maintained and rupture or jamming prevented. Now, if the light shell were subjected to powder pressure from the rear only it would nine times out of ten fracture or become jammed in the bore. Wet guncotton will not explode by shock or pressure and so the vast mass of that material passes out of the muzzle to work destruction on the enemy.

Something of the Torpedo.

As exact a description of one of Gathmann's torpedoes as the inventor would make public would show a copper cylinder, large, tapering, and thin. This is packed with wet guncotton. At the center of the forward end, however, is placed a considerable quantity of dry guncotton, the wet material being packed closely about it. At the forward end of the dry explosive is some fulminate, from which at the point of the torpedo runs a train of powder ending at some percussion caps that cock up a bit of pointed steel that tips the projectile. This pointed bit of metal striking an object explodes the percussion caps, the train of powder is fired, the dry guncotton batching explodes the whole mass about it, and the destruction of everything within reach of the giant force follows.

Experiments with high explosives thrown to distance have shown that owing to the small quantities it was possible to eject on account of the thickness of the shells used the destructive power was not as great as that of old-fashioned shells filled with a bursting charge of slow powder. The high explosive in experiments burst instantly on contact with a vessel's side, and as the amount of the explosive was necessarily limited the destruction was slight. The shell filled with ordinary powder with a fuse attachment penetrated the vessel's side, and, bursting within, did great damage. Mr. Gathmann says he can throw with his lightly cased shells such quantities of guncotton that although it will explode at the instant of contact there is no vessel afloat that can stand the shock without utter destruction.

In the cuts showing cross sections of the torpedo gun and charge No. 1 shows simply a section of the gun and the powder charge. No. 2 shows the gun, the air chamber through which the gas generated reaches the exterior of the shell to equalize the pressure, the rim of the confining shell, and the mass of wet guncotton. No. 3 shows the shell at a point where the air chamber has ended just back of the place where begins the enwrapped portion of dry guncotton, which is shown by the dark center in cut No. 4.

Mr. Gathmann sums up the advantages of his invention over those of other inventors by saying that it has further range and greater accuracy, high speed, simplicity, and cheapness, and a never-failing ability to penetrate torpedo nets.

He says in speaking of its destructive qualities: "As the torpedo strikes the water, even at a distance of several hundred feet from an enemy's ship, it will ricochet on account of its length and peculiar construction and strike the ship at or below the water line. No armor plating, though of steel, alloyed with nickel or chrome and thickened out to the utmost carrying capacity of the ship, can protect the vessel from annihilation. It is not necessary in firing at forts to strike the batteries, for if the immense amount of high explosives which my shells carry are detonated within a hundred feet of the pieces of ordnance they will be disabled and the gunners killed.

"If Russia had these guns it could take Constantinople at leisure and all the power of Europe could not prevent the capture."

The last Gathmann patents cover a boat so constructed that torpedoes may be shot either above water or below. There are really two boats joined, one being above and the other under the surface. The inventor says a hostile fleet might knock the upper boat into smithereens while the one under, uninjured, would keep up the work of destruction until there was not a hostile hull in sight. This, he says, [illegible] to the satisfaction [illegible] agreed to send a man across the Atlantic to test the proposed destroyer of fleets.

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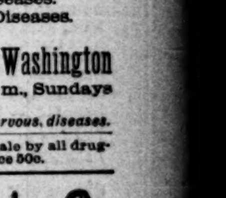

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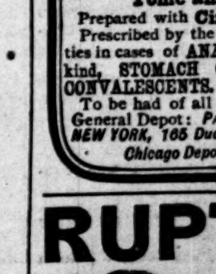

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40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THEIR HOTEL CLOSED.

FREE LODGERS IN CITY HALL NOOKS FIND THEIR BERTHS BARRED.

The Tramp Fraternity Becomes Too Numerous for the Peace of the Watchmen and They Take Drastic Measures—New Down-Town Cable Loop in Active Use—Windsor Hotel Guests and Chambermaids Have a Fire Scare—Other News of a Local Nature.

The "bums" who for the last two months have made the City Hall their lodging place met with an unpleasant surprise last night. They found every stairway barred with a heavy wire door and all securely locked.

Every winter for several years the City Hall has been a favorite sleeping place for individuals who had not the necessary 10 cents to buy a bed and who objected to the mixed company who patronize the police stations. There are many nooks and corners where they can hide away from the watchmen and sleep securely until morning. As long as they were unobtrusive and did not trouble the watchmen nothing was said. They would sneak quietly in, take the first likely looking place, and stow themselves away. At 5 o'clock every morning the watchmen would "round up" the sleepers and turn them into the street.

Favorable reports have evidently been spread by the fraternity, as this fall has shown a marked increase in the number of lodgers. This caused trouble. The accommodations are limited and some "apartments" are more to be desired than others. The regular patrons had an idea that they should be given the preference, but the new-comers were the more numerous and objected to any such arrangement. Several times each night there would be a fight. The victors would take the beds and the defeated would have to account to the watchman, with the result that they were generally turned out onto the street.

All this annoyed the watchmen, who are men of peace and resent having their quiet disturbed. Finally the trouble got so bad that the watchmen could not catch forty winks from the time they went on duty until they were relieved. Every night the watchmen had to suppress a dozen fights, and occasionally in carrying out their orders they would have to do a little fighting themselves. The lodgers had begun to resent interference from any source. They felt that their rights were not being respected by the watchmen, and more than once threatened to use their political pull to get the watchmen discharged.

Several weeks ago the watchmen reported to the head janitor that affairs had arrived at a critical point, that life had become unbearable, and that unless something was done to relieve the situation some one would get hurt. Then orders were issued to have the upper part of the building fenced off. Heavy screens were placed at every point where entrance could be gained to the upper floors and wire doors barred the stairs.

Saturday night the gates were closed for the first time. All night the "bums" sneaked in and then sneaked out again. The watchmen sat and chuckled at the enemies' discomfiture.

NEW DOWN-TOWN LOOP IN USE.

West Madison Street Cable Trains Now Run on State Street.

The Madison street loop of the West Chicago Street railway company did business yesterday, as had been predicted by the officials. The gang under Superintendent of Cables Nash got the cable in the conduit without any serious trouble. By daylight the big wire rope was in place and ready for starting. As a matter of precaution every section of the loop was again carefully inspected and everything found to be all right. A few minutes after 10 o'clock orders were given to start the rope. At all the points where the new line crossed the old ones several men were stationed to avoid any collision. A Madison street grip car was switched upon the new cable at Washington and Jefferson streets and the cable started. This car made the trip without any serious trouble, but it found the cable needed adjusting at many points. Men were put to work and for several hours the tinkering went on. At 3:30 another car was sent around the loop and ran somewhat better, but still defects showed themselves. An hour later another car made the trip. All was not satisfactory, although things worked better at each trial. Early in the evening all the trouble had been righted and cars were making regular trips.

Wherever the cables cross a large block had been placed to mark the spot where the grips were to wait for the signal that the way was clear. The West Side lines were marked by green and the North Side by red blocks. Two flagmen stood at each crossing and guided the movements of the trains. Sometimes, especially at night, when lanterns were used, they confused their signals, much to the disgust of the gripmen, who refused to move their trains until the signals had been given correctly. This was particularly true of the North Side trains, whose gripmen say they have a grievance against the new arrangement. Hitherto the schedule has given them a ten minutes' wait at the barns. Under the new arrangement time is lost at the crossings. They have little or no time between trips. This caused the men to make sarcastic remarks about the new arrangement, and particularly about the way the crossing men did their duty.

Supt. Nash said everything would be in good shape today, and there would be no trouble about carrying passengers.

As the new loop cable is run from the same drum as the old loop, which will continue to be used by the Milwaukee avenue line, it was necessary to discontinue that loop until the new loop is complete. Consequently, no Milwaukee avenue cars ran to the South Side yesterday. They came down to Washington boulevard and Desplaines street and were switched back. All the passengers were given transfers to horse cars which ran down Randolph to Dearborn, south on Dearborn to Madison, west on Madison to Canal street, and north on Canal to Randolph. The Madison street cable gave transfers good at Canal and Madison streets. The travel was light all day, and this arrangement caused no great hardship to those who used the West Side lines.

FIRE SCARE IN THE WINDSOR HOTEL.

Guests and Chambermaids Excited Over a Small Blaze.

A small blaze in the Windsor Hotel, No. 141 Dearborn street, yesterday morning created a good deal of excitement among the guests and chambermaids. Elmer Hyde, a bellboy, was passing through a hall on the third floor and discovered fire among some mattresses stored away in a small ante-chamber. Rushing down-stairs he informed the clerk, who turned in an alarm. In the meantime the chambermaids had discovered the blaze and several of them were panic-stricken. They ran about in an aimless manner shrieking and shouting "Fire!" Some of them rushed to their rooms and began packing their earthly belongings, preparatory to a speedy departure, while others ran for pitchers and basins. One woman emerged from a room with a pitcher in her hand, but the blinding, sickening smoke prevented her from getting near enough to use it with any degree of effectiveness. W. H. Humphys, a guest of the house, was prostrated with excitement. He had been sitting up for three nights with a sick friend. He was returning to the hotel from the depot and saw the smoke pouring out of the windows. He rushed up-stairs to the second floor and, overcome with excitement and loss of sleep, fell senseless to the floor. He was removed to his room where he recovered. Within one minute after the alarm the first engine arrived, followed a minute lates by five others. Within three minutes the entire battalion was present. The blaze was extinguished quickly with chemicals. The damage was small and was confined to the bedding.

BURNING QUESTIONS FOR THE CHURCH

The Rev. H. A. Delano Puts Some of Them in a Forcible Manner.

The Rev. H. A. Delano of the First Baptist Church, Evanston, preached to a large congregation yesterday on "Burning Questions Before the Churches of America." He said in part:

> We are dwelling in the midst of a series of bewildering and startling events. Questions are upon us of governmental science, political economy, and social need, burning and intense enough to blaze a thousand holes in the blanket of our repose. An awful inquiry begins to roll through the skies of the ecclesiastical firmament, swells into the diapason of thunder, and roars like a tempest amid the hitherto serene forests of our peaceful repose. What is the business of every Christian man and woman? Has God any business in this world, and, if so, what? Has the Christian Church anything to do save worship? If it has what is the province and sphere? One thing is certain—in great centers and cities like Chicago, where today stone, brick, and marble and iron temples and palaces aggregate, throwing their cold shadows over the dingy lanes and byways of poverty and wretchedness—from these centers the church as an institution is fast retiring. Chicago has over 1,000 lodges, multitudinous clubs, and nearly 7,000 saloons to about 380 churches. This shows with sickening and tremendous emphasis that the social life is not ranging itself around those centers where doctrines are discussed and men are instructed chiefly about another life. It does not argue that men are spurning truth; that they are inimical to Christianity; that the great issues of home, welfare, education, political justice, temperance, art, or refinement have lost attractiveness. It does argue, however, that many of the old methods of Christian propaganda are impotent and many of the old doctrinal issues dead. It is being decided pretty fast that all the religion a man has is the religion that he does. The religion that he merely thinks or believes is only the steam of the standing engine let off at intervals in spasms of harmless and confusing noise.
>
> The things we have been calling secular—questions of pauperism, social economy, labor and capital, science and progress—are divine questions or they belong to the devil out and out. We have used them, if at all, as if they had nothing in common with the Kingdom of God. I believe God intends to own and keep this world and make it more and more his own. He keeps the leaven of a Christian church in it for this purpose. When the leaven is thrust into the meal something must take place. They will sour or rot all together, or all will be brought to higher uses. The great masses, weighted often with a blind and ignorant leadership, inflamed by jealousies, inveterate prejudices, and often hate, are making sad mistakes, but to neglect our business to help them up, to enlist in their service, to emancipate them from the social hell and environments of malodorous social shops, mammonizing tyranny, hours of drudgery that know no respite, and the lawless taskmaster who warms and lights his palace by their toil—neglecting this we are ignorant of the noblest privileges, the truest aims, and divinest principles of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ.
>
> It is not the color nor the twist, nor yet the brand of the thread of Christian life that makes it genuine; it is the thread itself, honest thread.

PREACHES TO HYDE-PARKERS.

The Rev. George L. Spining of New York Talks of Paul's Ministry.

The members of the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church yesterday listened to the Rev. George L. Spining of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York. Twenty years ago Dr. Spining graduated from the McCormick Theological Seminary here. He chanced to be in the city visiting, and was asked to preach. His sermon yesterday was upon the conversion of Lydia and the jailer, in the 16th chapter of Acts. He dwelt on the character of the city of Phillippi, so named for the father of Alexander the Great. It was a military rather than a commercial city, but a few Jews were there. "Here," said Dr. Spining, "the first sermon in Europe was preached, and the first convert was a woman. She paid attention to the things spoken by Paul. The reason why there are not more conversions now is because too many hearers are inattentive. The gospel which Paul preached teaches that God is the hearer and answerer of prayers. It gives the soul a freedom that chains cannot bind. Paul's light is one of the grandest arguments for the truth of Christianity. Why was Paul willing to endure so much for Christianity? He believed, and this belief dominated his life. The sect he joined was despised; its leader had been crucified; its followers were poor and illiterate, and nothing awaited him but persecution and imprisonment. It was nothing save the deepest conviction of the divinity of our Lord that sustained him."

CHARLES K. HARRIS IS MARRIED.

Author of "After the Ball" Weds Miss Cora Lehrberg of Chicago.

Charles K. Harris, the author of "After the Ball," was married to Miss Cora Lehrberg last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 2301 Indiana avenue. The wedding was private, only the near friends of the bride and friends of the groom from Milwaukee being present. The ceremony was performed by Rabbi Moses of the Thirty-third Street Temple, and the maids of honor were Miss Ella Michaels and Miss Ida Harris. The bride was dressed in a traveling costume with mink trimmings, and wore a diamond pendant containing fifty-four stones, a present from the groom. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Harris, parents of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Houritz, Mr. and Mrs. Moe Harris, Isaac Neides, and Charles Houritz, all of Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. Gabe Rosenfeld of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Labold of Portsmouth, O.; Mr. and Mrs. A. Rosenfeld of Owensboro, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. Gus. Lehrberg, I. Steinfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Meyer, and Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Fromm of this city.

Benjamin F. Emerich and Miss Pauline Goldsmith were married at the home of the bride, No. 3808 Aldine place, last evening. Rabbi Hirsch officiated. It was a quiet home wedding and only the immediate friends were present. Among them were:

Louis Emerich, father of the groom; Mrs. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Goldberg, Marcus Smith, Archie Smith, Sam Wilde, Mr. and Mrs. M. Guile, Miss Greenwald, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Herrold, Miss Viola Schaffner, Miss M. Bach, Jacob Kahn, Miss Minnie Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Bach, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Pollock, Charles Blume of Philadelphia, Harry Crawford, Charles Evans, Laurence Oster, Charles Heller, Mr. and Mrs. H. Horn, Mr. and Mrs. M. Feiste, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shulkof, Milton Hartmann, Howard Strider, Mr. and Mrs. Hollanstein, Sam Isendrath, Meyer Frank, and K. V. Perlman.

Y. M. C. A. OPENING EXERCISES.

Speeches Made in the New Building on La Salle Street.

The opening exercises of the Young Men's Christian Association were held yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the hall of the new Y. M. C. A. Building, No. 153 La Salle street. Two hundred people were present and listened to addresses by J. V. Farwell Jr., I. E. Brown, J. O. Morris, and L. Wilbur Messer. Mr. Farwell presided. Mr. Brown spoke on "Religion, a Distinct Feature of the Young Men's Christian Association." Mr. Morris treated the subject, "Agencies to Be Made Use Of in the Religious Work of the Department." "The Progress of the Y. M. C. A." was the subject chosen by Mr. Farwell. Mr. Messer spoke on "How to Accomplish the Most Good in the Religious Work of the Association." The Imperial Quartet sang.

COLD WAVE SWEEPS THE TOWN.

Dispatches Indicate That It Will Be Warmer Today.

After a day of drizzling rain the weather last night turned cold. The thermometer dropped several degrees, and many a Chicagoan who had ventured to the theater with a light overcoat wished for a heavy ulster on his way home. The chilly wind turned noses red, and compelled many to keep their hands in their pockets. Today, however, is to be warmer according to dispatches from Washington last night. Should it arrive on schedule time it will meet a hearty welcome.

Stella Luke Commits Suicide.

"My wife has committed suicide. Send some one here at once." This was the telephone message received at the Harrison Street Station yesterday morning about 7 o'clock. Officers went to No. 1236 Wabash avenue, whence the call came, and were informed that Mrs. John Carter had taken morphine. This report was taken to the police station, but a further investigation was demanded. John Carter then informed the police that the woman's name was Stella Luke and that she was 26 years of age and came from Linesville, Pa., about a year ago. Carter says he can give no reason for her committing suicide. The woman went to the house about 5 o'clock yesterday morning and locked her door. Carter tried to arouse her, he said, but without avail, and the door was burst open. He says she was found lying on the bed dead, with a bottle of morphine by her side. Six months ago she attempted suicide by take chloral at the Hotel Vickery, it is said. This was on account of a quarrel with Carter. The body was taken to Sigmund's morgue, No. 73 Fifth avenue, and the Coroner notified.

Scare Over a Supposed Mad Dog.

The appearance of a supposed mad dog created quite a panic among the sympathizers of the dead Anarchists who congregated in front of Greif's Hall, at No. 54 West Lake street, preparatory to going to Waldheim Cemetery yesterday morning. Nearly 200 persons, among them many women and children, were congregated in front of the hall when a large black Newfoundland dog appeared among them. The animal gave every evidence of being mad. A wild scramble for places of safety was made. Men and women alike sought refuge in doorways and houses, and confusion reigned on all sides. The animal, however, did not make any attempt to bite any one, and continued to run east on Lake street. At Fulton and Clinton streets the animal turned into a hallway, where it was killed.

Don't hesitate. You know the old saying. "He who hesitates is lost." When you know you are right, don't hesitate to say it. When you go to buy a bottle of Carter's Little Liver Pills don't hesitate to say you want "C-a-r-t-e-r-'s." Demand the genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

WAITING FOR TRUDE.

DEMOCRATS EXPECT HIM SOON TO DEFINE HIS POSITION.

If He Is to Be a Mayoral Candidate, It Is Believed His Nomination Is Assured—The City Hall Gang Against Him and Also Oppose Hopkins, and Have Decided to Take Up John A. King, Who Has a "Barrel"—Republican Convention to Be Held on the 25th.

There were three or four conferences of Democrats in the South Division yesterday on the Mayoralty question, but they came to nothing, as it was not known with certainty how the candidates stood. There will be a fuller conference, in which all sections are to be represented, today or tomorrow. When this conference meets it is expected that Mr. Trude will be able to define his position. If he is to be a candidate the conference will ratify him, and his nomination is assured. If he is not the bulk of his following will go to John P. Hopkins, but that will not mean the nomination of Hopkins without a contest.

The City Hall Democrats had a conference the other day. Asay, Burke, McCarthy, Crossette, Jimmy Quinn, and William Preston Harrison were present. It was then agreed to use some gentle efforts to get Trude out of the way, and to substitute H. J. Jones or some other candidate that could be handled by the quartet. It was also decided to give Hopkins no quarter, as he was known to be hostile to the quartet. If Jones would not do as a compromise candidate somebody else should be found. It has been already decided that Jones will not do, and the quartet under the influence and persuasion of James J. Townsend of the West Park Board has decided to take up John A. King. If Trude retires from the contest as the City Hall gang hopes and expects he will do the gang will drop Mr. Jones at once and go to the support of John A. King. They are already quietly talking in his favor.

He Has a Bar'l.

They say he is a West Side man, he is a politician of experience, a banker with a barrel, and popular with the boys. The fight in the convention, Trude being out of the way, will be between Hopkins and King, with Hopkins a sure winner.

The call for the Democratic primaries will not be issued for some days. There is a row in the Committee on Contests over the form of it. This is likely to last some days, and it would be dangerous to predict the outcome.

At the meeting of the Republican committee today the date of the convention will be fixed for the 25th inst. The committee will pass resolutions demanding that Judge Scales shall appoint a Republican as Election Commissioner to succeed Mr. G. A. Hutchings, who, it is asserted, does not adequately represent his party, and who was appointed two years ago at the instance of Representative Donnelly and State Committeeman Hogan, both Democrats.

There is no change in the Mayoralty situation on the Republican side. Mr. Swift is still in the lead, but is being strongly opposed on account of his political environment, with Kerr and Madden making a vigorous canvass. There is again some talk of getting Judge Collins to enter the contest. But this can hardly be done.

It is understood the Democrats have abandoned the hope of a special registration day. The request for one preferred to the Election Board was a mere bluff. Even Larry Boyle will be forced to decide against it.

McCarthy an Artful Dodger.

Since election day Supt. McCarthy of the Street Department has been discharging men right and left. The discharged persons are given to understand that this is done at the instance of acting Mayor Swift. Mr. McCarthy may not have anything to do with those proceedings, the foreman may be alone responsible. But the conduct of the bosses is, to say the least, peculiar. It is intimated that the discharge is made so that next Tuesday Mr. McCarthy may present a reduced pay-roll to the acting Mayor. But the acting Mayor will ask for the pay-roll for the preceding week and month, no doubt.

There is trouble ahead for the Street Superintendent if half the charges made against him by discharged men are true. One of the foremen put on at the personal request of Preston Harrison was discharged Thursday last, and told to apply to Mr. Swift for a job. If he ever meets the acting Mayor and the latter has patience to listen to him he will tell an interesting story. Ald. Noble asserts boldly that there are several men on the payroll from his ward who have not done one day's work per week, but who have drawn a whole week's pay every week. Some of these are cheap groggerykeepers who are supposed to have a pull in their respective wards. The names of such men will have to be stricken from the pay-rolls.

KNOWS NOT "WHERE HE IS AT."

Buffalo Politician Tries to Please Both Sides and Loses His Office.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Ald. John J. Kennedy, one of the alleged leaders in the disgraceful work which was carried on by Sheehan's henchmen in the Nineteenth Ward election day, was recently appointed by President Cleveland as appraiser of merchandise for the district of Buffalo Creek. Kennedy had been considered a Cleveland Democrat. For that reason his name was hung up in the Senate, along with other anti-machine appointments, through the influence of Senator Hill. Previous to election and on that day Kennedy showed great activity in his ward and, it is said, participated in some suspicious work at the polling-place of the Fifth District. He personally supervised the voting of many men who were regarded as colonizers. It was in this district, too, that watchers for the Republican and home rule parties were unceremoniously pushed out of the booth by henchmen of Kennedy.

News of these things was promptly sent to Washington. The result is that President Cleveland has directed that Kennedy's recess appointment be held up. Secretary Carlisle, acting on the President's orders, has telegraphed to Gen. Peter C. Doyle, the new Collector of Customs for the Port of Buffalo, and Kennedy will be given a chance to explain his conduct if he can do so. The general opinion is that Kennedy's appointment will be revoked. Some of his election day work is declared to be in direct violation of the law.

Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan publicly snubbed James Mooney and William Hengerer, two prominent home rule Democrats, at the Catholic celebration in honor of Cardinal Gibbons and Mgr. Satolli at Music Hall Thursday night. Hengerer is a leading merchant and Mooney is Commissioner of Public Works. They have known Sheehan for years, but opposed his ring at the polls last week. When they offered their hands at the reception which followed the Catholic exercises the Lieutenant-Governor disclaimed their acquaintance and turned his back to them. His action is the talk of the town.

CORTINA'S ARREST CAUSES A SENSATION.

The Revolutionist Has Been Under the Surveillance of Diaz's Agents for Years.

MATAMORAS, Mex., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—A great sensation has been created here by the telegraphic announcement from the City of Mexico that Gen. Juan G. Cortina, one of the greatest revolutionary leaders of Mexico, has been arrested and imprisoned in the San Juan de Ullva Prison by order of President Diaz for attempting to incite another revolutionary uprising against the government. The City of Matamoras is Gen. Cortina's old home. Twenty-five years ago he was one of the most desperate and feared man in Mexico. He ruled the Rio Grande border country from Laredo to the mouth of the river and was in the revolutionary business as a means of gaining a profitable livelihood. His influence was so great that he could inaugurate a powerful revolutionary movement against the Mexican Government by a single pronunciamento with his signature attached. His exploits during the civil war cost the United States Government many thousands of dollars. When President Diaz's revolution ended in success Gen. Cortina was summoned to the City of Mexico, where he has been kept in constant surveillance by President Diaz ever since to prevent him from inciting other revolutions. He has made his home in the capital, where he was furnished with a pension sufficient to live in good style, but his every movement has been closely watched by President Diaz's agents for the last fifteen or twenty years.

J. W. SCOVILLE MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

President Eaton of Beloit College Speaks at Oak Park.

Memorial services for James W. Scoville were held in the First Congregational Church of Oak Park yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The prominence of Mr. Scoville as a citizen of Oak Park during his residence in that suburb of over forty years made the occasion one of general interest, and the services were attended by all the best-known people of Oak Park. In addition nearly all employés of the Prairie State National Bank and the Prairie State Trust and Savings company of Chicago, of which Mr. Scoville was President, were present with their families. George Woodland, Vice-President, and George Van Zandt, cashier of the Prairie State National Bank, were among them. In the congregation were also seen E. W. Blatchford, J. W. Butler, and Dr. G. S. F. Savage of Chicago.

The preliminary services were conducted by Henry N. Hoyt, pastor of the church. A letter was read from Prof. George Huntington of Charleston College, Northfield, Minn., who was for six years pastor of the church, Mr. Scoville being its most prominent member. Mr. Hoyt spoke of the character and life of Mr. Scoville, and was followed by President E. D. Eaton of Beloit College, an intimate friend of Mr. Scoville. President Eaton said:

> The life of Mr. Scoville furnishes us with a perfect answer as to the conditions of success, and it is fitting to consider the laws which governed his action from his youth to his last days. We note how early a determination was given to Mr. Scoville's character and aims. Turning back to 1795 we find his grandfather a hardy pioneer, living in New York State. The hardihood of his ancestors showed in the flint of his character. The early years of our friend were spent in toil, yet he found time to gratify his absorbing ambition to gain an education. When 20 years of age his education was commenced in the Oneida Conference Academy and the Manlius Academy, his expenses being paid by teaching school and mending shoes in the evenings. In 1848 he came West, his health much impaired by his early toil, and Oct. 9 he passed through this place on foot on his way to Beloit, Wis. In Beloit and Freeport his education was completed with great effort, Mr. Scoville still pursuing his trade as a cobbler. Returning to the East, for several years his desire for the freedom of the West brought him here again in 1857. His history in Chicago is familiar to all. Note the indomitable energy and perseverance which marked him in his age as in his youth. After spending long and weary days in his office he would return to his home to plan for the improvement of this village. Not only in his poverty but in his opulence the same characteristics appear. Think of the lofty integrity of him whose death we mourn. Among all business-men none held in larger degree the respect of his fellow-citizens than James W. Scoville. He always refused to have friendship with any man who was dishonest, and he never risked the property of others on uncertain enterprises. The law which he observed himself he imposed on others. I am sure we all feel impressed by the poise of his faculties and the calmness of his spirit. Naturally more hasty than his friends knew, he held in control his power of body and mind. The law of his being allowed of no friction in his life. I ask you to note the progress in the character of Mr. Scoville. Early accepting the Christian life his life widened in works of kindness and philanthropy. The interests of our friend were largely in his business. He intended to have money and to enjoy its use. Twenty years ago he determined to establish in Oak Park an institute for its citizens to be a fountain of life. Two years ago the Scoville Institute was dedicated, a noble monument to the greatness of his heart. Scoville Hall, the academy of Beloit College, stands a noble edifice of learning erected by his gifts. Innumerable acts of kindness attest the noble liberality of our friend. Toward the evening of the 1st of November as the sun was sinking behind the mountains of his Western home the sun of his conscious life set. When morning came the sunrise of his life was elsewhere and we saw him no more.

At the close of the services a citizens' memorial service was announced for the evening of Nov. 19 in the Methodist church at Oak Park.

MRS. J. R. ROOSEVELT DIES AT LONDON.

She Was the Wife of the Secretary of the American Embassy.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Mrs. J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, wife of the Secretary of the United States Embassy here and daughter of the late William Astor, died this afternoon. She had been ill since late in October.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The death of Mrs. James Roosevelt Roosevelt of necessity must cast a gloom over social events this season. Mrs. William Astor, the mother of Mrs. Roosevelt, sailed on the steamship Lucania Saturday to go to her daughter's sick bed. Her residence, No. 1350 Fifth avenue, was in charge of servants. Several cablegrams addressed to Mrs. Astor were received there, but were immediately forwarded to John Jacob Astor, a brother of Mrs. Roosevelt, who is in Rhinebeck, N. Y. Mrs. Coleman Drayton is a sister of Mrs. Roosevelt.

[Mrs. Roosevelt was Miss Helen Astor, the second daughter of the late William Astor. Her marriage to J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, a son of James I. Roosevelt of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y., one Monday afternoon in November, 1878, still lives in the memory of friends of both families. The wedding took place at Gray Church, the officiating clergymen being Dr. Morgan Dix of Trinity Church, New York; Bishop Henry C. Potter, then rector of Grace Church; and the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton of the Church of Transfiguration. The wedding presents represented several hundred thousand dollars.]

Dr. David Judkins.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Dr. David Judkins, for over half a century a leading physician here, died this morning. He was in his 76th year and until a year ago seemed hale and hearty. He then met with an accident which precipitated the end. He fell down on a slippery staircase and injured the back of his head. He apparently recovered, but not for long. The injury continued to reappear in the form of sleeplessness until the fatigue began to prey on his constitution. He was attacked by periods of extreme weakness, and only the other day fainted while on the streets. After this attack he was confined to his room. Some days since it became apparent he would not recover and his relatives were fully prepared for the end. He had been a Trustee of Cincinnati Hospital since it was built, in 1867, and resigned only a week ago.

Funeral of Nathaniel Chessman.

The funeral of Nathaniel Chessman took place from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Samson, No. 1076 West Polk street, yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Blake of the Unitarian Church. Fifteen members of the Tippecanoe club were present, six of whom were pallbearers. Mr. Chessman was 85 years old. He had lived thirty-five years in Chicago. He retired from business a number of years ago. The interment was at Forest Home.

E. C. Tuxbury.

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—E. C. Tuxbury, aged 27, son of C. F. Tuxbury, Grand Rapids, Mich., died today of typhoid-fever at the City Hospital here. Both he and the father are prominent in insurance circles, and the young man was a favorite in Muncie society and a musician in several church choirs. The remains were taken to Grand Rapids.

Death of Jacob Gregg.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12.—Jacob Gregg, one of the pioneers of Jackson County, died at his home at Grain Valley. He was 92 years old. He was acting Sheriff and the first County Surveyor of Jackson County and was in the State Legislature from this county in 1850 when Thomas H. Benton was defeated for election to the United States Senate.

The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Tupper.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Tupper, President of Shaw University here, one of the largest colored institutions in the country, died today.

Baron von Bach, Austrian Statesman.

VIENNA, Nov. 12.—Baron Alexander von Bach, the Austrian statesman, is dead. He was in his 79th year.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. Harvey Neelon, Canada's pioneer lake Captain and vessel owner, died Sunday at St. Catherines.

Prof. Samuel G. Love died at his home in Lockport, N. Y., yesterday morning, aged 73 years. He was regarded as one of the leading educators of the State.

Caravels in Winter Quarters.

The caravels were yesterday towed to South Chicago by the Dunham tug, Chicago, and placed in the slip of the Chicago Shipbuilding company, where they will be laid up for the winter. The rigging, valuable relics, and all other movable stuff on board the boats were taken off Saturday and stored in the Sibley warehouse. The three boats will be covered over and watchmen put on board. The location is a good one, as the craft are comparatively safe from fire and passing vessels.

Crysanthemum,

The Carnot perfume, is even more fascinating than the flower itself. Buck & Rayner, State and Madison, have it in large and small sizes, suitable for presents.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

TO MAP THE LAKES.

UNCLE SAM TO LOCATE A HYDROGRAPHIC STATION IN CHICAGO.

Lieut. Bennett and Ensign Blow Will Open the New Office in the Masonic Temple Dec. 1—They Come Up from the World's Fair Grounds—Government Exhibits Dismantled Rapidly—Few People Go to Jackson Park and Sunday Is the Dreariest Day for a Year.

Simultaneously with the departure of the military officers from Jackson Park, Dec. 1, two of them, Lieut. F. M. Barrett, in charge of the engineering department, and Ensign George P. Blow, who has had charge of the hydrographic department, will open a new government institution in Chicago—a United States Hydrographic station. It will be located in the Masonic Temple. There are only two other such stations around the lakes, one being at Cleveland and the other at Detroit. The work that they do is the triangulation and mapping of the lakes, to aid the pilot and navigator. The Chicago station will be the highest in the world, and will display a time-ball, regulated by Prof. Gardner, the inventor of the electric system of timekeeping.

In no part of the grounds has greater progress been made in packing exhibits and preparing to leave than in the Government Building with its various annexes, including the battleship Illinois. The War Department exhibit has all been packed, and it is expected that it will be shipped before the end of the week. The same may be said of the exhibits on the battleship. Gunner J. J. Walsh has just completed the removal of the armament, consisting of four 6-inch guns, and twenty rapid-firing machine guns. The battleship itself will be formally turned over to the Illinois Naval Reserve Dec 1. The Naval Observatory exhibit also, in charge of Lieut. A. G. Winterhalter, has completed its packing, and is ready to leave. So it is with the United States Signal Service exhibit, in charge of Capt. R. E. Thompson.

Companies F and C, Fifth Infantry, which have been on guard at the Government Building all the summer, do not expect to get away until Jan. 1, in consequence, mainly, of the slowness with which the Smithsonian Institution exhibit is got ready for transportation. When they go they will probably be ordered to Fort Snelling. They are officered by Maj. G. M. Randall, Fourth Infantry; Adjt. J. A. Dupre, Twenty-third Infantry; and Quartermaster A. M. Palmer, Twenty-fourth Infantry. The thirty-five marines from the Washington Navy Yard, under command of Capt. P. S. Murphy, First Lieut. George Barnett, and Second Lieut. Cyrus S. Radford, expect to be ordered back to Washington Nov. 25. In the meanwhile, however, these troops will move into winter quarters. The infantry will move today into the Weather Bureau Building, the officers taking the upper and the men the lower floors. The marines will be quartered after today in the Banquet Hall Restaurant Building.

Capt. John F. Rogers, in charge of the entire government exhibit; Capt. Marshall, in charge of the engineering department; and his assistant, Capt. Comly, in charge of the ordnance department, and his assistant, all expect to be relieved of their present duties Dec. 1, after which time the Government Building will be left in charge of Maj. Randall as custodian.

Horace Tucker and Paul Blackmar are the recipients of gold medals from President Higinbotham. The medals are of gold, hexagonal in shape, a little over an inch in diameter, and lettered in blue enamel. One is inscribed with "Horace Tucker, Superintendent of Admissions, W. C. E., 1893," and the other, "Paul Blackmar, Superintendent of Collections, W. C. E., 1893." On the reverse side are the names of the donor and donees."

Supt. Tucker discharged eighteen girls who were ticket-counters yesterday, and now boasts that his force consists of only seventy persons. Since Nov. 1, he says, he has reduced his pay-roll from 560 to seventy persons, and the amount of salary paid them from $2,000 to $225 a week.

Prof. Putnam has received for the museum, from F. P. Bhumgara & Co., in the Manufactures Building, a collection of bronze and stone Burmese idols and a number of vases and other Indian art ware.

The gloom of Jackson Park yesterday surpassed that of any preceding Sunday. The rainy weather and the announcement that all the buildings would be closed to visitors kept visitors away pretty thoroughly in spite of the 25 cents admission fee. The park therefore was more completely deserted than at any time within the last year. Inside some of the buildings there was a little hammering, but as a general thing they were as quiet as tombs. As to the grounds, a person might strain his eyes in every direction and for several minutes not behold a human figure. Still there were a few visitors, who were greatly disappointed at not being able to get into the buildings.

World's Fair Notes.

The paid admissions to the Fair yesterday were: Whole tickets, 695; children's tickets, 32; total, 727.

N. Hunt and Frank C. Montague, members of the World's Fair fire company station near the Ferris wheel, Midway, are in the Woodlawn Police Station. They were, it is alleged, discovered Sunday morning carrying off the trappings of the defunct Temperance Restaurant, and, although they maintained they were only sightseeing, the officer of the day considered the matter worthy an investigation.

Injuries of the Yale Football Men.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The Yale eleven arrived here this evening frow New York City well shaken up by the game with the University of Pennsylvania yesterday. Nearly every member of the team has a limp or bruise to show as a relic of the encounter, though only three are injured severely. These are Thorne, Morris, and Capt. Hinkey. Thorne's ankle was twice sprained in the game, but has improved since then, and he will be able to resume his place in the rush line before the close of the week. Morris suffered a cut over the right eye which bled profusely and compelled him to retire from the game. He will, however, play in his old position tomorrow. Capt. Hinkey's injury is a deep gash on the left cheek, which will not prevent his playing at daily secret practice of the team. The opinion of the Yale coachers is that the eleven played a good offensive game yesterday, but were a trifle weak in defensive work.

Marking Positions of Troops.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 12.—The New York commission appointed by the Legislature to fix the positions of troops from that State in the battles which raised the siege of Chattanooga this morning went out to Wauhatchie, in Lookout Valley, six miles away, where Gen. Dan Butterfield led the way to Smith's Hill and Tyndall's Hill. The detachment from Geary's division placed marks at their position on the Wauhatchie field and at Lookout Creek bridge. Later the commission and the delegation, about twenty-five ex-officers, visited the scene of the famous battle above the clouds on Lookout Mountain and determined the places of each company in the line. It was their first thought to recommend the erection of a memorial in the form of a castle overlooking the valley, but they will recommend that the position of each regiment engaged—seventeen in all—be marked by a monument.

Frank Budlitc Stabbed.

A note was received by Frank Budlitc, a bartender in Joseph Behren's saloon, No. 84 Samuel street, late Saturday night, asking him to send a pail of beer by the boy who brought it. Budlitc sent back word he could not fill the order, and soon afterward Paul Karmuth, with John and Albert Balstavern, entered the saloon and wanted to know why the beer had not been sent them. A fight ensued and Karmuth, it is alleged, stabbed Budlitc in the left side of the abdomen. The wound was dressed at the County Hospital, and was said to be a serious one. Karmuth and his companions were locked up at the West Chicago Avenue Station.

Young People's Thoughts on Predestination

The Rev. W. A. Lyman preached to a small congregation last night at Forrestville Church, Forty-sixth street and Champlain avenue, on the subject "Thoughts on Election." Among other things he said: "Young people will say, If a person leads a perverse life God knew, before he gave that person his being, the kind of a life he would lead, why, then, did he create him? Man is given a free will and has the choice of accepting God by obeying his commands or rejecting him from his life. God does know what kind of lives we will lead, but it is not on account of his knowledge but in spite of it."

For a Gift

A bottle or box of Buck's Jacrose perfume is always acceptable. Price 75c to $5.

Ministers, lawyers, teachers, and others whose occupation gives little exercise should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness.

THEATER AND HOTEL RUINED BY FIRE.

Two Leading Structures at Fort Wayne, Ind., Destroyed by an Incendiary.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 12.—At 1 o'clock this morning fire broke out in Geary's Theater. The flames originated in the interior of the building, somewhere about the stage, and the entire building was speedily one mass of flames. The wall on the west side of the Aldine, which is separated from the theater by a walk four feet wide, for a time stood the heat, but soon took fire and the hotel was totally destroyed. The flames also took hold of Miller's furniture store, Hattersley's plumbing establishment, and Lade's gun store. Cook's printing office, which occupied one corner of the first floor of the Aldine Hotel building, was entirely destroyed. The loss foots up $68,000 and insurance $40,000, divided as follows:

Theater building, owned by R. T. McDonald, $10,000; insurance, $3,000. Aldine Hotel, owned by D. N. Foster, $40,000; insurance, $23,000. Cook Printing company, $8,000; insurance, $5,000. Miller's furniture store; loss, $2,000. Hattersley's plumbing establishment; loss, $2,000. Lade's gun store; loss, $1,000. James Geary, lessee of the theater, loses about $5,000, with only $500 insurance.

The general supposition is that some person set the theater building on fire.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 12.—At about 3:30 this morning fire was discovered near the engine-rooms of the Whitaker iron and steel works, one of the largest in this vicinity. An alarm was turned in by the watchman, but before the fire department could arrive the buildings were a mass of flames. The only part of the plant saved was the galvanizing department and offices. About 350 men will be thrown out of employment. Loss estimated at about $85,000, with insurance on the entire plant of about $70,000.

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—This morning at 2 o'clock fire destroyed a row of rudely constructed stables built of store boxes near South Walnut street and three horses and a cow perished. Vinton & Crone owned two horses and George Randolph a horse and the cow. There was no insurance.

L. F. Day Chosen Chairman.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 11.—[Special.]—After wrangling six months over the Chairmanship question the Southwestern Traffic Association yesterday elected L. F. Day to the position, he receiving the unanimous vote of the membership. Mr. Day, the newly elected Chairman, is 35 years of age and is the present General Traffic Manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern, which has been purchased by the Illinois Central and the Louisville and Nashville. By reason of the transfer of property the probabilities are that Mr. Day's services will be no longer needed, consequently there is no doubt about his accepting the proffered position, which pays $12,000 or $15,000 per annum.

Grafton's California and Mexico Tours.

Semi-monthly vestibuled trains to California, with dining car all the way. Two Mexico tours. Everything first-class. Address for particulars J. J. Grafton, 195 Clark street.

"But Best Is Best."

The Old Dominion Cigarette. What more can be wanted. Try a package. Photo in each.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—Weather indications for Monday:

For Illinois, generally fair Monday, warmer in northwest and decidedly colder in southeast portion.

For Indiana, fair, preceded by local showers in southern portion and decidedly colder west winds; the temperature will fall about 20 degrees in southern and central Indiana by Monday night.

For Lower Michigan, light rains in the morning, followed by clearing weather, colder, west winds.

For Upper Michigan, fair, preceded by light showers in east portion, west winds.

For Wisconsin, fair, west winds, slightly warmer.

For Minnesota, fair, west winds, warmer in southeast portion.

For Iowa, Nebraska, and Missouri, generally fair and warmer Monday, west winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max'm temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitat'n 12 hours.
Abilene	30.38	44	50	N.	Clear	.02
Bismarck, N. D.	30.12	40	48	N. W.	Clear	......
Boston, Mass.	30.36	44	46	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.20	52	58	S. E.	Clear	......
Cairo, Ill.	30.14	56	68	N. W.	Rain	Trace
Charleston, S. C.	30.18	62	68	N.	Fair	......
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.32	38	48	N. W.	Clear	......
Chicago	30.04	40	52	N. W.	Cl'udy	.18
Cincinnati, O.	30.08	58	66	S. W.	Clear	......
Cleveland, O.	30.06	54	62	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
Davenport, Ia.	30.16	32	40	S. W.	Clear	.12
Denver, Colo.	30.40	42	50	S. W.	Clear	......
Des Moines, Ia.	30.24	32	38	N. W.	Clear	......
Detroit, Mich.	29.98	54	54	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
Dodge City, Kas.	30.30	44	54	N. W.	Clear	......
Duluth, Minn.	30.10	36	38	W.	Clear	......
El Paso, Tex.	30.38	46	50	N. E.	Clear	......
Erie, Pa.	30.10	52	60	S.	Cl'udy	......
Galveston, Tex.	30.16	68	72	E.	Rain	Trace
G'd Haven, Mich	29.98	44	52	N. W.	Rain	.18
Green Bay, Wis.	30.00	40	44	W.	Rain	.06
Helena, Mont.	30.32	40	44	W.	Rain	.16
Huron, S. D.	30.16	38	50	W.	Clear	......
Indianapolis	30.04	58	66	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
Jacksonville	30.18	58	58	N.	Clear	.01
Kansas City, Mo.	30.30	38	52	N. W.	Clear	.01
Knoxville	30.22	54	66	Calm.	Clear	......
La Crosse, Wis.	30.14	30	38	W.	Clear	......
Little Rock, Ark.	30.20	56	70	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
Louisville, Ky.	30.12	60	70	S.	Clear	......
Marquette, Mich	29.96	38	40	N. W.	Clear	.22
Memphis, Tenn.	30.18	62	70	S.	Fair	......
Miles City	30.16	42	54	S.	Fair	......
Milwaukee	30.00	38	48	N. W.	Cl'udy	.12
Minnedosa	29.88	36	46	W.	Clear	......
Montreal	30.18	42	46	S.	Clear	......
Moorhead	30.10	38	46	S. W.	Clear	......
New Orleans, La	30.18	64	72	E.	Clear	......
New York City	30.32	46	50	E.	Cl'udy	......
Omaha, Neb.	30.28	30	38	S.	Clear	......
Oswego, N. Y.	30.18	44	54	S. E.	Clear	......
Palestine	30.28	46	50	N. W.	Rain	.20
Pierre, S. D.	30.18	40	44	N. W.	Clear	.01
Pittsburg	30.16	50	62	S.	Clear	......
Port Huron	30.00	50	54	S.	Cl'udy	......
Pueblo	30.40	48	56	E.	Clear	......
Rapid City	30.20	48	54	W.	Cl'udy	......
St. Louis	30.20	40	56	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
St. Paul	30.14	34	38	S. W.	Clear	......
Salt Lake City	30.52	40	46	W.	Fair	......
Santa Fe	30.38	34	42	E.	Clear	......
Sioux City	30.22	30	38	S. W.	Clear	......
Springfield, Ill.	30.18	36	52	N. W.	Cl'udy	.08
Springfield, Mo.	30.26	36	42	N. W.	Cl'udy	.06
Toledo	30.00	56	62	S. W.	Cl'udy	......

Depth of water over miter sill in St. Mary's Ship Canal, 14 feet 4 inches.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Arrived—Lydian Monarch, from London; Werra, from Genoa. Sailed from Foreign ports—Campania, Queenstown for New York. Sighted—America, New York for Bremen, passed The Lizard.

DEATHS.

BELANGER—Nov. 11, Catherine Belanger, wife of Earnest Belanger. Funeral Tuesday, Nov. 14, from 574 North Park-av.

BROOKE—At his residence, No. 614 Division-st., in the 74th year of his age, John Henry Brooke, native of Stockport, Eng., and formerly of Cincinnati, O. Funeral services and interment at Cincinnati only. Friends are kindly requested to omit floral offerings.

DOWLING—At her residence, 129 East Pearson-st., Ann, relict of late Martin Dowling, aged 77 years and 7 months. Funeral Monday, 10:30 a. m., from house to Holy Name Cathedral, Cass and Chicago-av.; thence to Calvary by cars.

HUHN—At Las Vegas, New Mexico, Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1893, Emma Newland Huhn, wife of Samuel P. Huhn of Chicago. (Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.) Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. James' P. E. Church, corner Cass and Huron-sts., Tuesday evening, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock. Final interment at the family vault at Ronaldson's, Philadelphia.

KEEGON—John Keegon, beloved husband of Mary Keegon, at residence, 243 Blucher-st., aged 74 years. Interment in Calvary Cemetery Nov. 13. Funeral private.

LAFLIN—Nov. 12, John Lycurgus, son of Mollie S. and John P. Laflin, aged 3 years and 5 months. Funeral Monday, 2 p. m., private. San Antonio, Tex., papers please copy.

MAMBERGER—H. W. Mamberger of 429 State-st., at Mount Clemens, Mich., Nov. 11, 1893.

OSHER—Nov. 12, Stanley J., infant son of Joseph N. and Grace A. Osher. Funeral at No. 5243 Wabash-av. Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 1 o'clock p. m. Burial at Oakwoods. Brodhead, Wis., papers please copy.

QUENSEL—At his parents' residence, Washington Heights, beloved husband of Virginia Quensel (nee Silva). Funeral notice later.

RUSSELL—Nov. 9, at 302 Austin-av., Christina, wife of the late David Russell, aged 69 years and 11 months. Funeral Monday, 2 o'clock, to Graceland.

REINHOLD—Nov. 12, at No. 1248 George-st., Dr. William Reinhold, aged 57. Funeral Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock, to Graceland.

SMALLWOOD—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John C. Newcomb, Saturday morning, Nov. 11, in her 81st year, Mrs. Mary L., relict of the late Rev. William A. Smallwood, D. D. Funeral private. Interment at Zanesville, O.

SULLIVAN—At his residence, No. 335 Troy-st., Saturday eve, Nov. 11, Richard F. Sullivan, aged 40 years. Member of Chicago Pressmen's Union, Court Arion, No. 21, I. O. F., and Golden Rule Lodge, No. 325, K. of P. "A king among men." Funeral Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 9:30 a. m., to St. Charles' Church for high mass, and thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery, C. & N. W. R. R.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SITUATION WANTED—PRIVATE FAMILY—BY young colored man, housework; references; moderate wages for winter. Z 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—PORTER: FIRST-CLASS MAN FOR saloon and billiard-room, who understands running furnace; references required. Apply 5728 State-st.

5900 MICHIGAN-AV., 3D FLAT, LARGE COMfortably furnished front room with steam heat and gas, suitable for 4 gentlemen, and board for $5 per week each.

HOOLEY'S—This Afternoon at 2:30.
Special Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00.
The Wonderful Urania Spectacle,
A Trip to the Moon

HOOLEY'S—Tonight at 8:15, Saturday Mat. at 2.
—Farewell Engagement—
OF ROSINA VOKES, Mons. Marius, Ffolliott Paget, AND HER LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.
At 8:15—CROCODILE TEARS.
At 9:15—WAITING.
At 10:00—MAID MARIAN.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.
CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.
(HAWTHORNE TRACK.)
FALL MEETING—1893.
RACING EVERY DAY, RAIN OR SHINE.
Five or More Races Each Day. Books Made on Foreign Races.

Special Race Trains via Illinois Central and C. B. & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 25 minutes.
Ill. Central Trains leave depot foot of Randolph-st. at 9:41 a. m., 11:00 m., 12:25 p. m., 1:30 p. m., and 2:00 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., Wabash-av., 23d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning trains leave the race track at 4:40 p. m. and immediately after the races.
C., B. and Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 12:15 (Bookmakers' train), 1:05 p. m. and 1:35 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. Regular train, leaving depot at 2:10, will transfer passengers for the track at Hawthorne Station. Returning trains will leave race track at 12:45 p. m., 4:50 p. m., stopping at Blue Island-av., and immediately after the races.
Return Tickets (both roads), 25c.
RACING BEGINS AT 2:00 P. M. SHARP.
ADMISSION INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND. $1.00

THE AUDITORIUM.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
ANNUAL BENEFIT OF THE
POLICEMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.
C. B. JEFFERSON, KLAW & ERLANGER'S
Country Circus

THE AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THEODORE THOMAS
THIRD SEASON, 1893-1894.
ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIPS—
The Association now offers for sale, the same as last year, Associate Memberships for $100 each, entitling the member to two season seats for each of the twenty matinees and twenty evening concerts, and twenty option tickets good for any performance, exchangeable at the box office for reserved seats one week in advance.
Season Tickets for matinee or evening concerts in main balcony $10 and $15 each.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN ... Manager
Engagement of Mr. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
Tonight—PRINCE KARL.
Tuesday—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Next Week—GEO. THATCHER in AFRICA.

TROCADERO.
TROCADERO
Michigan-av. and Monroe-st.
TONIGHT—200th Performance—Gala Programme.
Sousa's Band
And VAUDEVILLE. Special Tuesday Matinee.
ADMISSION 50c.
Every Eve at 8. Tues., Thurs., Sat. and Sun. Mats.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
Mr. David Henderson ... Sole Manager.
Good Morning! Were you here last night to see the immense hit made by JAMES T. POWERS
In J. M. Barrie's Epitome of Humor and Sparkling Cataract of Laughter—
"WALKER, LONDON."
If not, hasten quickly! Same again tonight at 8:15, and first matinee occurs Wednesday.

M'VICKER'S THEATER—21 Exits.
THOS. W. KEENE.
Tonight, Wednesday and Saturday Nights, RICHARD III.
Tuesday, "OTHELLO," last time; Thursday, "LOUIS XI.," only time; Friday Night and Saturday Matinee, "HAMLET"; Wednesday Matinee, "ROMEO AND JULIET."
Next Sunday—BLUE JEANS.

SCHILLER THEATER.
TONIGHT—LAST NIGHT but Five
Charles Frohman's Comedians IN "The Other Man." "The Other Man." "The Other Man."
Last Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Nov. 20—Drew Comedy Company, with MRS. JOHN DREW in THE ROAD TO RUIN.

WILLARD HALL—La Salle and Monroe-sts.
MERTON SMITH
—PRESIDES AT—
NOON MEETING Today—12 to 1 o'clock.

WINDSOR THEATER—N. Clark and Division-sts.
TONIGHT AT 8. MATINEE TUESDAY
"SWEET SINGER" CHAS. A. GARDNER
In His New Play, THE PRIZE WINNER.
Next Sunday—Hoyt's "A Brass Monkey."

PEOPLE'S—State-st., near Congress.
JO BAYLIES ... Propr. and Mgr.
Next Week, C. W. Williams' Big Vaudeville Company.
Matinee Today at 2. Night at 8.
THE LONDON GAIETY CO.
In "LITTLE FAUST."
MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2.
Prices—15c, 25c, 50c.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE
HALL'S MAZE
The Finest Saloon in the World, costing $52,000 to fit up the interior. 292 WABASH-AV. Inspection cordially invited. 5 doors from Auditorium.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
NEVER BETTER, THANK YOU... ..Nellie McHenry.. And Her STAR COMPANY in the Risible Raiser— A Night at the Circus
Next Sunday—AFTER THE BALL.

EMPIRE—W. Madison & Union-sts.
Madison-st. Cable passes door.
Mats. Wed., Sat., and Sun. Every night at 8.
TONY FARRELL IN My Colleen
Next Week—J. W. KENNEDY—A MAN OF IRON.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
THE INCOMPARABLE
BOSTONIANS
IN ROBIN HOOD.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
In preparation—The Ogallallas.

TIVOLI.
TIVOLI STATE AND 19TH STREETS
Chicago's Newest Vaudeville Palace. Duncan Clark's FEMALE MINSTRELS. Refreshments. Smoking allowed. Every night—Mats. Thurs., Sat., Sunday.

SAM T. JACK'S OPERA-HOUSE, Madison-st., bet. State and Dearborn. Tel. Main 2198.
Every Day at 2. Every Night at 8.
Sam T. Jack's Folly Company
IN 3 New Burlesques, ON THE MIDWAY AND MY UNCLE.
Prices—Mat. 25, 50c; night 25, 50c, 75c.

THE ALHAMBRA—State-st. & Archer-av.
H. R. JACOBS ... Sole Manager.
All This Week Yon Yonson MR. GUS HEEGE AND A GREAT CAST. Matinees Sunday, Tuesday, and Saturday
Next Sunday—A NUTMEG MATCH.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone South 127.
ONE WEEK—AT THE HOUSE OF SUCCESS.
THE ONLY NOVELTY ON THE SOUTH SIDE R. E. GRAHAM IN AFTER THE BALL.
Next Sunday—A Railroad Ticket.

NANA—219 State-st.—Today.
LAST WEEK of NANA
Five days more will end the season of the FAMOUS $85,000 PICTURE in Chicago. If you have not seen this marvel of the painter's art you owe it to yourself to visit it. Suchorowsky's masterpiece this week. View daily from 9 a. m. till 10 p. m. Admission 25c.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFIC
BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUN
[illegible] at any of these places:
SOUTH DIVISION.
COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE— C. E. KREYSSLE
Cor. 35th— C. E. MARSHAL
Cor. 37th— H. H. PATTERSO
Cor. Oakwood— RAUSCH BROS.
J. W. BLOOD.
CURTIS & MAC
CALUMET DRU
HALSTED STREET— J. A. KETTERIN
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MR. GEORGE H. WEBSTER RETIRES THIS day from our firm. The business will be continued under the present firm name by the remaining partners, Philip D. Armour, J. Ogden Armour, and Philip D. Armour Jr.
(Signed) ARMOUR & CO.
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The Philadelphia workingman's home, with furniture.
Tenders will be received for the exhibit as it stands in the Fair grounds.
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SITUATION WANTED—ADVERTISING MANAGer—Eight years ago I started the "Capital City Courier" and sold same recently very advantageously. It is conceded to be the handsomest and most successful high class weekly in the West. From its inception I personally conducted the advertising and business departments and as to my ability in this line refer to any newspaper man in the State. Am now open for engagement with a firm or corporation requiring the services of an advertising manager. Thoroughly posted on getting up attractive advertisements, type measurement, display of matter, etc. Could also take charge of stationery and office supply department, knowing the cost of production of all classes of printed matter. Choice references furnished from prominent people. Address L. Wessel Jr., Lindell Hotel, Lincoln, Neb.

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Miscellaneous.

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435 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME ROOMS, GOOD table; terms reasonable; walking distance.

473 DEARBORN-AV.—SELECT, FURNISHED bachelor apartments; comfortable home, with breakfast and Sunday dinner.

Hotels.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House; also Crescent Hotel, 347 5th-av., opposite R. R. depot; rooms 50 cents a day; $2 a week up; with board, $1 a day; $5 a week up; come and see what excellent accommodations we have.

HOTEL MIDLAND, EUROPEAN, 167-169 EAST Madison-st., is prepared to locate guests by the week or month at reasonable terms for the winter; rooms new and modern; transient rates, $1 per day. F. H. THOMPSON, Prop.

HOTEL WILLARD, COR. 18TH AND WABASH—This well-known hotel is now making attractive winter rates.

ROCHESTER, TWENTY-THIRD-ST. AND SO. Park-av.—Everything new; all modern conveniences and home comforts; on American and European plan, at moderate rates; call and examine.

THE VENDOME, CORNER OGLESBY-AV. AND Sixty-second-st., rooms and board; is the best place in city for families; everything first-class; call and see comforts offered for the money; transportation facilities excellent.

THE ALBANY—COR. 24TH-ST. AND WABASH-av.; American and European plan; satisfactory rates made to permanent guests.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), VAN BUREN and Wabash-av.—Elevator, steam heat, free baths; new, modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY YOUNG LADY EMPLOYED, IN REfined family, not far out of city limits; $3 to $4; permanent. Address S 844, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 MICHIgan-av., n. w. cor. 13th-st., new fireproof building with steam heat and electric light, good elevator service, fine ladies' parlor, writing-room, billiard-room, and first-class restaurant; all hotel accommodations, including use of bathrooms. We have large outside rooms with large closets and hot and cold running water that we will rent to permanent tenants at from $30 to $45 per month. If desired two persons can occupy same room without extra charge.
BISHOP & PHILPOT,
Stamford Hotel.

TO RENT—2 GENTLEMEN OR MARRIED couple without children can find delightful room in family of 3; Southern people; South Side; near Grand-blvd. Apply H. HENDRICK, 208 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—REASONABLE, FRONT ROOM AND back parlor in flat, steam heat, electric light. Flat 22, 3032 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOM FOR TWO IN private family; board if desired; gas; bath; cheap. 3426 Dearborn-st., second flat.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD; reasonable. MRS. C. E. HABBARD, 1319 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., rooms furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—LADY WILL RENT 2 NICELY FURnished rooms to gentlemen. 1902 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—GOOD ROOMS, $3 TO $6 WK.; HEART city; convenient. Grand Union, 150 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, with or without board. 393 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR one gentleman. Cheap. 530 Garfield-av., 1st flat.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH STEAM heat, baths; $2 weekly. 148 Halsted, near Adams.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom, two gentlemen; describe, state price and location. Address Z 51, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—MODERN BROWN-STONE FRONT-10-room dwelling, No. 14 Groveland Park (34th-st. and the lake); elegantly furnished and decorated; large brick stable; convenient to cable and I. C. R. R. Inquire on premises until 2 o'clock p. m.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 10-room house, with barn, Prairie-av., just south of 26th-st., to small private family; all conveniences; $100 per month.
THOS. E. PATTERSON,
Room 97, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—2552 INDIANA-AV., TWO-STORY frame house, 11 rooms, in good order. Inquire of B. D. SLOCUM, Room 1, 106 5th-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT, DETACHED HOUSE at Madison-av., entrance to Madison Park. A. W. GREEN, 184 E. 50th-st.

West Side.

FOR RENT—CHEAP—6 AND 7 ROOM HOUSES and flats on the West Side; excellent location; $13 and $15 per month. Call at 1004 West Madison-st.

FOR RENT—MODERN HOUSE, 9 ROOMS; 35 Baxter-st. STEWART, 97 Washington-st.

North Side.

FOR RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 Washington-st.
319 Superior-st., between Cass and Rush, south front, 3-story and basement brown-stone house, 12 rooms; every convenience.

TO RENT—384 ONTARIO-ST.—FINELY FURnished 12-room modern house; hardwood floors; very low rent to May or longer; private family only. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—OAK PARKHOUSES AND FLATS SMITH & JUNE, 95 Washington-st., Chicago, or 136 Lake-st., Oak Park.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—ONE HOUSE CONTAINING 13 rooms, suitable for boarding-house, within walking distance; also smaller house, flats, and basements. Apply to THOS. MACKIN, 87 N. State-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE complete for boarders, in a good location, or roomers, or will buy furniture on time of same; state rent and location. Address B G 228, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BANCROFT FLATS, 2829 TO 2833 Calumet-av.; don't spend all your time and freeze riding to Hyde Park daily; live in the aristocratic center; 2-room flats $17, 4 rooms $27.50, 7 room $40; steam heat, hot and cold water, gas ranges, laundry, carpeted stairs and halls, and janitor service; rents free balance of this month. Will sell you the new furnishing now in the flats at 30 cents on the dollar; factory prices if you want it; no children; agent on the premises day and night; don't miss this.

TO RENT—THE KENYON, 3903 MICHIGAN-AV. steam heat, gas range; 7 rooms with heat $40, or carpeted $45, or furnished $55; or will sell furniture for $300 in $25 payments. Apply at Kenyon, or 167 Dearborn-st. LOUIS A. SEEBERGER.

TO RENT—THE "RAINIER," 55 33D-ST., ONE ELegant 6-room apartment; four rooms front, hardwood finish, electric light, steam heat, hot water, elevator, etc. Apply at the office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT, 6 ROOMS, FIRST floor, all modern conveniences, 1 block from West Madison cable, $25 per month; southwest cor. California-av. and Monroe. HUGH HUGHES.

TO RENT—THOSE BEAUTIFUL FLATS ON THE southeast corner of 60th-st. and Ellis-av.; six to seven rooms; with steam heat; $25 per month. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT, THE Strathmore, 171 51st-st.-boulevard; light, airy, first-class all respects. GEO. M. HORD, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—"THE POTOMAC," MICHIGAN-AV. and 30th-st., elegant apartments, with all conveniences; will furnish flats handsomely at a small increase of rental. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2940 LAKE PARK-AV.—2D AND 3D flats, 7 rooms and bath; hardwood finish; elegant flats. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE "OAKENWALD," 47 AND 49 33D-st., elegant 7-room flats; janitor service, etc.; rent, $35. Apply at office, 55 33d-st.

TO RENT — 2921 INDIANA-AV., ELEGANTLY finished 8-room apartments for private families.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—6034 TO 6038 LANGLEY-AV., 6-ROOM flats, $20 to $30.
H. O. STONE & CO.,
206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — DESIRABLY LOCATED MODERN flats; $12 and $15. Inquire 6335 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 144 OAKWOOD-blvd., apartments, furnished or unfurnished.

West Side.

TO RENT—THREE 5 AND 6-ROOM FLATS, $20 and $22; and one corner store for drug store, Vernon Park Flat Building, Polk-st., near Center-av. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—MODERN 7-ROOM FLAT, $25; 13 South Lincoln-st., near Lake-st. "L." STEWART, 97 Washington.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; JANITOR service. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

TO RENT—277 OGDEN-AV.—4-ROOM FLAT modern; good; $20.

North Side.

TO RENT—"THE CLAREMONT"—Corner Deming-court and Clark-st., near Lincoln Park; elegant apartment; 50-ft. lawn, steam heat, hot water, janitor service; $45 and upward.
O. M. CARSON, 1802 Deming-court.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FURNISHED, 5, 6, AND 7 room flats unfurnished; heat, elevators, janitor, etc. 18 Bellevue-pl. C. WATROUS.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, 334 N. CLARK; HARDwood floors, gas, water, cabinet mantels, janitor service, etc. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—VARIOUS SIZES. APPLY TO THOS. MACKIN, 87 N. State-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE BRICK FLATS, MODERN; first floor, $20; third, $22.50. 64 Wendell-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—LIST YOUR 4, 5, AND 6 room steam-heated flats with us; we cannot supply the demand.
REA, STEVENSON & CO.,
Cor. 43d-st. and Cottage Grove-av., or 567 43d-st., near Grand-blvd.

WANTED—TO RENT—LIST YOUR FLATS AND houses with us.
REA, STEVENSON & CO.,
Cor. 43d-st. and Cottage Grove-av., or 567 43d-st., near Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—2101 MICHIGAN-AV., FOUR-STORY stone front with store window; excellent location for business.
HONORE BROS., 12 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—1300 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER building, 3-story stone front, 57x100; will rent to one tenant or divide for several; most desirable location for business. HONORE BROS., 12 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—STORE, 692 VAN BUREN-ST., COR. Lincoln; rent reduced. R 206, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES ALL SIZES IN SAFE BLDG., 53 Dearborn-st., steam heat, passenger and freight elevators; lowest rents in the city. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICE IN McCORMICK block, 69 Dearborn-st.; very low to May 1. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE—SPLENDID OFFICES at 167 Washington-st., Room 29.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 38 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st., telephone 681.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, ROOM 12 AMERICAN Express Building, 78 Monroe.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS WITH POWER, GOOD LIGHT, 28x75, at 44 South Jefferson-st.; also store and basement, 72 West Washington. F. W. KRAUSE, 74 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF ALL SIZES IN MOST ANY location. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—"HOTEL CONCORD," WABASH-AV. and 19th-st.; 55 rooms, handsomely furnished; large dining-room; kitchen thoroughly equipped; passenger elevator, steam heat, electric light; terms reasonable to responsible party.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS OF ALL KINDS—WE HAVE a large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—2,500 SQUARE FEET IN THE RAND McNally Building, to be vacated by World's Fair officials; suitable for publishers or subscription book agency; no machinery. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166-168 Adams-st.

TO RENT—BUILDING, 221 AND 223 E. KINZIE-st., four stories and basement, 40x100; concrete floor in basement and water pressure elevator; suitable for liquor or broom corn warehouse. Apply to THOS. MACKIN, 87 N. State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER; ALL SIZES we are agents for a large list of factory building and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—20 AND 22 MICHIGAN-AV. FOR A term of years; 4-story and basement, 60x125. BENJ. ROSENBERG, Room 24, 115 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY'S SPECIAL ANNOUNCEment. We present this week the finest and largest stock of slightly used and second-hand pianos ever assembled within our warerooms. Economically-disposed persons should not fail to examine these rare values.

$125 New England.	$225 Ludwig & Co.
$125 New York Piano Co.	$250 Washburn.
$135 New York Piano Co.	$250 Fischer.
$138 Petit Bijou.	$250 Lyon & Healy.
$150 New England.	$265 Marshall & Wendell.
$175 New England.	$275 Kroeger.
$175 Ludwig & Co.	$275 Strich & Zeidler.
$190 Pease.	$285 Decker Bros.
$200 Washburn.	$300 Weber.
$200 Hallet & Davis.	$325 Hazleton.
$215 Benedict Bros.	$375 Knabe.
$225 Braumuller.	$450 Knabe.
$225 Washburn.	

AND MANY OTHERS

equally remarkable offerings; very few of the above pianos show any trace of wear; persons at a distance may safely purchase by correspondence, as we agree to pay freight both ways on any piano that does not prove satisfactory.

Our piano salesrooms (seven all upon one floor) will be found the most complete in the city; they afford an unequaled opportunity for intelligent selection; on the one hand we display the finest creations of the piano-maker's art; on the other we show instruments within the reach of the most modest incomes, and in every GRADE A DECIDED PECUNIARY ADVANTAGE; the result of our superior facilities will be observed.

Sold only by us: The Knabe piano, the Fischer piano, the Hazelton piano.

Easy payments granted when desired; new pianos to rent; old instruments taken in exchange; tuning and moving.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS.

N. B.—Lyon & Healy were awarded twelve highest medals and diplomas by the World's Columbian Exposition, thereby securing the greatest honors ever conferred upon a musical manufacturer's products.

PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.

Nearly 500 pianos in stock, in all styles and every variety of natural wood cases, of the following makes:

STEINWAY & SONS.
STEINWAY & SONS.
STEINWAY & SONS. —PIANOS.—

—PIANOS.— THE A. B. CHASE.
THE A. B. CHASE.
THE A. B. CHASE.

VOSE & SONS.
VOSE & SONS.
VOSE & SONS. —PIANOS.—

—PIANOS.— C. KURTZMANN & CO.
C. KURTZMANN & CO.
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The above assortment is unparalleled and in our many display parlors and warerooms may be found elegant instruments.

MUSICAL IN TONE.
ARTISTIC IN DESIGN and of
MATCHLESS DURABILITY.

At prices to suit all buyers, for cash or time payments. A superior line of pianos to rent. Also in our

BARGAIN DEPARTMENT
May be found 100 pianos, which are to be sold
REGARDLESS OF VALUE,

Comprising Uprights, Grands and Squares of leading makers. Many of these pianos are new, others nearly so. An unusual opportunity to secure a piano at a

REMARKABLY LOW PRICE.
Correspondence and inspection invited.

LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
174 and 176 Wabash-av.
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN.
THE FOLLOWING UPRIGHT PIANOS.

3 Upright pianos, each		$100
1 Weber		125
2 Chickerings	$135,	200
1 Adam Schaaf		140
1 Bauer		185
2 Vose & Sons	$150,	225
1 Fischer		145
1 Lyon & Healy		150
1 Kimball		200
1 Steck		195
1 Briggs		175

25 OTHERS. ALL IN FINE CONDITION.
ALSO A LOT OF SQUARE PIANOS $25 UP.
It will pay you to call before you buy.
PAYMENTS $5 TO $10 PER MONTH.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 WABASH-AV.

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MAKER. We manufacture KIMBALL PIANOS, REED and PIPE ORGANS; also piano stools and covers, and sell at ONE PROFIT on the ONE-PRICE PLAN.

FOUR LARGE FACTORIES under one system of operating expense, thus enabling us to obtain the best results at an absolute MINIMUM OF COST.

Agents for Hallet & Davis pianos and others of cheaper make.

200 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS to rent at $5 per month. Pianos tuned, repaired, or stored.

OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

SEVERAL STANDARD UPRIGHT PIANOS (little used), at a great reduction in prices.
EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.
Are offering UNPRECEDENTED VALUES and terms on all pianos and organs for November. Our magnificent stock of 300 pianos and 500 organs embraces:
The celebrated DECKER BROS. Pianos,
CHICKERING BROS. Pianos,
ESTEY PIANO CO. Pianos,
CAMP & CO. Pianos, and
ESTEY ORGAN CO. Organs.
We make a specialty of renting—
Pianos from $2 upward.
Organs from $1 upward.
Rent applied when bought and tuned free.
Second-hand instruments—your own price.
Fine tuning, polishing, repairing, etc.

WE HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF SECond-hand pianos, all in good repair, by the following makes: Vose & Sons, Decker & Sons, Hallet & Davis, Schaaf, Kroeger & Sons, Chickering & Sons, Smith & Barnes, and others. Upright pianos at $125, $145, $155, $165, $175, and $200 each. Square pianos, all makes, at $25, $35, $50, and $75 each. Terms can be arranged to suit customers. Every instrument guaranteed to be as represented. New pianos to rent and one year's rental allowed if purchased. Pianos tuned, repaired, and exchanged. Salesrooms open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$100 BUYS A GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO. Cash or payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

CHASE BROS.' PIANOS CHICKERING pianos, and a complete stock of medium-priced and second-hand instruments for rent and sale on time payments. CHASE BROS. PIANO CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

ESTEY ORGAN	$35
Kimball organ	40

$5 per month.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

$185 BUYS A STECK UPRIGHT PIANO. Easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

SOHMER PIANOS—MATHUSHEK PIANOS
SOHMER PIANOS—MATHUSHEK PIANOS.
Factory prices. Thompson Music Co., 367 Wabash-av

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—SPECIAL (SILENT) PARTNER WITH $20,000 in old established woolen house. Address O K 138, Tribune office.

SCALES.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SCALES, ALL KINDS Address Borden & Selleck Co., Lake-st., Chicago

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS WITHIN 3 BLOCKS of Ill. Cen. railroad, 1 block from Calumet and South Chicago Electric railway, and 5 minutes' walk from Cottage Grove-av. cable cars.
THOMAS W. PRINDEVILLE, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES on Groveland-av., No. 3248; east front; 13 rooms; all modern improvements; in perfect repair; price, $17,000. H. S. PICKANDS, 1009 Rookery.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CLEVELAND-AV., NEAR BELDEN-av., lot 25x120; two story and basement brick 10-room and bath modern residence; 2-story brick barn; will take 50 or 100 clear vacant north of Belmont-av. as part pay; price $9,000.
ERNST STOOK, 374 E. Division-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Residence, 416 Chicago-av., Evanston; lot 66x180; 9-room house, barn; all improvements; value $13,000; can be bought at a bargain. Inquire R. K. HILL, care of Standard Fashion Co., 147 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—ON TERMS TO SUIT EVERYBODY—New modern houses at La Grange, 94 La Salle-st., Room 28.
C. W. RICHMOND.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM, 160 ACRES, IN Southwest Kansas; price $5 per acre. Address Z 65, Tribune office.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

PASS CHRISTIAN, MISS., FRONTING THE GULF OF MEXICO. THE HORNOR RESIDENCE.

FURNISHED. PERFECT ORDER; EXTENSIVE GROUNDS, LARGE FRUIT ORCHARD; SUPERB

FISHING, HUNTING; SALUBRIOUS CLIMATE; SHORT DISTANCE MEXICAN GULF HOTEL.

ROBINSON & UNDERWOOD,
3½ Carondelet-st., New Orleans, La.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD INSIDE VACANT; $10,000. Will give equity of $9,500 in 2 stone front suburban houses (mortgage, $6,000, 5 years, 6 per cent; 80 trains daily), and $500 cash. Will put in clear suburban vacant to make larger deal. J. D. LESLIE, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 51.

WANTED—A STRICTLY MODERN RESIDENCE east of Dearborn-av. and south of North-av., on North Side; $35,000 to $50,000.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—$80,000 IOWA FARM FOR INCOME property; give particulars. Box 130, Ft. Dodge, Ia.

FOR TRADE—A $30,000 ROLLER MILL IN THE heart of Springfield, Ill., clear of incumbrance, to exchange for clear vacant or improved or will take clear land; this is a bargain and will bear strict investigation. STEVENS & SPOTSWOOD,
52 Major Block.

FOR TRADE—WE HAVE 150 LOTS IN J. H. Campbell's 55th-st. Addition, clear of incumbrance, to exchange for improved; will assume; no World's Fair property wanted.
STEVENS & SPOTSWOOD,
52 Major Block.

SOME GOOD CORNER SALOONS; WILL TRADE for real estate or take good security of any kind. Apply to O'Donnell & Duer Bav. Brg. Co., cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—KANSAS CITY RESIDENCE property, value $3,200, for Chicago or suburban property. Address O O 119, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE EQUITY IN FIRST-class South Side residence for World's Fair hotel furniture. Address D W 230, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE FUND
OF MONEY TO LOAN
ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
At current rates in sums of $500 to $100,000.
No delay.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 East Washington-st.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estab. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, Chicago, Evanston, and other suburbs, at 6 and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS, 516, 85 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 6 per cent.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $10,000 on improved city real estate or choice suburban. COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHOICE REAL ESTATE. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

6 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Chicago property; building loans made.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

$1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $4,500, $5,000, $12,000, and other sums to loan on Chicago improved real estate. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO.,
115 Dearborn-st.

$1,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city real estate at lowest rates. WAHL & CHAPIN, 706 Chamber of Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY? We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st. (main floor),
First floor above the street.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building,
161 Madison-st., near Halsted.
LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

AT LOWEST RATES—WE LOAN ON NOTES, mortgages, receipts, etc. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

BAUMAN COLLATERAL LOAN BANK—LARGest and most reliable in Chicago. Liberal loans made on diamonds, watches, and jewelry. All collaterals left with us are kept in fire and burglar proof safes and vaults. We have any amount of money to loan at lowest rates of interest. Business strictly confidential. Give us a trial. H. BAUMAN & CO., New Collateral Loan Bank, 165 E. Madison-st., between La Salle-st. and Fifth-av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT—
MONEY TO LOAN
on merchandise, furniture, pianos, diamonds, and other good securities.
W. N. ALLEY, BANKER,
115 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 29.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8,
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD.
LOANS ON PIANOS, FURNITURE, HORSES, ETC.

IF YOU NEED MONEY GO TO THE OLD ESTABlished and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO.; they loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, and any available collaterals. 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance, lobby Brevoort Hotel

I WILL INVEST $3,000 TO $4,000 WITH PARTY investing a like amount in some good business enterprise. Address R 387, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and JEWELRY; strictly private; unredeemed, diamonds and watches sold at low prices. RICHTER & FOSTER, Stock Exchange Bldg., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 411.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO, WILmington and Vermilion Coal Co.'s 6 per cent bonds of 1930: Boston, Nov. 1, 1893.—The trustee under the mortgage given to secure the above-named bonds have this day drawn by lot seven (7) of the same (of $1,000 each) for payment on Nov. 15, 1893, at the price of 105 and interest to that date, at the banking-rooms of the Bay State Trust Co., No. 222 Boylston-st., Boston, Mass. The numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows: 9, 54, 58, 117, 119, 124, 149. The interest on the above numbers will cease on Nov. 15, 1893. Bay State Trust Co., Trustee. ALFRED RODMAN, Actuary.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT FOR CASH; all kinds of broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry or silverware, etc.; highest prices paid. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, Room 601 Columbus Building, State and Washington-sts.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE A FEW LOANS to honest people on furniture and pianos; low rates. Address O O 32, Tribune office.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON furniture and diamonds; lowest rates. 88 and 90 Washington-st., Room 54.

WILL BUY A FEW DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS IN the insolvent Chemical and Columbia National Banks. Address 151 E. Washington-st., R. 30.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY WITH $1,000 CAN MAKE $10,000 IN four months; money returned; good security; no triflers need apply. Call 172 Washington-st., Room 816.

BUSINESS OPENING—A PARTY WITH FROM $5,000 to $10,000 can secure an active interest in an established, paying coffee and spice business by addressing W., Box 351, Duluth, Minn.

FOR SALE—BECAUSE OF SICKNESS—WORKshop with tools and many things useful to an upholsterer and cabinetmaker; a rare bargain; to reasonable offer will give list of customers. For further particulars apply 22 E. 16th-st.

FOR SALE—2-CHAIR BARBER SHOP AND 2 bath-rooms in one of the best towns in Iowa. Call or address FRED DOLLE, 348 W. Madison-st.

OUR PORTER PLAYED US FALSE—
And this accounts for
None of our advertisements appearing
In SUNDAY'S TRIB.
But notwithstanding this everybody knows
Through whom to BUY—
Through whom to SELL—
A business.
The BEST office in the city is
PHŒNIX TRADING CO., 70 La Salle-st.
We had 28 Ads. for SUNDAY'S TRIB.
ALL GENUINE BARGAINS.

PARTY WITH SMALL CAPITAL; PAYING farce comedy company; investigate. Address Z 77, Tribune office.

RARE INVESTMENT FOR LADY WITH CAPItal. Box 549, Rochester, N. Y.

TO RENT—CAFE, FURNISHED, IN THE POTOmac, Michigan-av. and 30th-st., large building.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AUCTION NOTICE—

REGULAR SALE DAYS, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, SPECIAL SALES ON OTHER DAYS OF THE WEEK.

GOODS AT PRIVATE SALE, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, AT AUCTION PRICES.

RESIDENCE SALES A SPECIALTY.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

MARTIN EMERICH & CO., Auctioneers,
261 and 263 State-st., Chicago.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally only on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 80 E. 12th-st.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE CONtents of the Michigan Columbia club, 65th-st. and Grace-av., consisting of elegant furniture, furnishings, and dining-room outfit offered as a whole until Nov. 14 at 40 cents on the dollar.

FOR SALE—3,000 YARDS HEAVY 75-CENT napier matting; just the thing for halls, churches, etc.; at 20c per yard in lots to suit. At the Great Eastern Hotel, cor. 60th and Champlain-av.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT AT A sacrifice; must go on or before Monday. 3549 Ellis-av., flat A.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences, T. P., 21 Park-av.

WANTED—OLD MAHOGANY FURNITURE; highest prices paid; we renovate your relics. REINKEN & SCHRAMM, Cabinetmakers, 16 East Pearson-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—EIGHT-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT for $300; worth double; many others. F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter-Ocean Building.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE—FURNITURE 8-ROOM flat, nearly new; good locality; flat and furniture a bargain. Address S 342, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

CLOTHING.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF MEN'S clothing; drop postal; we call. 21 W. Randolph.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—COPIES OF CHICAGO TRIBUNE—
April 16—3 copies.
July 31, 1893—5 copies.
Aug. 31, 1893—5 copies.
Sept. 22, 1893—5 copies.
Counting Room Tribune Co.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON & LONDON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London.
S. S. Berlin........Nov. 15 | S. S. Paris..........Nov. 29
S. S. New York ....Nov. 22 | S. S. Berlin ....Dec. 6
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP
every Wednesday.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
S. S. Waesland.....Nov. 15 | S. S. Westernland..Dec. 6
S. S. Friesland......Nov. 22 | S. S. Belgenland....Dec. 9
S. S. Rhynland......Nov. 29 | S. S. Noordland....Dec. 13

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70; II. cabin, $45 and $50. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken, N. J.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.
Lahn, Tue., Nov. 14, 9 a m | Elbe, Sat., Nov. 25, 9 a m
Ems, Sat., Nov. 18, noon | Aller, Tue., Nov. 28, 9 a m
Havel, Tue., Nov. 21, 8 a m | Saale, Sat., Dec. 2, 10 a m
MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New York and Genoa less than eleven days.
Werra.....Nov. 18 | Werra.....Dec. 30 | Fulda.........Jan. 27
Kaiser.....Nov. 25 | Kaiser.....Jan. 6 | Kaiser.........Feb. 10
Fulda......Dec. 9 | Spree.....Jan. 16 | Spree..........Feb. 17
Passage, $70 and upward a berth, first cabin.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.
5 DAYS, 12 HOURS, 7 MINUTES.
BY THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA," "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 H. P., positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," "AURANIA," "SERVIA," and others, averaging over 510 ft. long, 7,500 tons, and 14,000 H. P. The whole comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers, ONE OF WHICH WILL SAIL FROM NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL EVERY SATURDAY.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for safety, comfort, and speed (having never lost a passenger during the 52 years of its existence) needs no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS LINE
To Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Fuerst Bismarck..Nov. 16 | Normannia..... .. Dec. 12
Columbia ....Nov. 30 |
Extra steamer Gellert Dec. 21.
To Alexandria, Egypt, Columbia, Jan. 4, '94.
GRAND ORIENT EXCURSION.
Fuerst Bismarck from New York Feb. 1, '94, to Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Ajaccio, Alexandria (Cairo and Pyramids), Jaffa (Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration 65 days.
Send for illustrated pamphlet and travelers' guide. Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—Sailings Wednesdays.
From New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Britannic ...Nov. 15, 9 am | Germanic Nov. 29, 9:30 am
Teutonic....Nov. 22, 3 pm | Majestic ..Dec. 6, 6:30 pm
Winter saloon rates $50 and upwards, according to berth. 2d cabin $40 and $45. Steerage at low rates.
Company's offices:
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Gen'l Agt., 29 Broadway, New York. N. ANDERSON, Gen'l W'n Agt., 54 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—EVERY DAY FOR RAcine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Ludington and Manistee at 8 p. m.
Tri-weekly for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, *7:30 p. m., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Saturday for Green Bay, Escanaba, Manistique, and all way ports at 7 p. m.
*Sunday ex. Office and Docks foot Michigan-av.

$1 TO MILWAUKEE, INCLUDING BERTH; steamers leave O'Conner's dock, east end Michigan-st., at 9 p. m. every day.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and World's Fair (60th-st.) Stations. City ticket office, 194 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago, Waco and Texas	* 3:00 am	* 7:20 am
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	* 2:00 pm	* 4:35 pm
Chicago, Cairo and Memphis	* 2:00 pm	* 4:25 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Cairo and St. Louis	† 8:40 am	* 4:35 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp	* 7:45 pm	* 7:20 am
Kankakee and local points	* 4:10 pm	*10:25 am
Kankakee, Champaign & Bloomington Pass	5:00 pm	9:50 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 5:00 pm	*10:00 am
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:30 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford, Freeport & Dubuque	† 1:55 pm	† 1:15 pm
Rockford & Freeport Express	† 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:35 am	* 2:15 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 5:50 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:50 pm	* 8:30 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 6:15 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:10 pm	*10:30 am
All points in Texas	* 6:10 pm	*10:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:15 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Kansas City, St. Joe & Atchison	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:30 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City and Denver Lim	* 5:45 pm	10:00 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:05 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 8:35 pm	7:40 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*11:30 pm	7:40 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom	* 5:00 pm	† 9:30 am

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS!
DUBUQUE AND DES MOINES!
Chicago Great Western Ry. Co., Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	8:15 am	10:30 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:35 am	3:55 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	6:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY. STATION foot of Twelfth-st. (Mich. Central). City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Commercial Agent, 193 Clark-st.

*Every day. †Week days.	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	† 7:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Grand Rapids, parlor car	† 4:55 pm	† 1:55 pm
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	*11:35 pm	* 6:30 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Co Bluffs, Omaha, DesMoines, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	* 5:20 pm * 7:30 pm *10:15 pm *10:40 pm	* 8:15 am * 7:58 am *11:00 am * 7:00 am
Dixon, Clinton, Cedar Rapids	†12:15 pm	† 2:15 pm
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 5:20 pm	* 7:58 am
Duluth and Superior Special	* 5:50 pm	* 7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Madison, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am * 6:00 pm *10:30 pm	¶ 7:45 am * 9:30 am * 9:35 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	§ 5:20 pm	¶ 7:58 am
La Crosse, Winona, Sparta	† 8:15 am *10:30 pm	* 8:00 am † 6:25 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	*11:30 am * 8:00 pm	† 6:15 pm * 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard, Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 3:00 pm * 5:00 pm §11:00 pm	† 1:15 pm *10:05 am ¶ 7:35 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Leave, †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; arrive, *7:35 a. m., †9:30 a. m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4:00 p. m., †6:15 p. m., †7:00 p. m., *9:45 p. m.

Waukesha and Madison—Lv., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *5:00 p. m.; ar., *10:05 a. m., †1:15 p. m., †6:15 p. m.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. §Ex. Sat. ‖Sun. only.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:30 am * 6:00 pm *10:30 pm	* 6:45 am * 9:30 am * 9:10 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	* 5:30 pm ‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am * 9:30 am
Dubuque	* 5:30 pm	* 9:30 am
do	‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 2:20 pm	† 2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	* 5:30 pm ‡ 8:00 pm ‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am * 6:45 am ¶ 9:30 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	† 1:00 pm * 8:00 pm	¶ 7:00 am † 9:40 pm

Milwaukee, leave, *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †1:00 p. m., †3:00 p. m., *6:00 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Arrive, *6:45 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †12:45 p. m., †4:00 p. m., †6:15 p. m., *9:40 p. m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex	*10:35 am	* 3:30 pm
St. Jo. Atch. Lvwth & Kan. City	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:00 pm	† 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. and Pueblo via Kansas City, Vestibuled	* 6:00 pm	*12:00 n'n
Fort Worth, Texas, Ex	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Linc (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha and St. Paul Night Ex	‡10:45 pm	¶ 6:45 am
Peoria and Denver Night Ex	‡10:45 pm	¶ 6:45 am
Pullman Tourist Car, Daily. Chicago to Los Angeles and San Francisco, via Kansas City, Ft. Worth, and El Paso, Fast Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sunday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—
SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 8:30 am	† 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	† 1:30 pm	† 1:30 pm
Colorado and Utah Express	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:05 am
California Limited	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
California Fast Express	* 8:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
Joliet Express	†11:32 pm	† 8:50 am
Kansas City Express	* 3:00 am	* 7:00 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 7:02 am	† 6:50 pm
Danville and Terre Haute Pass	†12:55 pm	† 9:40 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:30 pm	*10:15 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:27 pm	* 6:55 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL CO.—*Da. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon. §Ex. Sun. & Mon. xEx. Sat.

	Lv.	Arr.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:00 pm *10:40 pm	*7:15 am *10:05 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:00 pm x10:40 pm	‡7:15 am *10:05 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex	†8:00 am	†9:25 pm
Waukesha Ex	*4:00 pm	*9:55 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	9:15 pm	7:30 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES. CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION. Canal street between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:15 am	† 5:20 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:00 am	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9:45 am	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 9:50 am	* 7:30 am
The Keystone Express	*10:45 am	*10:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	*10:45 am	*10:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	*10:45 am	*10:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 n'n
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 n'n
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 n'n
Columbus and the East	* 9:00 pm	* 5:30 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9:00 pm	* 5:45 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9:00 pm	* 5:45 pm
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 6:40 am
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 6:40 am

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL, and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, and at 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark st.

Nov. 8, 1893.	Leave. Chicago.	Arrive. Chicago.
Mail and Accommodation	† 7:05 am	† 7:35 pm
Gr. Rapids Line via New Buff.	† 7:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 4:10 pm
The North Shore Limited	*11:30 am	* 4:30 pm
New York & Eastern Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
G. Rapids Line via Kalamazoo	† 4:00 pm	† 4:10 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†10:40 pm
Gr. Rapids Line via New Buff.	† 4:55 pm	† 1:55 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	* 6:00 pm	*11:00 am
Atlantic Express	* 9:10 pm	* 7:15 am
Sag. Bay City & Detroit Line	* 9:10 pm	* 7:15 am
Detroit & N. Y. Night Express	*10:00 pm	* 7:05 am
Grand Rapids via Kalamazoo	*10:00 pm	* 7:05 am
Gr. Rapids Line via New Buff.	*11:35 pm	* 6:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:45 am	* 9:35 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 4:55 pm	*11:55 am
Local	3:55	9:45
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 7:40 am
Night Express	* 9:50 pm	* 6:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom	* 7:10 am	§ 7:00 am
New York Mail	§ 8:00 am	§ 9:10 am
Chicago and Boston Special	§10:30 am	§ 1:45 pm
EXPOSITION FLYER	§ 2:00 pm	§10:00 am
Atlantic express	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:00 pm
Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	§11:15 am
New York & Boston Express	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35 am
Cleveland and Pittsburg Ex	§ 9:00 pm	§ 6:45 pm
New York Express	*11:30 pm	....

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & St. Louis Lim	*10:32 am	* 5:13 pm
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr	* 8:35 am	* 6:25 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:32 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria & Forest Accom	† 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim	* 2:30 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 2:30 pm	*10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 6:15 pm
Detroit, Niag. Falls, N. Y. Ex	*10:00 am	*10:10 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	6:55 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
North Judson Accommodation	* 5:15 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	* 7:45 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 7:45 pm	7:25 am

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT DEARBORN STATION Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel

July 9th, 1893.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*10:05 am	* 5:59 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 7:40 pm	* 7:35 am
Indianapolis Express	† 4:58 pm	†12:59 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 9:00 am	* 4:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 7:40 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette Accommodation	§ 3:23 pm	†10:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Except Saturday.

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

All trains ar. and de. daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	7:35 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express	2:30 pm	9:50 pm
New York and Boston Express	9:30 pm	8:10 am

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STOCK MARKET RALLY

TWO PER CENT ADVANCE ON POST-ELECTION GOOD FEELING.

But the Rise Brings Dullness, Which Is a Bad Sign—Fluctuation in Particular Stocks Lively, Chicago Gas Making a Sensational Break but Recovering Some of Its Loss—Speculative Sentiment Weak, but the Bear Feeling Is Strongest—Low Price of Wheat at Chicago.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—[Special.]—We had a 2 per cent rally on the good feeling caused by the election, but it did not hold well. The market became dull at the advance, which is a bad sign. Yesterday's closing prices were about what they were the previous Saturday. So, taking the average on the general list for the week, no progress is reported. The fluctuations in particular stock, however, were rather lively, such as Chicago gas, sugar, New England, and cotton oil.

The first named had one of its smaller sensational breaks in the early part of the week, but recovered some of its loss later. The pool in sugar sold a good deal of the stock up to 102, and it promptly dropped below par again. Cotton oil common has undoubtedly been sold on the annual report, which showed no prospect of dividends on that stock. New England was recently run up to 38, the ridiculous yarn of a Manhattan connection and a whole lot of similar stuff being worked into the newspapers by the McLeod "Press Agency" to help the thing along. The bears apparently discovered that some of the insiders had succeeded in unloading, whereupon they attacked the stock and knocked it down with ease and rapidity, making all told a twelve-point decline. To enumerate the endless stories which are got up and furnished to the street about New England, its friends and enemies would take more time and space than any one would care to give, unless he was speculating in the stock. Speculation is the object of their creation, and they are mostly wind. They receive attention when the market is dull, and the traders welcome anything which promises to create a little movement in something.

The granger stocks were reasonably active while the Vanderbilts were quiet. St. Paul reported a decrease in earnings for the first week of November, which was held to indicate the results of the closing of the Fair and how all the railroads would be affected. Burlington was steady, but failed to rally when the rest of the market did. The next dividend at the regular rate, 5 per cent, is considered in well informed circles as likely to be the last.

Speculative Sentiment Mixed.

It was said last week that the sentiment in the street was considerably mixed over the speculative outlook. It does not appear to be any the less mixed now. There are those who believe that the settlement of the currency question is in itself enough to insure a general revival of industry and large foreign buying of our securities, which would mean a rising market, and to those may be added those who believe Tuesday's election means the tariff must not be touched; and as national prosperity and happiness begin and end in a tariff schedule, in the opinion of these people, they are bulls on the election returns. This ground of hope, however, would appear to be cut away by the positive semi-official statement that a tariff bill be reported the first week Congress meets, and that it will be on lines indicated in the next Presidential message.

On the other hand there is a pronounced bearish feeling among large operators, bankers, and capitalists on the fact that the country must go through a prolonged dull spell, and that this and the shortage of the crops this year must inevitably reduce railroad earnings. If the reduction should prove as large as it looks now the coming year must witness a scaling down of dividends. The great bear fact at this time is that with most of the railroads running into Chicago reporting grain deliveries largely below last year, showing how short the last harvests were, cash wheat in Chicago is 62 cents. Sixty-two-cent wheat on a short crop is about the strongest bear argument that any bear could advance in support of his speculative position. Is it necessary to go beyond this to seek a cause for the public discontent in Iowa as manifested in last Tuesday's vote there against the party in power? Turn next to the manufacturing State of Massachusetts. There is like discontent because the factories are either closed or working short hours on reduced scales of wages. The Iowa farmer feels poor when he contemplates the price at which his scant crop of wheat is yielding. The Massachusetts artisan feels poor when he gets his reduced pay or gets none at all.

Why Wheat Is Low.

That Ohio, at such a time as this, should roll up a phenomenal majority for a popular candidate, representing extreme protection in a protection State, may be accepted as a matter of course. But the Iowa farmer, the price of whose grain is fixed for him in the free trade markets of the world, is not to be helped by a protective tariff. What is the cause of wheat selling at 62 cents in Chicago at this time, when the statistical position of it could make it sell at 90 cents or a dollar? Simply this—that a country which sells a great deal buys a great deal; if it does not buy largely it cannot sell largely, because trade is exchange of products, and if you don't help your customers by taking what they have to sell, you make them too poor to buy what you have to sell.

Now, our imports have been falling off largely and promise to fall off still more. The effect on our export trade is either to reduce the volume of exports or to reduce their price, and possibly both. There does not seem any chance, so far as can now be foreseen, that there will be such a revival of business before the next harvests are gathered as will permanently raise the price of our food products. Such an advance must come from an increase in the consuming capacity of the populations to which the food products are supplied both on this side of the Atlantic and the other. You don't get that on any "presto, change," movement, such as the passage of a repeal bill or a popular election. It comes slowly at first, then with accelerating speed, culminating perhaps in a great boom period. Taking the experience of the past we may calculate that, supposing there are no such crop disasters as prolonged the distresses of the 1873 panic, by the time the next Presidential election approaches the country will be on the high road of prosperity again; but for the next eight or ten months there will be hard scratching all round. It is these conditions, which must be reflected in railroad earnings, which inclines many shrewd observers of events to take the bear side of the market. Speculatively, however, it must not be overlooked that cheap money, a result of dull trade, is a strong sustaining force in stock speculation.

Father's Voice.

Only dreaming—nothing more—
I was back, so many years.
Herding sheep as when the war
Filled the land with blood and tears.

Just a little boy again,
Chasing sheep with brother John—
(Both of us are grown up men
And the years creep on and on).

But I dreamt with strange delight
Of the scenes of long ago,
There the woodland to our right,
There the cherry grove below.

There the school house by the lane,
Where I learned my A B C's;
There the clearing where the grain
Nodded to the summer breeze;

There the happy childhood home,
There the sheep-shed long and wide,
There the creek that left its foam
'Gainst the rocks on either side.

In my dream I saw it all,
Lived my childhood hours in one,
Heard the voice of father call,
"It is daylight—come, my son!"

O'er his grave the rain and snow
Many years have fallen deep,
And I only see him now—
Only hear him in my sleep.

And the old home does not seem
As it did in other years,
Only when I sleep and dream
Dreams of joy and wake in tears.

When upon the bed of death
I, at last, am called to lie,
And my slowly ebbing breath
Comes with labored sob and sigh,

I can in my pain rejoice
That my last day's work is done
If I hear my father's voice—
"It is daylight—come, my son!"

—A. L. Bixby.

AN INTERVIEW WITH BISMARCK.

The Ex-Chancellor at Home—His Comments on This Country.

Eleanora Kinnicott in the *Century:* After coffee and cigars had been passed Bismarck's long pipe, with its china bowl decorated with the family coat-of-arms, was brought to him and lighted. A small table at his side held a tray with long queer matches, a small rod, and other pipe appurtenances, all of which were from time to time used. Never had I seen the process of smoking require to be helped along so often, for, during animated conversation, the pipe was forgotten and allowed to go out. In this need, as in every other, I was impressed with the alertness of the attendants. Proud were they of their master, and tenderly watchful of his wishes and his physical infirmities.

And here another picture. Bismarck lying back in the large chair, puffing at his long pipe—that historic pipe, in the cloud-smoke of which the Germany of today first took shape—his face animated, strong and ever-changing, the two dogs now stretched in front at full length, with their big heads crossed over their master's feet. "This one was a gift to me from the young Emperor," said Bismarck, pointing to the larger of the two.

Talk turned upon the affectionateness and faithfulness of dogs, and some one asked how the unmerited expression, "gone to the dogs," had ever originated. Bismarck said: "The meaning of that saying has become entirely perverted. In olden times, when a pack of hounds was a necessity, not a luxury, on every country estate, horses and cattle, when they had outlived their usefulness, were slaughtered and given to the dogs for food. This is what was originally meant by 'gone to the dogs.'"

Conversation next turned upon America, and Bismarck asked much about his old friend, Carl Schurz. "In 1845," he said, "I anticipated quite as little as did Schurz what the future had in store for me. My highest ambition was to become a good farmer, and to be able, eventually, to purchase the lands adjoining our estate. Occasionally I cast a hungry eye upon the office of Justice of the Peace, but the only chance I had to obtain it was cut off"—with a smile at the Princess—"by my not succeeding in marrying the girl who could have helped me attain it."

"So much the better for me," was the Princess' laughing rejoinder.

And the better for us all, thought I, for what a wholesome and blessed example of happy marriage has this historic home presented to the world during the last half century!

Bismarck, in speaking of America, said: "The security and strength of your country lie in the fact that the American race is a mixed one—a 'sammelvolk.' History has never made a great people in any other way. Look at France. It was the invasions from Italy and the North that gave her bone and sinew. Spain was strongest because she sucked in Iberian blood. And England, what made her so great? Not the invasion of the Anglo-Saxons only, but the fact that there they joined hands with the Normans. A people may be comfortable and prosperous without an influx of foreign blood, but it will cease to be capable of great things whenever that ceases." Continuing, he said: "The Americans, to my mind, have overdone the Columbus worship. The Norwegians were the first discoverers and settlers of America. Columbus was a map and a chart maker, and before setting out on his own voyage had positive proof of the existence of other continents. And it would have been far better for America and her early history had the settlement continued to be by Norwegians and other hardy tribes from the north. The Spaniards made a bad beginning in America."

Some one suggested that they did less harm to America than the discovery of American gold did to Spain; that the history of Church and State in the days of Philip II. and the subjugation of the Netherlands showed what a terrible power for evil there had been in the great piles of gold brought over from the New World. Bismarck touched upon the church history of many lands with the vigor and in the cold-steel light of the ultra-Protestant spirit of North Germany. First it was Luther and then Cromwell who seemed to be before me. Carlyle once said: "Indeed, he is the nearest approach to a Cromwell that is possible in our degenerate times." Bismarck then poured forth memories of the Ultramontane contests in which Prussia asserted her State rights, and in which the Roman Catholics of Germany were torn between loyalty to country and all-suffering loyalty to church.

Referring to the difficulties in our system of municipal government Bismarck said, quizzically: "You do manage things strangely. I hear that it is necessary that private individuals and societies watch the city officials in the discharge of their simplest duties; that you are not even able to get clean streets and good pavements; and yet you spend such lots of money! Politics interferes, you say? Pray, what has politics to do with such plain business as this?"

After awhile conversation turned upon the silver question and Bismarck was asked what the results were likely to be of the coming international silver conference in Brussels. "None whatever. The question of bimetallism will not be considered on its own merits; it will be just what every country happens to want for itself. England, it is true, must face the subject some day, for she has a big silver nail in her body—India—but in England all national questions become involved in party questions. Much will depend in this matter upon what man takes the helm."

The subject of German politics came up, and Bismarck talked much about the young Emperor, his past, present, and future, and about many of the complex situations of the day. His language was so graphic, brilliant, and varied, and flowed on with such fullness of thought and illustration, that the desire not to lose or forget a word made the strain of listening to him great. It recalled what I had once heard a man, himself with a world-wide reputation for eloquence, say—"To have heard Bismarck and Mazzini talk is to have enjoyed something that can never be described."

And in all that Bismarck said there was not one word of censure, reproach, or disloyalty for his sovereign! There was an occasional flash of humor, a sudden restraint in speech—that was all. But at any mention of the old Kaiser's name, or in pointing to some gift from him, there was a tender, affectionate look and an evident enjoyment in lingering over memories of the past that gave an inexpressible pathos to the scene. Once he handed me a German newspaper from Buenos Ayres which happened to be in his hand, saying: "You see how far behind the times I am; even the newspapers that I read are six weeks old."

When conversation first got upon the thin ice of German present-day subjects I was fearful lest the impression I should carry away with me might be a painful one; but on the contrary, all that he said was so dignified, so fine, and withal so free, that I felt it should be both treasured and proclaimed.

Improved Farming.

Here is a list of vegetables raised by Josiah H. MacFarland upon a piece of ground 62 feet square in Middletown, Delaware County: 375 heads of cabbage, 7 baskets of string beans, 16 quarts of lima beans, 3 baskets of peas, 12 baskets of tomatoes, 10 bushels of potatoes, 200 heads of lettuce, 112 bushels of onions, one-half bushel of onion sets, 300 bushels of radishes, 30 dozen ears of corn, 3 dozen cucumbers, 5 dozen peppers, 15 bunches of beets, 2,300 celery stalks. These were sold for $100.89 and Mr. MacFarland estimates that if he had bought the same in a regular market they would have cost him $160.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Hard Times in the City, Too.

"Gosh!" exclaimed Uncle Josh addressing his nephew, who had taken him as a spectator to a society ball. "Gosh, there must be hard times in the city, too!"

"What makes you think so?" asked the nephew.

"There's mighty few of them wimmen seem to have been able to scratch up enough of clothes to wear."—*New York Press.*

A Cheap State.

The cost of governing the State of Nevada from 1865 to the close of the last fiscal year was nearly $10,800,000, and the amount for the last fiscal year was not quite $320,000, or $70,000 less than for the year 1865. The most expensive year was 1879, when Nevada had reached her greatest population. The amount that year was just short of $600,000. Economy seems to have accompanied the fading-out process of the last ten years.

Society's View.

Mrs. Bostonne—"I understand that you will have a season of grand opera this winter?"

Mrs. Manhattan—"Yes; and it will be that nice, low Italian music that doesn't interrupt conversation."—*Life.*

Obscurity.

Now Chappie wails his blighted youth,
And sits alone in silence glum;
He's scarcely visible, in sooth,
Behind his own chrysanthemum.
—*Washington Star.*

IN CLOUDS OF SMOKE.

DENSE AND SOOTY VAPOR ENVELOPS THE CITY'S STREETS.

It Prevents Vision and Besmirches Everything Within Reach—The Murky Atmosphere of Last Week and Some Things Which Aided in Producing the Effects—Tall Chimneys of Business Blocks and Hotels Which Belch Forth Volumes of Fog.

Chicago, as seen from a balloon—but Chicago could not be seen from a balloon, so there is no use finishing the sentence. But if a visitor in an aerial conveyance was to approach that portion of the earth's surface in the vicinity of latitude 41° and 53' north and longitude 87° and 38' west from Greenwich he would see a dense, dirty, forbidding, foul-smelling cloud hovering over the earth completely hiding everything from view. Approaching nearer the visitor would find himself amid tall irregular masses besmirched and discolored by this cloud, which envelops them from one year's end to another.

Mooring his airship and stepping out upon streets, the stranger would observe that the cloud emanated from the tops of the tall structures he had just passed. He would see it curling down toward the earth, defiling everything it touched, getting into the nostrils of every one, half strangling them, aggravating throat and lung troubles, irritating eyes, ruining health, spoiling clothes, shutting out sunlight, and ruining costly merchandise. The stranger being unable to see any distance through this grimy cloud, might perhaps ascend to the top of some of the taller structures to take his bearings. But he would find if he went up to the Masonic Temple observatory on such a day as yesterday that he could not see more than two blocks because of the clouds continually belched forth from the buildings surrounding him.

By this time the stranger's curiosity might be aroused to such an extent that he would begin an investigation. If he did he would find that this cloud which defiled everything with its sooty embrace was nothing more nor less than smoke, plain smoke from cheap coal imperfectly burned in overcrowded furnaces attended in many instances by careless or incompetent employés hired by employers who choose to save a few dollars on their annual fuel bills, no matter at what cost in discomfort and pecuniary loss to their neighbors. He would find once in a while a building the chimney of which emitted no smoke, although the building was as densely populated and as full of activity as any others, thus showing that smoke was not the necessary result of light, heat, and power; in short that the production of smoke can be avoided if a man cares to try.

Getting down to details this imaginary stranger would find that the chimney of the very building in which he stood, the Masonic Temple itself, had bits of smoking badly, although the boilers are equipped with Burke furnaces, which are supposed to prevent smoke. But, after all, everything does not depend upon the furnace.

The chimney at Nos. 82 and 84 South Water street looks harmless enough at intervals; again dense black smoke rolls out.

The Tremont House and its next door neighbor on Randolph street are offenders, the Tremont House being much the worse because it is much the larger. Thick smoke pours out of this chimney almost continuously. Only three boilers are in use and they are equipped with ordinary furnaces. If the chimney smokes badly now, when the furnaces are not crowded, what will it do when the furnaces are pushed to their utmost capacity when the weather becomes cold?

The County Building chimney behaves badly at times, so does that of the Real Estate Board Building. The Boston Store chimney is a serious nuisance, and that of the new Boyce Building is making a bad beginning.

If any comparisons were to be made the sugar refinery at Taylor street and the river might perhaps be awarded the distinction of being the worst nuisance anywhere near the down-town district. A great sooty column rolls continuously from the top of the huge chimney. Slack is burned here.

Even the Auditorium Annex chimney emits smoke occasionally. Here the same kind of fuel and furnace is used as at the sugar refinery.

Down on Dearborn street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets, is a whole row of smoky chimneys. The Manhattan Building, the Ellsworth Building, and the building occupied by the Conkey Printing company stand between smoke almost continuously. The smoke is black, dense, and offensive.

These are but a few chosen from a long list of nuisances between the river and Twelfth street. The list is altogether too long, and the nuisances, while already too great, are certain to grow more serious as the weather grows colder, necessitating heavier firing, unless something is done to abate them.

HINTS AS TO BRIDES' GOWNS.

Facts for Fair Femininity to Ponder Over—Veils and Fans.

Dry Goods Economist: Every bride who can afford it wants a silken gown to be married in, and this season it should be of an opal pearly tint, whether of satin, moire, brocade, or bengaline. Be it remembered that only a tall bride can well set off a silvery brocade or wide waved moire. Satin of as rich a quality as the purse will allow has been the select material for such a toilet from time immemorial. Widows are debarred from wearing a white gown when marrying the second time, but they have a large choice of silvery grav, golden brown, lavender, and ice blue shades in satin, plain and brocade to select from. Tiny stripes and dots, edged and mixed with gold or silver, are seen in satin and corded materials, but they are more of a passing whim than the other fabrics mentioned.

If the bride is on the sunny side of 22 she is called youthful, and wears a trimming of chiffon or silk muslin ruffles, knots of satin ribbons, and orange blossoms. If above that age, lace, pearl passementerie, and small ostrich tips form the more mature garniture. Medium trains, the bottom of the skirt measuring six yards, full sleeves, round waists, pointed basques, circular basque pieces, and princess gowns are all in preparation for the weddings taking place before New Year's. Fichu and shoulder cape effects are in good style, also a front covered with a lace shawl draped in apron fashion, or flounces of lace yellow with age. There is such a latitude in the styles that every figure and age may be consulted. A little passementerie placed on the wrists, edge of a corsage or belt, finishes a bertha or heads a cluster of ruffles. Deep lace berthas and ruffles slightly draped, with flowers or feather tips, are exquisite and rich in effect.

The veil of three-yard tulle or of precious lace forming an heirloom is draped over the head and held by long fancy pins or ornaments. If of tulle the edges are left raw and the dress entirely covered, requiring a square of three or four yards. White suede mousquetaires, gracefully wrinkled to the bottom of the sleeve, are the only permissible gloves for this toilet. White silk or lisle hose are worn and slippers of white suede kid or satin or of the dress material, with rosettes and paste or pearl buckles.

Fan of white gauze or ostrich feathers, if one is carried, though many brides prefer a suede, moire, ivory, or vellum bound prayer-book. The full shower or drooping bouquet is tied with long satin ribbons. No jewelry but pearls or diamonds are worn, and girlish brides often discard all ornaments.

Sparrow and Swallow.

Editor Huddaway of the Easton (Md.) *Ledger* gives an account of a most remarkable encounter between a barn swallow and an English sparrow. The swallow, as stated to the editor, had built its nest among the rafters of the barn of Mr. Denney, near Royal Oak, in Talbot County. While on the nest the swallow was attacked by the sparrow and the two birds had a furious battle, which went on sometimes in the air and sometimes on the ground. The swallow was courageous, but it had not the wind of the sparrow and finally had to yield to its antagonist. Having driven the swallow from the barn the victorious sparrow took possession of the nest and contents.

In about an hour the swallow returned to the barn bearing in its mouth a bunch of something resembling long horse hairs. The bird went directly and noiselessly to its nest, threw itself on the back of the sparrow, and, before that astonished bird had recovered from the shock caused by the sudden and violent return of its vanquished foe, the swallow put a horsehair noose around the sparrow's neck and somehow fastened the other end of the lasso to the nest or to the rafter. The sparrow soon choked to death on its unexpected gallows, where it hung for several days.

CALLED JEFFERSON TO ACCOUNT.

Washington Challenged Him, but He Would Not Fight.

Civil Engineer N. King, during several past municipal administrations a deputy in the City and County Surveyor's office, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, is the son of S. D. King, the first United States Surveyor-General of California, who died nine years ago at the age of 82. The old gentleman was born in Washington, D. C., and had in his youth known many of those men whose names and deeds now form part of the history of the country, having studied law, in fact, under no less famous an individual than Aaron Burr.

During his life Mr. King became quite an antiquarian, and among the effects which have, since his death, come into the possession of his son in this city are many old documents of more or less interest. Among them is a formal commission issued in March, 1803, to his grandfather, Nicholas King, appointing the latter Surveyor of the City of Washington. The commission is signed by President Thomas Jefferson, and countersigned by James Madison, Secretary of State. The signatures are still clear and distinct, and indicate for one thing that Jefferson and Madison used a very good quality of ink.

A more interesting document, however, is a copy of a letter written in November, 1855, by S. D. King, while residing in this city, to some unnamed person, from whom he seeks information in regard to an interesting and heretofore unpublished passage in the lives of Washington and Jefferson. In his letter Mr. King, while seeking information as stated, furnishes a good deal himself which will be new to the present generation. It is evident from the expressions used throughout that the person to whom it was addressed must have been some one who lived among and knew the great personages referred to. Whether Mr. King ever received an answer does not appear. Following is the letter in full:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., November, 1855.—Sir: My attention has been lately called to an alleged occurrence in the life of Gen. Washington, which is so important that it is extremely desirable that all the light possible should be obtained upon the subject, and knowing that there is no one living whose information upon all matters connected with the life and actions of Gen. Washington is at all comparable with yours, although almost a stranger to you personally, I take the liberty of mentioning the matter to you and of soliciting such a statement as may effectually settle all doubts as to the subject.

On pages 90 and 91, first edition, of "Observations on the Writings of Thomas Jefferson," by H. Lee of Virginia there is a reference to Mr. J.'s letter of June 29, 1824, to Mr. Van Buren, alluding to Dr. Stewart having informed Mr. Pickens that when Gen. W. [Washington] became a private citizen he called Mr. J. [Jefferson] "to account for expressions in a letter to Mazzei, requiring in a tone of unusual severity an explanation of that letter," etc.

Upon a fly-leaf of that work in my copy there is in pencil the following note referring thereto:

"Dr. Sim of the City of Washington states that Gen. Lee informed him that he was the bearer of Gen. Washington's letter to Mr. Jefferson, and which was, in fact, nothing more or less than a positive and distinct challenge, and that Mr. Jefferson not only received it with evident marks of fear and trepidation, but that he wrote in answer to it one of the most cringing and humiliating letters that could possibly be penned by a man of character and standing. This letter, after the death of Gen. Washington, as well as the letter to Mr. Jefferson, was purloined by the confidential friend of Jefferson. [Note by J. L. K.]"

The volume in question was bought by me at the sale of Dr. Hunt's books, and the note referred to, from other circumstances as well as the initials, is supposed to have been made by the former Senator from Maryland, John Leeds Kerr. Some name was evidently originally written by "J. L. K." after that of Jefferson in the last line, but it has been so far rubbed out that it is difficult to conjecture it by one not familiar with the names of any of those who could have been an actor in such a transaction.

Every incident in the life of Gen. Washington is so interesting to those who properly appreciate the man to whom we owe so much that that alone ought to be an apology for those soliciting the benefit of your knowledge upon the subject. Further than this I can only say that if this request is thought to be in the least degree improper or indelicate, I apologize therefor and ask the favor of your lighting your pipe herewith.

Wishing you very many years' continuation of health and happiness, I am, very truly and sincerely, your obedient servant.

On the same sheet with the copy of Mr. King's letter, as given above, is the following, though whether it was intended to form part of a communication in the shape of a postscript there is nothing to indicate:

"Some things have created a suspicion that the erased name might have been that of Tobias Lear, the private secretary of Gen. Washington at the time of his death, who was one of his legatees, and who subsequently received an important semi-diplomatic appointment from Mr. Jefferson, and whose life some forty years ago came to a sudden end in Washington City. Can it be possible that he was the person alluded to? As the secretary of Gen. Washington he must have been apprised of such a correspondence, if it ever took place—of the importance of suppressing it. It was in his power to do it after the death of Gen. Washington, and if done the obligation was one which Mr. Jefferson would have appreciated."

DECEIVED THE RABBI'S DAUGHTER.

Louis Rosen Makes False Representations as to His Worldly Possessions.

New York *World:* Ida Golde, the 18-year-old daughter of the venerable Rabbi Hirsch Golde of No. 105 Clinton street, loved Louis Rosen so fondly that she deposited $200, her own savings, with Banker Moses Jarmulowsky of No. 56 Canal street as forfeit to insure her leading the young man to the altar. Under the terms of the "tenoyim," or Hebrew marriage contract, signed by the couple amid great rejoicings at the house of Hirsch Golde, should the daughter of the house fail to marry Rosen, half of the $200 should be paid to Rosen, who had deposited nothing, and was therefore in a "heads-I-win-tails-you-lose" position.

Ida Golde finally concluded she did not want Louis Rosen. Perhaps it was because the $1,800 Rosen was supposed to have in the Citizens' Savings Bank and other institutions proved to be a myth, and perhaps it was because she had tired of his yachting cap that had long been regarded as the most fashionable thing of its sort in either Clinton or Essex street. At all events she threw Rosen over and began suit against the banker for the recovery of her $200 stake. Rosen, having lost the girl, claimed his half of her deposit. The banker made Rosen codefendant and the case came to trial in the Fifth District Court to determine whether or not the wounded feelings of the yachting cap young man should be assuaged with the $100. The maiden and the young man, Ida and Louis, were in court, much awestricken in the presence of Judge Goldfogle. Louis carried his beautiful yachting cap and twirled it nervously as he awaited his turn in the chair. The rabbi and his daughter testified as to Louis' representations that he had the $1,800. Miss Ida flushed as she said her lover had so represented, and Rosen so far forgot himself that he shouted: "You are a liar!" "Silence!" thundered Judge Goldfogle. "I have a notion to send you to Ludlow Street Jail." Then the erstwhile lover subsided. Neither father nor daughter could remember anything about the contract, though the document was introduced as evidence.

Rosen said he had never represented that he had $1,800, and that he had never seen so much money in all his life. He had, he said, kept the agreement as to giving "presents to the bride, as behooves a good citizen." The jury believed that he had made representations about his fictitious $1,800 and that the yachting cap was not the only attraction he possessed. After a short deliberation they awarded the verdict to the rabbi's pretty daughter with costs, and Rosen pulled the beautiful yachting cap far over his eyes as he hurried from court.

New Rule Touching Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—[Special.]—The Clearing-House Association at its next meeting will consider, and it is said adopt, the resolution introduced by James I. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank. It provides that on and after Jan. 1, 1894, the association permit its members to make such exchanges as are authorized by the constitution only after the consent of the Clearing-House committee shall have been obtained and the banks or parties shall have obligated themselves to pay into the Clearing-House Association annually the sum of $500, and shall also consent to the same examinations as are now required of its members. It also provides that nothing in the resolution shall be construed as making such banks or parties members of the association.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle on hand.

Dyspepsia makes you nervous and miserable. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills.

BUSINESS IMPROVES.

TRUSTWORTHY SIGNS OF AWAKENING INDUSTRIRL ACTIVITY.

Leading Markets on 'Change Accorded Much Attention—The Accumulation of Wheat Induces Free Selling and Causes Weakness—The Bulls Hopeful but Timid—Corn Holds Fairly Steady, but Assaulted by the Crop Report—Packers Favor the Short Side of Provisions.

The week brought some unmistakable signs of improvement in the business situation. The actual change is not great, it is true, but there are influences now moving in the right direction which promise to bring decidedly satisfactory results. The demand for money shows improvement. There was a better movement of merchandise. The outlook appears brighter to the manufacturers. There is prospect for a resumption of work on a liberal scale in a good many lines.

Perhaps the best point in the local situation is the improved demand for money. The demand comes from legitimate quarters and does not represent stimulated speculation that is merely the result of cheaper interest rates. The local money market presents an irregular front. There are banks where the rate is still held pretty firmly to 7 per cent and where that rate is really being obtained for the great bulk of the loans. There are other banks where the right kind of borrowers can obtain money at 5 per cent on call, and bank loans have actually been made below that rate, although they are exceptional. The range then may be quoted as from 5 to 7 per cent.

The State banks have been called on by the Auditor to show their condition Nov. 8. The statements which have been made in answer to that call afford matter for interesting study. It is surprising to find that a considerable number of the banks show smaller deposits than they had at the date of the last call, which came during the height of the panic in July. On the other hand certain other banks show enormous increase in deposits. Loans present the same irregularity, although the proportion of increase is greater than the increase in deposits. The statement of cash means is especially interesting. All the banks are running strong, but some of them show such a surplus of idle money as is astonishing. One of the lessons that these statements would seem to teach is that there has been a great shifting about of bank accounts by individuals, and the result of that shifting appears to be gain for the large banks and loss for the smaller ones. It would appear that the display of strength by some of the large banks during the recent crisis must have attracted to them a great number of accounts, and that there has been corresponding loss on the part of some other banks that did not show quite so impregnable a front in passing through the ordeal.

While as a general statement it is true that there is steady accumulation of money at the centers it is a fact that the banks through the country are not getting back their deposits rapidly. Money has flowed back to the great centers, but it stays there. The inactivity of business leaves the financial blood at the heart and does not force it through the veins and arteries of trade. This leaves the country facing a stringent condition of the money market while there is an abnormal accumulation in the cities.

The iron situation presents some unusual features of interest. On one hand the outlook is bright. There is in prospect the resumption of work at a large number of mills. The Joliet mills of the Illinois Steel company will start up within a few days, and there are other less important points that will show renewed activity. Five of the largest iron mines in the Lake Superior range have within a fortnight resumed operation or given notice of their intention to do so. Opposed to this improving condition is the announcement that the Carnegie company has reduced the price of steel rails to $25 a ton. It is claimed that this is a price which competitors cannot meet without a reduction of wages. Whether or not that is true remains to be seen. The reduction will at least have one good effect, that of cleaning up accumulated stocks of rails and stimulating purchases and railroad improvements.

A good many industries, aside from the iron trade, are showing signs of recovering activity and life. As soon as one establishment starts up every one in the same line of business begins looking about to see if they, too, cannot resume operations. Altogether there is very encouraging resumption of industrial activity.

The stock market in New York was rather heavy throughout the week. There has been considerable activity and quite a display of strength in the local market, although that strength culminated at the close of the week in a general reaction. The reaction appeared to be an entirely healthy one, however, and it came apparently with the entire approval of the bull leaders. The elevated railroad securities have been rather heavy during the week and sold off sharply with the rest of the market at the close. Alley Elevated touched the lowest point it was ever sold at, but recovered moderately. The traffic has been disappointing on both the lines.

The street railways have been quite largely under the control of the bull party. A considerable amount of the stock has been absorbed within the week. There has appeared a disposition to clean the market of regular stock and that has been done so successfully that account and regular have been placed on about the same basis, so that it costs practically nothing to carry the stock from now until the end of the month. It is the testimony of almost every broker that his office has not been before so cleaned out of regular street railway stocks in the history of the market as it is now. The bull clique has shown much adroitness and great financial strength. Just how far they may carry the campaign it is of course hard to say, but it is pretty generally admitted that they have matters well in hand.

In the produce markets wheat and corn have nearly equally shared the honors, and influences at work were much of the time directly opposite in character. In corn there was not a little which suggested firmness and that was the direction of the market until rudely disturbed by a crop report given a bearish construction. On the other hand wheat was held down through a number of reasons. Perhaps chief of these was the continuance of receipts at Northwestern terminals so large as to apparently contradict the claims of many well posted people up there to the effect that the crop of the two Dakotas and Minnesota was decidedly short. Within the last few days advices have more than ever indicated clearly that not only will the receipts prove smaller, but that farmers' deliveries have already decreased 50 per cent. This claim does not show in the receipts at such points as Duluth and Minneapolis, which increased their stocks more than 2,000,000 bu last week. Granted that the receipts at country points will run smaller henceforth, some time must elapse before accumulations at interior elevators and the grain already loaded into cars will be cleaned up. The general testimony points toward a sharp drop in the receipts, in which case a big weight would be lifted from the market. So far as the foreign markets were concerned wheat-holders found little encouragement in them. Exports remained small and the world's stocks showed an increase with English and continental advices inclined to heaviness. Russia has been and is a large shipper of wheat to Western Europe, and other parts of the Old World keep up with the procession. The stocks in Europe and afloat for Europe, added to the American visible, increased 34,000,000 bu during October, and were reported at 221,000,000 bu the 1st inst. Of course under these influences England is an indifferent buyer. While prices have been driven to a low level by the immense deliveries from the 1893 crop the world over, and while the general condition of the monetary world is healthful, there is up to the present time no good buying which has behind it staying qualities, and the market lacks breadth and special leadership. Local operators will buy a little wheat when "the sign is right," but are quick to throw it on the smallest provocation. The December liquidation has not yet come prominently to the front, nor can it be determined that the Wall street line of long wheat has been marketed. The under grades of cash wheat are in fairly good demand.

Corn prices have had far less to depress them than wheat and until the receipt of the government crop report exhibited not a little strength. While Liverpool wheat cables were weak corn ruled strong from day to day; while the receipts of wheat were burdensome the movement of corn from first hands suggested that reserves from the old crop are nearly exhausted; and while cash wheat was a drug on the market local shipping houses were ready to take the offerings of corn without a murmur. Lake freights were favorable for shippers, getting down to 1¼c to Buffalo, and liberal quantities have been started for New England and the seaboard, Europe buying fairly. The crop report suggested a total yield of about 1,650,000,000 bu, not taking into consideration loss in acreage occasioned by the consumption for fodder purposes during the period of autumn drought. Speculation is light and the pit controlled largely by the cash market.

While business is slightly increasing in the speculative market for hog product it is at the expense of prices, and more weakness has been developed during the last few days than for a long time previously. This is due largely to the market for live hogs. The reserves to come forward for the winter packing season are of course unknown in number, but the tendency seems to be toward a slightly increasing supply. The quality is good. Prices broke sharply late in the week in both the market for the live animal and the finished product. The cash demand for cured meats has fallen off and the inclination of the provision crowd is toward the short side.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Nov. 11.	Nov. 4.
New York	$91,208,805	$94,855,632
Chicago	12,683,527	13,476,517
Boston	15,052,973	19,709,253
Philadelphia	10,468,595	9,249,306
St. Louis	4,162,616	3,790,811
Baltimore	2,224,203	2,143,208
New Orleans	1,793,892	1,905,558

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago, 60c premium; Boston, par to 5c premium per $1,000; St. Louis, 50c premium.

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

2000	A D&Imp 5s	108	12000	NYO&W ref 4s	83
50000	Atch 2d ClA	37@37¼	5000	NPcn 5s	34@34¼
35000	A&Pgtd 4s	59¼@59⅝	5000	OrImp cn 5s	52½
2000	CSlst gt	107½	5000	OR&N1st	102½
3000	CS 2d	99⅛@100	1000	PD&E 2d	40
2000	CNJg m 5s rg	109	3000	P&Einc	20
1000	CA&Ocn5s	102	33000	P&Rls of in	34½@35⅛
1000	C&O-R&A div 1st cn2d		15000	P&R2d in	24⅝
			2000	P&R3d in	19½@19¼
5000	C&E I gn 5s	97¼	2000	P&Rgmts	71
2000	CRI&P5scp	98¼@98⅝	5000	RT col tr 5s tr rs	22¼
5000	CStL&P 1st	106¼	1000	RT col tr 6s tr re	49
1000	CSPM&Ocn	122	2000	RGW&G1st	70
10000	D&RG 4s	76	10000	StL&IM2d	99
18000	H&TCgm 4s	58¾@59¼	37000	StLS&W 1st	57¼@58
1000	I&GN2d mtg	65	11000	StLS&W2d in	19@19¼
2000	KP 1st cn	84¾	2000	SPM&M 1st cn 6s red to 4½	101
2000	KP&eDD asst	106	4000	SPM&M1st.M5s	97½
1000	Laclede Gas 1st	81½	3000	SPM&MMt.M2 4s	87
1000	LIgm4s	95	15000	SP of NM1st	95¼@95½
13000	LNA&Ccn	97½@98¼	5000	Tex 1st 5s	76
38000	LNA&Cgm	66¼@68½	4000	T&P2d	19¾
3000	M Ccn 7s	120	6000	TP&W4s	77
1000	MK&E1st	85	1000	UP cl tr 4½s	48
1000	M P 3d	103	1200	Wabist 5s	102½
2000	NY&H1st rd	117	10000	WSgtd 4s	102⅞
5000	NYLE&Wfd 6s cp	69¾			
2000	N Y O &W cn 5s	107½			

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	145	Fargo	120
American	113	United States	51

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	112	U. S. 2s	95
U. S. 4s, coup	112		

MINING QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Adams Consolidated, 20c; Best & Belcher, 3c; Deadwood, 60c; Eureka Consolidated, 20c; Gould & Curry, $1.45; Homestake, 10c; Horn Silver, $2.50; Iron Silver, 10c; Mexican, $1.50; Ontario, $5.50; Ophir, $2.40; Plymouth, 25c; Sierra Nevada, $1.85; Savage, $1.15; Standard, $1.00.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 11.—Atlantic, $9.00; Boston & Montana, $25.00; Calumet & Hecla, $282.00; Franklin, $11.00; Kearsarge, $6.87½; Osceola, $29.00; Quincy, $105.00; Tamarack, $135.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 11.—Alta, 25c; Bulwer, 25c asked; Best & Belcher, $3.20; Bodie Consolidated, 45c; Chollar, $1.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $5.25; Crown Point, 95c; Gould & Curry, $1.45; Hale & Norcross, $1.25; Mexican, $1.60; Ophir, $2.60; Potosi, $1.20; Savage, $1.20; Sierra Nevada, $1.70; Union Consolidated, $1.30; Yellow Jacket, $1.45.

PRODUCE MARKETS LOWER.

Increasing Wheat Stocks Depress the Price—Corn Shares the Heaviness.

Weakness was displayed in every market last Saturday and latest prices were practically the lowest. Wheat accumulations and the certainty that the visible supply statement will today show a big increase induced liberal selling on the part of the longs, and the corn trade had not fully recovered from the bearish effect of the monthly bulletin. Provisions were weak in sympathy with a lower hog market.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.		Closed Saturday.
WHEAT.				
Nov$	61⅞@........$	60¾@	61⅛@$....	..@ 60¾
Dec	63 @........	61⅜@	62⅛	........@ 61⅜
May	70⅛@........	68⅝@	69½	68⅝@ 68⅞
CORN.				
Nov$	38¼@........$	37⅞@	38¼$	........@ 37⅞
Dec	38⅜@........	37⅞@	38⅛	37⅞@ 37⅞
May	42⅛@........	41⅛@	42⅛	........@ 41⅛
OATS.				
Nov$	28⅜@........$	28⅛@	........$	........@
Dec	29⅛@........	28⅞@	28⅞	........@ 28⅞
May	32⅛@ 32¼	31⅞@	31⅞	31⅞@ 31⅞
MESS PORK.				
Nov$15.25	@........$	15.00 @	........$	........@15.00
Jan 14.20	@........	14.00	@14.12½	........@14.00
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Nov$ 9.00	@........$	8.80 @	........$	........@ 8.80
Jan 8.32½@	....	8.17½@	8.25	........@ 8.20
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Nov$ 8.05	@........$	8.00 @	........$	........@ 8.00
Jan 7.32½@	....	7.22½@	7.30	........@ 7.27½

CLOSING PRICES CORRESPONDING DAY LAST YEAR.

	November.	December.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$	$ 73⅜	$ 79⅞
No. 2 corn	41⅞	42	47⅜
No. 2 oats	31⅛	32¼	36⅛
Mess pork		12.05	13.65
Lard	8.85		7.87½
Short ribs			7.02½

IN THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Nov. 6	15,448	517	28,810	15,929
Tuesday, Nov. 7	7,543	1,012	19,113	16,429
Wednesday, Nov. 8	16,989	902	21,816	18,877
Thursday, Nov. 9	11,865	1,223	19,109	12,689
Friday, Nov. 10	6,851	439	24,811	7,027
Saturday, Nov. 11	4,000	200	16,000	500
Total	58,696	4,293	129,659	71,451
Previous week	68,707	5,571	112,301	66,617
Cor. week 1892	69,668	3,138	127,815	38,557
Cor. week 1891	65,247	5,092	216,330	30,115
Shipments—				
Monday, Nov. 6	2,736		8,413	1,879
Tuesday, Nov. 7	1,922	17	5,332	200
Wednesday, Nov. 8	2,426	17	6,357	890
Thursday, Nov. 9	3,419	69	6,869	2,201
Friday, Nov. 10	1,929	5	7,842	3,319
Saturday, Nov. 11	1,000		5,000	1,000
Total	14,432	103	39,813	9,489
Previous week	14,812	524	42,986	12,307
Cor. week 1892	15,394	607	53,323	8,642
Cor. week 1891	17,452	2,187	[illegible]	[illegible]

Receipts at Chicago for November and 1893 to date, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
November, 1893	100,700	199,100	105,600
November, 1892	125,291	204,565	73,650
November, 1891	129,435	364,004	56,845
Total, 1893	2,738,400	5,072,900	2,651,300
Total, 1892	3,080,817	6,608,048	1,881,824
Total, 1891	2,808,301	6,887,672	1,914,090

Receipts last week with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	58,000	129,000	71,400
Kansas City	39,000	28,400	13,100
Omaha	20,800	21,000	5,100
St. Louis	20,200	15,300	4,200
Totals	138,700	194,300	93,800
Previous week	169,500	180,500	93,700
Two weeks ago	175,200	201,600	97,000
Cor. week 1892	141,000	215,600	59,900
Cor. week 1891	136,000	356,100	41,400
Cor. week 1890	131,000	362,000	60,000
Cor. week 1889	113,000	251,000	53,000

CATTLE—There was no quotable change in Saturday's cattle market. Offerings were largely Texas and Westerns, there being very few natives among the arrivals. Native steers sold during the week as high as $4.80@6.00 for fancy 951 and 1,806-lb steers, while rough 1,400-lb cattle sold around $4.00, and inferior to fair 1,050@1,350-lb steers sold at $3.20@3.75. Westerns sold Saturday at $2.15@3.70, and Texans at $2.00@3.10. Quotations are as follows:

Fancy native steers, 1,550@1,750 lbs	$5.30@5.80
Choice to fancy steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.60@5.20
Good to choice steers, 1,200@1,400 lbs	4.10@4.60
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,300 lbs	3.50@4.15
Poor to fair steers, 900@1,100 lbs	2.90@3.55
Choice to extra cows and heifers	2.50@2.90
Fair to good cows and heifers	1.85@2.50
Inferior to good canning cows	1.25@1.75
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,150 lbs	2.30@3.70
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.50@5.75
Texas steers, 800@1,200 lbs	2.40@3.00
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	1.65@2.60
Western rangers, steers	2.70@4.25
Western rangers, cows and heifers	2.20@3.25

HOGS—Saturday's hog market was 10@15c lower than Friday's closing, or an average of 25c lower than morning prices of that day. The feeling was very weak, but only 2,500 remained unsold. Heavy sold at $5.45@6.00, with a scratch sale of 257-lb butchers' at $6.20. Heavy sold largely at $5.60@5.75; mixed sold at $5.60@6.10; bulk, $5.75@5.90; light, $5.70@6.10; bulk, $5.85@6.00. Heavy packing hogs closed 30c lower than Thursday.

SHEEP—Only 500 arrived Saturday, but stale offerings made 6,000 on sale, about two-thirds of which remained unsold. Present prices are about the lowest on record, especially for common stock. As a salesman said, prices have been as low before, but it was when buyers had some incentive to take hold from the fact that pelts were worth something, while now the best sell at about 40c, with most of them at 25c. Closing quotations were as follows: Best Western sheep, $3.00@3.25; low grade native ewes and mixed, $1.00@1.50; medium sheep, $2.00@2.50; lambs, $3.00@4.50.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 11.—BEEVES—Receipts, 372 head. No trading. Shipments today, 1,900 quarters of beef, 70 cattle, and 55 sheep. Dressed beef steady at 6¼@8½c per lb for city dressed native sides; dressed Texas and Colorado beef at 5@7c. CALVES—Receipts, 30 head. Market steady at yesterday's quotations. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,754 head. Sheep dull but steady; lambs firm and good stock ⅛c per lb higher. Sheep sold at $2.20@3.20 per cwt; lambs at $3.75@4.87½ for common to choice; dressed mutton weak at 5@7½c per lb; dressed lambs slow at 6@8½c. HOGS—Receipts, 2,643 head. Market firm, at $5.75@6.50 per cwt.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 11.—HOGS—Receipts, 4,000; slow; heavy and medium, $5.70@5.85; light, $5.70@5.80. CATTLE—Native steers, best, $4.30@4.75; fair to good, $3.20@4.25; cows and heifers, best, $2.40@3.25; fair to good, $1.40@2.40; bulls, $1.80@2.50; stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.50; calves, $4.00@7.00. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; steady.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,500; steady. Feeders, $2.00@3.60; cows, $2.00@2.80; common, $1.25@2.00. HOGS—Receipts, 5,500; closed quiet; best, $5.80; light mixed, $5.60@5.75; heavy, $5.65@5.80; pigs, $5.00@5.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 900 head; market steady. HOGS—Receipts, 1,000 head; market 10c lower, light, $5.80@6.05; mixed, $5.55@5.90; heavy, $5.60@5.85.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, Corn, and Oats, Together with Closing Quotations.

New York, Nov. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat—November, 66⅝c; December, 67⅝c; January, 69c; May, 74¼c. St. Louis—November, 57¼c; December, 58⅝c; January, 60¼c; May, 66¼c. Milwaukee—November, 57⅝c; December, 58⅝c. Duluth—No. 1 Northern, November, 59¼c; December, 59⅝c; May, 65¾c. Minneapolis—No. 1 Northern, November, 57⅛c; December, 57⅝c; May, 68⅛c. Baltimore—December, 65⅜c; May, 72⅜@72⅝c. Corn—November, 46⅛c; December, 46¾c; January, 47c; May, 48⅝c. Baltimore—Cash, 45⅛@45⅜c; year, 44⅛c. St. Louis—November, 34c; December, 33⅝@34⅛c; January, 34⅛c; May, 37¼c. Oats—November, 34⅛c; December, 34⅜c; January, 35⅛c; May, 36⅛c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 11.—WHEAT—The holders of wheat were too numerous today and a cent break in the price is the result. For the first hour the market was very steady and a little stubborn against a decline, but the feeling of gradual decline set in about 11 o'clock that held until the close an hour later. This weakness was the only feature. The buyers of the last two days stood ready to sell the moment there was a show of weakness, and this selling broke the price. Then there was the fear of weakness Monday on account of liberal receipts, and this was discounted largely in the decline. December opened at 58c and closed at 57¼c, against a close yesterday at 58¼c. May opened at 64¾c and closed at 63¾c, against a close yesterday at 64¾c. The trading was mostly of a scalping order. The cash market was very firm, most of the wheat being taken before the principal break in futures set in. The millers were good buyers. Washburn was an early bidder at 60c, when others were not willing to pay above 59½c and as Washburn took wheat at his price competitors were obliged to bid higher and quite an amount was sold at 60¼@60½c. There were 39 cars of No. 1 Northern wheat sold at 60c, 46 at 60½c, 57 at 60¼c, 36 to arrive at 60c, and a lot of 20,000 bu to arrive at 60c. Coarse grains were in light supply. Receipts of wheat here were 472 cars. Corn—Unchanged; market easy; receipts light. Oats—No. 3 white, 26½@27c; No. 3, 26@26½c.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 11.—BUTTER—Dull at 27@28c for Western creamery and 28@28½c for Northern. CHEESE—Quiet at 10@11c for Ohio flats and 11½@11¾c for Vermont. EGGS—Steady at 26@27c for fresh Michigan and 24@25c for other good Western.

WOOL—Receipts of wool the last week, 5,523 bales domestic and 201 bales foreign. Sales, 2,638,400 lbs domestic and 64,000 lbs foreign. Market quotations, domestic wools: Ohio and Pennsylvania XXX, 26c; XX and above, 23@24c; X, 22c; No. 1, 25c; No. 2, 23@24c; fine unwashed, 15@16c; unmerchantable, 17@18c. Ohio combing: No. 1, ⅜@½ blood, 26c; No. 2, quarter blood, 24c; Ohio delaine, 24@25c. Michigan: X and above, 20@21c; No. 1, 23@24c; No. 2, 23@24c; fine unwashed, 14@15c; unmerchantable, 15@17c. Michigan combing: No. 1, ⅜@½ blood, 25c; No. 2, ¼ blood, 23@24c; Michigan delaine, 23c. Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri: Combing, ⅜ blood, 20c; quarter blood, 19@20c; braid, 16@17c; clothing, ⅜ blood, 18@19c; quarter blood, 17@18c; coarse, 17c.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat—Lower. Receipts, 40,361 bu; shipments, 19,503 bu; November, 57c; December, 58⅜@58⅝c; May, 66⅛c. Corn—Lower; receipts, 58,925 bu; shipments, 32,178 bu; November, 34c; December, 33⅝c; year, 33⅝c; January, 34⅛c; May, 37⅛c. Oats—Nominal; receipts, 14,300 bu; shipments, 11,728 bu; November, 27⅛c; December, 27⅜c; May 31⅛c. PROVISIONS—Pork—Standard mess selling at $17.37½; on orders, $17.75. Lard—Prime steam, 9¾c. Dry salt meats—Shoulders, 6⅛c; longs and clear ribs, 8⅞c; shorts, 9c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 7⅛c; longs, 9⅞c; clear ribs, 9⅞c; shorts, 9¾@10c.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 11.—GRAIN—The offerings of wheat were rather light today and for a short time there was quite a good demand at about ¼c decline, but the extreme weakness in the speculative market soon had its effect and at the close buyers were bidding 1 to 1½c less than yesterday for samples and there were quite a good many unsold. No round lot sales were reported. Receipts today were 78 cars; a year ago, 77 cars. Corn was ⅛ to ¼c lower at the close, though some of the early sales were at yesterday's prices. Receipts today, 64 cars; a year ago 17 cars. Oats sold rather slowly and at ¼c lower. Receipts today, 7 cars; a year ago, 46 cars. Receipts of grain today were 78 cars of wheat; 54 cars of corn; 7 cars of oats; 2 cars of flax, and 31 cars of hay. The elevators took in today 76,590 bu of wheat, 2,238 bu of corn; and 4,643 bu of oats; loaded out 71,854 bu of wheat; 4,646 bu of corn, and 1,182 bu of rye, leaving in store 488,387 bu of wheat, 15,618 bu of corn, 33,401 bu of oats, and 12,779 bu of rye.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet and easy; No. 2 red, spot and November, 64¼@64⅜c; December, 65⅜@65⅝c; May, 72⅜@72⅝c; steamer, No. 2 red, 61c bid; milling wheat, by sample, 65@67c. Receipts, 10,906 bu; shipments, 8,000 bu; stock, 1,247,819 bu; sales, 26,000 bu. Corn—Easy; mixed, spot and November, 45⅛@45⅜c; year and January, 44⅛@44⅜c; steamer mixed, 43@43⅛c; white corn by sample, old, 46c; new, 43@45c; yellow corn by sample, old, 46c; new, 41@43c. Receipts, 9,585 bu; shipments, 47,143 bu; stock, 346,864 bu; sales, 26,000 bu. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 white Western, 35½c; No. 2 mixed do, 34c. Receipts, 8,153 bu; shipments, 10,000 bu; stock, 226,809 bu. Rye—Dull; No. 2, 53c; stock, 46,029. GRAIN FREIGHTS—Steady, unchanged. COTTON—Nominal; middling, 5⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $19.50; bulk meats, loose shoulders, 8¼c; long clear, 10⅛c; clear rib sides, 10⅛c; sugar pickled shoulders, 8⅞c; sugar cured smoked shoulders, 9¼c; hams, 12⅞c. Lard, refined, 11½c.

COFFEE—Steady; Rio cargoes, fair, 19½c; No. 7, 18⅛c to 18⅜c.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 11.—WHEAT—The market today was dull, weak, and declining. It opened weak at ¼c below yesterday for cash and December and ⅜c lower for May. Cash wheat was in demand and advanced ¼c on early business, and futures advanced early. The other markets tended downward and this market soon began to decline in sympathy, selling off ¾c on May from the top prices. The market closed with a dull and heavy feeling at 1c below yesterday for cash and November, 1¼c lower for December, and 1¼c lower for May. Following were the closing prices: No. 1 hard, cash, and November, 60⅛c; December, 60⅛c; May, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, and November, 59⅛c; December, 59⅛c; May, 65⅛c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 56⅛c; No. 3, 51⅛c; rejected, 44⅛c. On track—No. 1 Northern to arrive, 59⅛c. Rye, 43c. Flax, $1.00. Barley, 38@47c. Car inspection today, 374. Receipts—Wheat, 218,879 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 97,968 bu. Cars on track, 500; last year, 249.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat weak and prices closed ½c lower; No. 2 red, November, 64¼@64⅝c; December, 66@66⅛c; January, 67⅛@68c; February, 69⅛@69⅝c. Corn—Option market dull and futures beyond this month declined ¼c; local car lots quiet, but firm; No. 2 mixed, November, 46@46⅛c; December, January, and February, 44½@45c. Oats—Offerings of car lots moderate and prices ruled steady, but trade quiet; futures dull and without important change; No. 2 white, November, 35⅛@36⅛c; December, 36⅛@36⅜c; January and February, 36⅛@37c. SUGAR—Refined quiet; quotations unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 12,600 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 23,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 8,600 bu; corn, 2,900 bu; oats, 14,600 bu.

Toledo, O., Nov. 11.—Close—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 45,000 bu; shipments, 22,000 bu; dull; easy. Cash, 60⅛c; November, 61c; December, 61⅛c; May, 68⅛c; No. 2 white, cash, 60⅛c. Corn—Receipts, 17,000 bu; shipments, 3,000 bu; firm. May, 42⅛c; No. 3 mixed, cash, 37c. Oats—Receipts, 1,000 bu; shipments, 400 bu; quiet. No. 3 white, cash, 30⅛c. Rye—Dull; no trading. CLOVERSEED—Receipts, 1,000 bu; shipments, 1,000 bu; firm. Cash, $5.50; February, $5.62½; Alsike, $5.25.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 11.—GRAIN—Corn active and easier; No. 2, 37⅛c; No. 3, 36⅛c; receipts, 63,050 bu; shipments, 3,800 bu. Oats active, steady; No. 2 white, 29⅛@29⅜c; No. 3 white, 28@28⅛c; receipts, 40,700 bu; shipments, 50,600 bu. Rye, scarce, nominal; receipts and shipments, none.

WHISKY—Market steady on the basis of $1.15 for highwines; receipts, 75 brls; shipments, 963 brls.

ON THE FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

Movements and Prices of Grain and Provisions Abroad.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.—PROVISIONS—Beef—Holders offer sparingly; extra India mess, steady, at 100s; prime mess, steady, at 87s 6d. Pork—Holders offer sparingly; prime mess, Western fine, firm, at 88s 9d; do medium, steady, at 71s 3d. Hams—Holders offer moderately; short cut, about 14 to 16 lbs, steady, at 45s 6d. Bacon—Holders offer sparingly; Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lbs, steady, at 52s; short rib, about 25 lbs, steady, at 56s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lbs, dull, at 49s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lbs, dull, at 49s. Lard—Spot—The supply is poor; futures, nothing doing; prime Western, spot, dull, at 50s 6d. GRAIN—Wheat—Holders offer moderately; No. 2 red winter, dull, at 5s 2½d; No. 2 red spring, dull at 5s 6d. Flour—Holders offer moderately; St. Louis fancy, winter, dull, at 6s 9d. Corn—Spot and futures, holders offer moderately; mixed Western, spot, dull, at 4s 2½d; November, steady, at 4s 2½d.

HOPS—At London, Pacific coast, the supply is poor.

150th WEEKLY STATEMENT OF

Globe Savings Bank,

Cor. Dearborn and Jackson-sts.,

At Close of Business Nov. 11, 1893.

Individual and Savings Accounts Solicited. Under State Control. Safety Deposit Vaults.

ASSETS.

Secured loans		$463,666.98
Stocks and bonds		61,200.00
Furniture and fixtures		7,402.04
Premiums		715.50
Cash Assets—		
Secured demand loans	$ 88,600.87	
Cash on hand and in banks	75 857.33	164,458.20
Total		$697,442.72

LIABILITIES.

Cash capital		$200,000.00
Undivided profits		4,444.95
Savings deposits	$230,856.18	
Checking deposits	259,534.42	
Cashier's and certified checks	2,607.17	492,997.77
Total		$697,442.72

Pays 4 per cent interest on savings deposits and special rate on checking balances.

C. W. Spalding, Prest. A. B. Camp, Cash'r.
Edward Hayes, V.-Prest. C.M. Jackson, Asst. Cashier.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.,

STOCK BROKERS

—AND DEALERS IN—

Investment Securities,

Cor. Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

Members Chicago Stock Exchange.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
We carry Securities on margins and loan money on approved collaterals.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE

American Type Founders' Co.,

39 and 41 Cortlandt-st.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1893.

Notice of Adjourned Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the resolution of adjournment adopted by the stockolders of the American Type Founders' Company at the meeting held on Oct. 25, 1893, the adjourned annual meeting will reconvene at the office of the company, 800 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, State of New Jersey, on Thursday, Nov. 23, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m.

By order of Stockholders' Committee.
A. T. H. BROWER, Secretary.

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CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 294 TO 300 Franklin-st.—Best storage for furniture and merchandise; private rooms; moving, packing, and shipping; telephone Harrison 467. SNOW & SNOW, proprietors.

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WANTED—PARTNER WITH CAPITAL IN LIVery business; experience unnecessary; an excellent opportunity; investigate. C R 212, Tribune.

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HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, magazines, and paper novels. WELLS B. SIZER, 189 State, Palmer House.

COMING TURF STARS.

ENTRIES TO WASHINGTON PARK STAKES FOR 1894 AND 1895.

The Derby Has in a Number of Brothers and Sisters to Great Performers—Next Year's 2-Year-Old Events Bring Out Big Entries—Yo Tambien's Full Brother and Other Great Ones In—Comparative Tables with Former Years—Turf News and Gossip.

The entry lists of the American Derby for 1895, just out, contain a remarkable collection of relatives to horses and mares whose names are famous in the annals of the turf.

The Ætna Stable has in an unnamed half brother to Jacobin and Macbeth II. by Outcast, and a half brother to Prince of Darkness; John Bowen, a half brother to Economist by Fonso; Sam Brown, a full brother to Afternoon; Ed Corrigan, a full sister to Riley, a bay colt by Longfellow and of Modesty herself, the first Derby winner, and ten others. J. E. Cushing sends a half brother to Boundless by Hayden Edwards. Marcus Daly enters the first of Salvator's get, out of famous mares. They are Salvation, out of Chimera; Sadie, out of Aurelia; Etta McKeever, out of Ethel; Sweetheart, out of Lydia; and Lydia and Ella Gregg, out of Lizzie Lucas. He also enters Sir Marcus, by Sir Modred—Embroidery, a full brother to Sir Matthew; Export, by Sir Modred—Explosion, and others.

Well-Bred Ones in the List.

Pat Dunne has in a full brother to Content called Jovial; Eastin & Larabie a half brother to Poet Scout, by Sir Modred, called Paul Pry; and the Elmwood stock farm a full brother to Peter the Great.

J. R. and F. P. Keene enter eleven. In the lot are a full brother to Freeland and Lavinia Belle, a full brother to Reporter, and three imported colts by Galliard, Merry Hampton, and Coerulcus. The Bashford Manor Stable has a half brother to Shipmate and Profligate, by George Kinney; Clark & Moore, a full brother to Sunglimpse; Ireland Bros., a full brother to Hindoocraft; and a half sister to Newton, by Sir Dixon; "Lucky" Baldwin has twelve, including a colt out of Miss Ford.

Scoggan Bros. have in four, including a half brother to Lookout, by Buchanan. Bob Swigert enters a full brother to Carlsbad, called Carlsruhe, and a half brother to Tremont and Westchester, called Potsdam. Woodford and Buckner enter a half brother to Rudolph and Lake Breeze, by Leonatus, called Free Advice.

Stakes Are All Well Entered.

The eight Washington Park stakes which closed Oct. 16, got 1,351 entries, as follows:

1894 events—Hyde Park, 194; Lakeside, 143; Kenwood, 143; Drexel, 77; World's Fair, 254. Total, 811.

1895 events—American Derby, 203; Sheridan, 172; Queen Isabella, 155. Total, 540.

The following table shows the gradual increase in the entries to the stakes of the greatest of American racing clubs in the eleven years of its history:

Stake.	*Distance.*	*1884.*	*1885.*	*1886.*	*1887.*	*1888.*	*1889.*	*1890.*	*1891.*	*1892.*	*1893.*	*1894.*	*1895.*
Derby	1½ miles	82	62	68	65	111	147	124	139	124	325	272	203
Sheridan	1¼ miles	68	67	59	50	88	124	101	91	85	218	215	172
Hyde Park	¾ mile	90	87	123	88	79	67	135	134	154	294	194	....
Lakeside	5 furlongs	65	71	88	62	98	88	83	87	89	160	143	....
Kenwood	5 furlongs	73	64	80	54	78	81	80	69	100	149	143	....
Drexel	1 mile	47	54	48	33	42	49	43	40	81	39	77	....
Queen Isabella	1 mile	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	179	187	155
World's Fair	5½ furlongs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	383	254	....
Totals		425	405	466	352	496	548	566	560	633	1,747	1,485	530

Good Performers in the Drexel.

The entries to the Drexel Stakes for 3-year-olds next season are;

Danton,
Lehman,
Lady Gay, b. c., by Pirate of Penzance—Letter B.,
B. F. Fly Jr.,
The Mallard,
Cash Day,
Despot,
Rustic,
Tonganoxie,
Edith,
John Cowan,
Tilsit,
Senator Grady,
Pop Gray,
Long d'Or,
Probasco,
Motor,
Discount,
Tom Elmore,
Banker's Daughter,
Hornpipe,
Lillian Lee,
King Bors,
Clara Bauer,
Minnie Mackin,
Henry of Navarre,
Strathflower,
Volette,
Agitato,
Resplendent,
Master Randolph,
Buckrene,
Buckwa,
Rolla,
Ottaunna,
Flirtation,
Rightmore,
Satellite,
McLight,
Bedford,
Artie Fern,
Lordal,
Vassal,
Squarefellow,
Lackey,
La Paloma,
Jake Zimmerman,
Oakwood,
Sam Lucas,
Matt Byrnes,
Pittsburgh,
Lady Jim,
Tariff Reform,
Maggie Gray,
Lochenvar,
Hyde Park
Meditation,
Havana,
May Thompson,
Al Monarch,
Jennie S.,
Senator Irby,
Ellen,
Volt,
Volantress,
Pearl Song,
Bena Schoenfeld,
Dark Days,
George Beck,
Sister Florence,
Mahogany,
Preference,
Articus,
Whirl.

More Entries of Historic Blood.

In the Hyde Park are: W. E. Applegate's half brother to Hazelhurst; Ed Corrigan's half brother to Joe Murphy, by Longfellow; Rey del Sierras, the full brother to Yo Tambien; Lucky Baldwin's half brother to Rey El Santa Anita, by the Hook; Scoggan Bros.' full brother to Buckrene; and the best of those in the Derby.

In the Queen Isabella are: Charles Carmichael's half sister to Cash Day, by Woodlands; Charles Boots' full sister to the Ariola colt; W. H. Landeman's filly, by Hanover out of Lida Stanhope; the first of the get of El Rio Rey out of Florence A., Question, and Atelia, entered by Theodore Winters; J. W. Rutherford's full sister to B. F. Fly Jr., by Casino—Beauty; and Tom Stevens, full sister to Buckwa, and others.

The Kenwood has in the best of those in the Derby, Hyde Park, and World's Fair. B. J. Treacy has in a half brother to O'Connell, by Fonso.

Among the 143 in the Lakeside are:

Ed Brown's b. f. Liberia, by Strathmore—Leap Frog, a full sister to Monrovia and half sister to Frog Dance.

Ed Corrigan's b. f., by Isaac Murphy—Jennie Treacy, a full sister to Emma.

J. Everman's b. f., by Leonatus—Nettie Howell, a full sister to Leonawell.

Kentucky Stable, br. f., by Blazes—Henrietta, a half sister to Motor.

J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. f., by Exile—Round Dance, a half sister to Don Alonzo and Hornpipe.

John Huffman's b. f., by Bishop—Lucia, a half sister to Bertha.

Billy Lakeland, b. f. Emma C., by Darebin—Gueonn, $15,000 yearling.

John Madden's ch. f., by The Ill Used—Encore, a full sister to Helter Skelter.

Madden & Morris' br. f. Sallie Woodford, daughter mighty Salvador, and great Miss Woodford.

Theodore Winters' Dolly M., ch. f., by Joe Hooker—ou Spencer, a full sister to Dolly McCone.

Scoggan Brothers uncover a half-sister to King Lee in Lady Buchanan, by Buchanan—Pauline Lee, and Woodford & Buckner a full sister to Libertine and half sister to Falstaff, in Carrie Lyle, by Leonatus—Falaise.

In addition to those noted above the World's Fair Stake shows up:

J. R. & F. P. Keene's b. c., by King Galop—Playing Fields, a full brother to Hurlingham.

Kentucky Stable's blk. c., by Blazes—Messalina, a half-brother to Readina.

J. E. Madden's b. f., by Onondaga—Latonia, a half-sister to Lew Weir.

M. Orth's ch. c. Plunker, by Falsetto—Ems, a full brother to Big Three.

G. Walbaum's ch. c. Picaroon, by Spendthrift—Piccadilly, a full brother to Pickpocket.

The Sheridan of 1895 has amoug its 172:

J. P. Pepper's ch. c., by Hindoo—Emma Hanley, the dam of Buddhist.

FIGURES OF HARNESS RACING.

Hal Pointer Has Had a Great Career—Old and New Sulky Speed, Etc.

Hal Pointer went into winter quarters better than for two years. He is with Directum, the marvel of the turf. He has been racing since 1888, has won thirty-three races out of forty. Once only was he worse than second when beaten once in Philadelphia when he bled at the nose and was drawn, and at Chicago this season when he was distanced. He has earned $41,475 in races, and has won 110 heats, and lost but thirty-eight, and the average time of the 110 heats won is 2:14 12-25. During all his career only fifteen heats were won slower than 2:20, while last year every heat he paced was under 2:15, and this year only one heat was slower than 2:15.

The following tables giving the number of races won and lost, heats won and lost, and the time made by Hal Pointer during the five seasons he has gone down the grand circuit line will be of interest:

	Races won.	*Races lost.*	*Heats won.*	*Heats lost.*
1889	7	1	21	12
1890	8	0	22	6
1891	10	3	32	8
1892	4	1	21	3
1893	4	2	13	9
Total	33	7	110	38

	Under 2:30.	*Under 2:15.*	*Under 2:10.*	*Average time.*
1889	13	0	0	2:21 47-100
1890	18	7	1	2:16 43-50
1891	29	25	0	2:13 29-100
1892	21	21	9	2:09 77-100
1893	13	12	8	2:09 41-50
Total	94	65	18	2:14 12-25

The turf statistician figures sulky speed from the seventeen best performances made to old style and new sulky as showing a new style average of 2:09.29 as against 2:11.12 for the old high wheeled vehicle. Here are the figures:

Bicycle.		*Old style.*	
Nancy Hanks	2:04	Sunol	2:08¼
Directum	2:05¼	Maud S.	2:08¾
Stamboul	2:07½	Palo Alto	2:08¾
Arion	2:07¾	Nancy Hanks	2:09
Kremlin	2:07¾	Allerton	2:09¼
Alix	2:07¾	Jay Eye See	2:10
Martha Wilkes	2:08	Nelson	2:10
Pixley	2:08¼	Arion	2:10¾
Hulda	2:08½	Guy	2:10¾
Fantasy	2:08¾	Stamboul	2:11
Belle Vara	2:08¾	St. Julien	2:11¼
Nelson	2:09	Del March	2:11½
Guy	2:09¾	Axtell	2:12
Harrietta	2:09½	Jack	2:12¼
Moquette	2:10	Margaret S.	2:12½
Little Albert	2:10	McKinney	2:12½
Walter E.	2:10	Egthorne	2:12½
Totals	36:21	Totals	37:09
Averages	2:08.29	Averages	2:11.12

Directum's Records Show His Quality.

Directum holds nine records, all but one made this season, and marking him as the wonder of the age. Here is his list:

Record.	*Time.*
Stallion	2:05¼
Race	2:05¼
Four-year-old	2:05¼
Half (public)	1:01¼
Three heats	2:10¼, 2:07¾, 2:08¾
Second heat (race)	2:07¾
Third heat (race)	2:05¼
Fourth heat (race)	2:08
Fastest five-heat race, won 1st, 3d, 4th heats	2:09¼, 2:08½, 2:08
Fastest five-heat race, won 3d, 4th, and 5th heats	2:10, 2:10½, 2:09¾
Three-year-old (race)	2:11¼

The best mile performances by harness horses of the season now virtually over are as follows:

TROTTERS.

Yearling colt Boreal, by Bow Bells	2:32¾
Yearling filly Princess Clara, by Prince George	2:26¾
Two-year-old colt Axinte, by Axtell	2:20½
Two-year-old filly Nellie A., by Wilkes Boy	2:19
Three-year-old colt William Penn, by Santa Claus	2:12¾
Three-year-old filly Fantasy, by Chimes	2:08¾
Three-year-old gelding Little Snap, by Keller Thomas	2:17½
Four-year-old colt Directum, by Director	2:05¼
Four-year-old filly Bellflower, by Electioneer	2:12¾
Four-year-old gelding David B., by Young Jim	2:12½
Stallion, any age, Directum, by Director	2:05¼
Mare, any age, Nancy Hanks, by Happy Medium	2:04
Gelding, any age, Guy, by Kentucky Prince	2:09¾

PACERS.

Yearling colt Ambulator, by Ambassador	2:24¾
Yearling filly Lady Nottingham, by Nottingham	2:38
Two-year-old colt Victor Mazzone, by Gen. Hancock	2:21¼
Two-year-old filly Lena Hill, by William Hill	2:12¼
Three-year-old colt Free Coinage, by Steinway	2:11¾
Three-year-old filly Effie Powers, by Anderson Wilkes	2:12¾
Three-year-old gelding Frank Agan, by Mike Agan	2:16¾
Four-year-old colt Diablo, by Charles Derby	2:09¼
Four-year-old filly Lucille H., by Socrates	2:12
Four-year-old gelding Albert E., by Pennrose	2:12¾
Stallion, any age, Saladin, by Sultan	2:05¾
Mare, any age, May Marshall, by Billy Wilkes	2:08¼
Gelding, any age, Flying Jib, by Algona	2:04

The list of champion 4-year-old trotters since 1853 is given below:

Ethan Allen, b. c., by Vermont Black Hawk, May 10, 1853	2:36
Magna Charta, b. c., by Morgan Eagle, Oct. 14, 1850	2:33¾
Ericsson, br. c., by Mambrino Chief, Oct. 1, 1860	2:30½
Bruno, br. g., by Hambletonian, July 19, 1865	2:30¾
Allie West, b. s., by Almont, Oct. 2, 1874	2:29¼
Eric, b. g., by Ericsson, Oct. 17, 1876	2:28¼
Galatea, b. m., by Fearnaught, Sept. 19, 1877	2:25½
Keene Jim, rn. g., by Lookout, Oct. 13, 1877	2:24½
Elaine, br. m., by Messenger Duroc, Oct. 25, 1878	2:24¾
Trinket, b. f., by Princeps, July 10, 1879	2:19¾
Jay-Eye-See, blk. g., by Dictator, Sept. 23, 1882	2:19
Bonita, b. f., by Electioneer, Oct. 11, 1883	2:18½
Elvira, blk. f., by Cuyler, Sept. 26, 1884	2:18½
Sally Benton, gr. f., by Gen. Benton, Dec. 13, 1884	2:17¾
Manzanita, b. f., by Electioneer, July 28, 1886	2:16½
Manzanita, b. f., by Electioneer, Sept. 3, 1886	2:16
Edgemark, b. c., by Victor Bismarck, Oct. 19, 1889	2:16
Sunol, b. f., by Electioneer, July 21, 1890	2:15
Sunol, b. f., by Electioneer, Aug. 7, 1890	2:11¼
Sunol, b. f., by Electioneer, Aug. 23, 1890	2:10½
Moquette, b. c., by Wilton, Sept. 15, 1892	2:10
Alix b. f., by Patronage, Nov. 8, 1892	2:10
Directum, blk. c., by Director, Aug. 30, 1893	2:10
Directum, blk. c., by Director, Aug. 30, 1893	2:09¾
Directum, blk. c., by Director, Sept. 2, 1893	2:09½
Directum, blk. c., by Director, Sept. 4, 1893	2:07
Directum, blk. c., by Director, Sept. 15, 1893	2:06¼
Directum, blk. c., by Director, Oct. 18, 1893	2:05¼

The list of champion 3-year-old trotters from 1860 down to Fantasy's astonishing mile is as follows:

Alvira Whiteside, br. f., Oct. 23, 1860	2:39
Cora, blk. f., by Cassius M. Clay, Oct. 23, 1860	2:37¾
Blackwood, blk. c., by Alexander's Norman, Oct. 2, 1869	2:31
Lady Stout, ch. f., by Mambrino Patchen, Oct. 1, 1874	2:30¾
Lady Stout, ch. f., by Mambrino Patchen, Oct. 1, 1874	2:29
Elaine, b. f., by Messenger Duroc, Sept. 20, 1877	2:28
Steinway, br. c., by Strathmore, Aug. 28, 1879	2:25¾
Jewett, blk. g., by Allie West, Oct. 15, 1879	2:23½
Phil Thompson, gr. g., by Red Wilkes, July 26, 1881	2:21
Hinda Rose, br. f., by Electioneer, Oct. 3, 1883	2:20
Hinda Rose, br. f., by Electioneer, Oct. 10, 1883	2:19½
Patron, br. c., by Pancoast, Oct. 19, 1885	2:19½
Sable Wilkes, blk. c., by Sable Wilkes, Oct. 21, 1887	2:18
Axtell, br. c., by William L., July 2, 1889	2:15½
Axtell, br. c., by William L., Aug. 1, 1889	2:14¾
Axtell, br. c., by William L., Aug. 23, 1889	2:14
Sunol, b. f., by Electioneer, Oct. 4, 1889	2:13¾
Axtell, br. c., by William L., Oct. 11, 1889	2:12
Sunol, b. f., by Electioneer, Nov. 9, 1889	2:10½
Arion, b. c., by Electioneer, Nov. 12, 1892	2:10¾
Fantasy, b. f., by Chimes, Oct. 17, 1893	2:08¾

Garrison's Estimate of Tammany.

"Marcus Daly's Tammany is the greatest racehorse of any age or any country," said "Snapper" Garrison, the great jockey, recently to some friends. As he made this statement he turned to one of the party and asked: "How fast did I tell you Tammany could run a mile at Monmouth over the straightaway?" The answer was startling—"1:30." In other words, Garrison, who has ridden the horse right along and ought to know, believes Tammany to be about five seconds faster than Salvator was when that great flyer electrified the racing world by smashing all records at a mile. "I would have beaten Salvator," said the greatest of American jockeys, "in the match race if Tenny hadn't swerved and sulked when passing his stable. Tenny was abused and was run off his legs. I think Salvator was always a better horse than Firenzi at any distance up to a mile and a half. None of these three could have made Tammany exert himself much. He is the best and fastest horse I ever threw leg over." Garrison has a high opinion of the unbeaten Domino. He says the yearling colt, by Salvator, out of Lou Lanier, shows promise of marvelous speed. Speaking of Yo Tambien's defeat of Lamplighter and of Clifford's victory over both Monday, the "Snapper" expressed the opinion that Lamplighter has always been overrated.

JOCKEY CLUB IMPRACTICABLE.

Turf Interests Too Widely Different to Be Ever Brought Together.

Will there be a National Jockey club?

This is the question that is agitating a large portion of the turf world today.

The answer is easy; "No, never."

Not that any one doubts in the least the need of such an organization. There is a crying need for one, but it will never be secured, or if organized will be rendered valuless by the bickering and petty differences of its members. It would be as easy for political leaders of opposing parties to agree on a program or to get together and agree on a common code of morality, as for the various interests which control racing in this country to agree on some common code of rules for their government.

Never in the history of the sport has racing been in as chaotic a state as at the present time. The grasping policy of those who make up the so-called Board of Control in the East and the absurd attempts of the Western Turf Congress to put on an air of dignity when its rottenness is known to everybody, the various wildcat tracks which in the hands of irresponsible people are springing up like mushrooms all over the country, and the startling but unhealthy growth of the game are disagreeable features which tend to profane the noblest sport extant. The warring factions in the East and the peculiarly mixed state of the sport in the West but add to the unpleasantness of the situation.

Let one imagine a convention for the formation of a national jockey club with Ed Corrigan, J. C. Brewster, Gottfried Walbaum, M. Lewis Clark, James R. Keene, Frank Shaw, Mike Dwyer, George Engeman, "Boss" Thompson, Bob Pate, Alexander Ullman, Bill Applegate, Pierre Lorillard, etc., etc., etc. Some one with more courage than discretion would call the meeting to order, there would be a motion, a second, an amendment, a discussion, an inkstand displaced, then a table, and those that could get out would get, nor stand upon the order of their going. Thus would the national jockey club "die a bornin'."

If a prophet was on earth today and was given the task of disentangling the racing situation he would shake his head sadly and pass the job up to posterity.

The Turf congress is a huge joke, the Board of Control a farce, the racing world a whirlpool of contending factions and divers interests. It is not in the power of mortal man to bring the various interests into one common organization.

Tonight's Athletic Show.

At Tattersalls tonight there will be an athletic exhibition in which the best of local talent will appear. The wind-up will be between "Shadow" Maher and Dannie Needham. Johnny Van Heest, Sol Smith, "Buffalo" Costello, Young Griffo, and other celebrities will appear.

PLAY GOOD FOOTBALL

GREAT WESTERN ELEVENS CONTRASTED AND COMPARED.

Great in Offensive Play They Lack Concerted Action in Defensive Work—They Punt but Little and Hold on to the Ball Like a Miser to His Gold—Minnesota Is the Best of Them, but Stagg and Northwestern University Have Good Teams.

The football season is now at its height, and every college in the country has its pet eleven in the field.

In the East Yale and Harvard are preparing for their great fight at Springfield, Princeton is training for Thanksgiving day, and Pennsylvania is ruminating over recent defeat. Plenty of good games are being contested in the Northwest, and Chicago enthusiasts have the lion's share of these lively battles, thanks to the close location of three well attended universities.

Football is now as prevalent in the West as on the Atlantic seaboard, and the games arouse quite as much enthusiasm. Their quality is, no doubt, inferior to that of the Eastern contests, but they are first-class exhibitions of the sport for all that. The Western colleges have no such coachers and trainers, no such regular and incessant practice, and no such star players, brought by neat financial offers from all parts of the country, as Yale, Harvard, or Princeton, but they do the best they can, and, despite these drawbacks, succeed admirably.

There is considerable difference between the styles of football played at Harvard, for instance, and such a college as Chicago or Lake Forest.

All the Western teams have carefully studied and practiced plans and systems of attack, and show up well when acting on the offensive. Defensive tactics, however, have been greatly neglected, and the same men who carry out a perfectly planned "flying wedge" are, when the other side has the ball, easily broken and scattered by a heavy rush. The natural result has been to greatly lessen the number of "shut out games." Both teams now generally score, and such games as the 34 to 20 contest between Minnesota and Michigan are as common as 16 to 0 battles were last season. Exhibitions of sprinting, deceptive tricks, and fine team work with the ball are common, but a strong resistance, holding an oncoming wedge in the center of the field, is now but rarely seen.

Westerners Punt but Little.

Punting is seldom attempted in a Western college game, and the ball is not kicked, on an average, more than two or three times during an afternoon. Eastern teams go on the principle that it is worth while to give up possession of the ball, if the scene of action is thereby changed to a spot thirty or forty yards nearer the enemy's goal; Western elevens cling to the ball like a miser to his gold and will not surrender it except under actual compulsion. Of course the defensive weakness, previously commented upon, is responsible for this difference. A rush line strong enough to hold its opponents safe can afford to kick the ball, but where a punt is caught, and the ball is almost immediately carried back to the point whence it was kicked, or even farther, the play becomes much too risky.

The interference of the Western elevens is fair and the tackling almost uniformly weak. Individual work is, emphatically, a great feature, and star half backs and full backs are more numerous than ever.

Stagg's eleven, the University of Chicago team, is one of the most popular of local football organizations. Its record this season includes victories over Northwestern, Michigan, and Cincinnati, with defeats from Lake Forest, Oberlin, and Purdue. The team is strong behind the line, with Bliss and Nichols serving as halves, Raycroft at quarter, and Neel or big Joe Flint playing full back.

Both ends are weak, the center rush is only fairly protected, and the tackling is tolerably good. The eleven plays an earnest game, and has won its victories wholly by rushing and pretty work by the backs.

Northwestern's Team Strong.

Northwestern University has a team that matches Stagg's so well that of four games played in two years two have been ties, and each college has taken one victory by a close and hard earned score.

The line is not at all strong, but such superb backs as Jewett, Noyes, and Van Doozer are hard to stop, and their individual exertions have alone saved the club from falling an easy prey to all assailants. They are the largest and most powerful trio on any Western eleven and excel in every department of the game.

Plenty of bone and sinew can be found on this eleven, but the concerted action is decidedly lacking.

Lake Forest's team shows better training than any other local organization. There are few star players, and the men are light in weight, but their interference is good, they have a long list of clever tricks and hold their ground against attacking wedges remarkably well. Kicking is the weak point of Capt. Hayner's team, and even Dave Williams, his star full back, misses goals with painful regularity.

Champaign's eleven is composed of lightweights, but plays a hustling game, and usually holds its own.

The Illinois crowd have only been seen here once this fall, when they played a draw with Northwestern.

Beloit has had hard luck for two years with her eleven, but now has a plucky crew, who put up a medium kind of ball. There is one player on the Beloits—Atkinson, the big full back—who could stand up in any company and make his mark on any field.

Wisconsin's team is powerful in every way. It resists attack better than the average club, and has excellent half backs, Karel, in particular, distinguishing himself in every game. This eleven, in playing ability, must be ranked above Chicago, Northwestern, and Lake Forest, but is rather inferior to Minnesota.

Minnesota Is the Best.

The last mentioned team has some of the best men of this year's crop in the rush line, and moves as ponderously—but as irresistibly—as an elephant. Up to date the Minnesota boys have defeated all comers, and expect to take first rank among the Northwestern clubs.

The University of Michigan, with its huge membership, ought to have a winning eleven, but has found its team deficient when measured against Chicago and Minnesota.

Capt. Dygert is a hard worker and his men are heavy and active, but hard luck seems to pursue them, and runners slip past the tackles for touchdowns in every game.

Down in Indiana the Purdue team rules supreme. Purdue has for years had the huskiest, most vigorous eleven that ever played upon a Western field, and the only defeats in four seasons were received from the Chicago eleven that Billy Crawford used to lead so well and Ann Arbor Saturday.

This fall, however, the Purdue center is weak; the line has repeatedly been crushed through, and many touch downs have been made against the champions.

A new star is rising; the De Pauw team has become great in the land, and good judges think that Purdue will be hustled as never before when the decisive game is played with De Pauw Thanksgiving day.

One more college should receive especial praise. Oberlin, far down in Ohio, has sent forth a magnificent eleven, and Chicago and Champaign have already been met and vanquished. The backs of Oberlin are of the winning sort, and the team interference is the best this side of the Alleghanies. Oberlin could give Purdue or Minnesota a hard tussle, and the other colleges mentioned in this article would be easy prey for the red-legged tribe from Ohio.

A series of games between Purdue, Oberlin, and Minnesota would bring out the best football in the West and would be worth a long journey to see. But such a series, unfortunately, is hardly possible and certainly cannot be played this year.

No Wanderer-Thistle Game.

The Thistle-Wanderers match booked for yesterday afternoon did not come off, the Wanderers not appearing. The Thistles were out full strength and were ready to play. The match will be played off later in the season, although the Thistles can claim it by default.

PUGILISM IS A WANING SPORT.

Corbett's Personal Unpopularity Accountable for Its Rapid Decadence.

The question no longer is Will Corbett and Mitchell fight? but Can they find a place to fight!

The public does not seem to care a great deal whether the fight ever takes place, and in this feeling the rapid decadence of pugilism is surely seen. When Jim Corbett's right hand landed on the battered mouth of John L. Sullivan and dropped that worthy senseless in the river sand of the Olympic club ring it not only put a quietus on the champion's pugilistic aspirations, but a greater quietus on pugilism as a craze.

Sullivan, with all his faults, filled the public ideal of a champion pugilist. The American people knew that the big fellow's very disposition made it impossible for him to put up a hippodrome, and while they deplored his weaknesses they were ready to forgive them in the light of his absolute honesty.

The American people, on the other hand, cannot stand Corbett, and today, as champion, he is far less popular than the man he whipped. In fact, it is questionable whether, even with the handicap of color, Peter Jackson has not really more admirers in this country than Corbett. The latter is himself to blame for this. He has left the impression on the minds of the American people that he would do anything for money, and that if it was to his advantage pecuniarily to feign a knockout and thus let the championship pass to a foreigner he would do so. They may do him an injustice, but that is their estimate of him.

Just where the fight will take place, if it comes off at all, is a question. Jacksonville seems to have the first call, and will secure it unless too strong a local hue and cry is raised against it.

Sullivan on Mitchell and Corbett.

Recently John L. Sullivan talked plainly about Mitchell and Corbett. Said he:

"Corbett must fight, for he would lose much of his pull with the American people if he should allow the Englishman to get out of the country without a sound thumping."

"But do you think Corbett will win?" the big gladiator was asked.

"No, I don't think Corbett can whip the Englishman, for he can't hit hard enough. If they ever come together the fight will end in a draw. Now, if they were going to fight under London prize ring rules I would say Mitchell would win in eight rounds, and I don't believe Corbett will have any the best of him under the Marquis of Queensberry rules. The Englishman is a stronger man than Corbett. He is an athlete, too, and all this talk about Mitchell being muscle bound is absurd. He is a cunning fighter and will take any amount of punching. I don't think Corbett will do all the fighting, for Mitchell is spry and clever enough to get to the American, and I am of the belief you will see a good battle."

"Will you ever fight again?"

The big fellow drew himself together, expanded his chest, and slowly replied: "I think I am as good today as I ever was. My health is first class, and when I slip through a year without touching a drop of liquor I think you will see a marked change for the better in me. Yes, I believe I will shy my castor into the ring once more, and Corbett is the man I want to whip. I am only 35 years of age, and I can assign no reason why I should not get in trim for another fight."

No Objection to the Fight at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Investigation today proves that the outburst from the city authorities yesterday about the Mitchell-Corbett fight was more for "show" than aught else. No such ordinance would be passed by the present Council, and business sentiment here is not against boxing contests. Advices from New York say that Bowden and Mason, now in New York, will meet the principals to discuss details tonight, and that an agreement will probably be signed in the morning.

Constable After Prize-Fighters.

MCKEESPORT, Pa., Nov. 12.—Constable August Weisser of Mifflin Township is after the principals and the witnesses to the Othello-Lee prizefight, which was fought last Sunday morning at Bull Run. The officer has twenty-seven informations, made before 'Squire Leadbeater of Dravosburg, and has already served several of them. Some prominent residents of the city are implicated. Lee is serving a thirty-day term in the workhouse and will be apprehended as soon as his term expires.

General Sporting Notes.

Harry Custance, the English racing official and ex-jockey, will publish shortly a book, entitled "Riding Recollections and Turf and Hunting Stories." Mr. Custance rode no less than three Derby winners in his day—Thormanby, Lord Lyon, and George Frederick.

The Contest committee of the Olympic club, acting on the advice of legal authority, decided to declare the Abbot-Bowen fight off for the present, let the injunction take its course, and in no way attempt to thwart the State authorities. The lawyers told them that there was a good prospect for the State's case being thrown out of court. If this should happen it would be impossible to stop the big contest. The club has appropriated $5,000 for legal expenses.

Everybody has a strong admiration for Raceland, but probably no one knows or appreciates the worth of the grand old gelding more than that other veteran of the turf, Jack Batchelor, who was driving trotters in the days when some of the present pillars of the turf were in knee breeches. The old man's eyes are dim, and his spectacles need more furbishing than in the good old days of Mattie Graham, and he had to ask somebody yesterday when Raceland galloped past the stand what horse it was. Upon being told, Jack smiled oroadly as he chuckled:

"What a pity I didn't have him as a 2-year-old and let him grow up with me!"—*New York Sun.*

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Storm on Lake Superior.

Indications from Lake Superior points last night pointed to a west gale with snow. No boats were venturing outside Whitefish Bay, above Salt Ste. Marie. On Lake Michigan the fog has cleared away and navigation was fully resumed.

Around the Lakes.

LITTLE CURRENT, ONT., Nov. 12.—The tug Reliance, which went aground Friday, has been released.

DETROIT, MICH., Nov. 12.—The schooner Nicholson, which sunk the Lockwood, arrived tonight, having had to take three tugs to get over Lime Kilns. It will be docked for repairs. As the Lockwood obstructs the channel, the current is much swifter than usual, making the passage of big boats dangerous.

PORT HURON, MICH., Nov. 12.—John W. Thompson, agent of Western Transit and Anchor lines, will send the tugs Haight and Runnels tomorrow night for the scene of the Albany-Philadelphia collision to recover if possible the bodies of the victims. The tugs are equipped with grapples and all appliances to work.

ST. CATHERINES, ONT., Nov. 12.—Another leak was discovered in the banks of the Welland Canal Saturday near Thorold at the same point where the break occurred about a week ago. It is said to be worse than ever now, and will probably take three or four days to repair, although every effort is being made to hurry the repairs, and a large force of men is working night and day. Capt. Harvey Neelon, a well-known tug owner of Port Dalhousie, dropped dead today.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—General Managers Evans of the Anchor Line and Caldwell of the Western Transit company have united in instructing their joint agent at Port Huron to go to the scene of the Philadelphia-Albany collision and drag the bottom of the Lake for the bodies of the crew lost in that disaster. Both managers protest against all statements that the lifeboats of the two steamers were not in the best of condition, and amply able to carry all the men which got into them just before the Philadelphia sank. Coal shipments are heavy, being 110,059 tons for the past week. This liberal movement is liable to continue to the end of the month.

AMHERSTBURG, ONT., Nov. 12.—The sunken steamer C. B. Lockwood at the Lime Kilns Crossing was run into by the steamer Onoko, bound up and loaded with coal, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The bow of the Onoko cut its way into the stern of the Lockwood for five feet. The Lockwood is now in danger of going to pieces at any time. The schooner Nicholson cut a great hole in its bow, which sunk it yesterday afternoon. In going on the bank the Lockwood apparently broke in two. With the additional break caused by the Onoko it will be hard work to get it afloat, even if it holds together. Vessel Captains must use the utmost caution in passing between the wreck of the Lockwood and the lightship, as there is scarcely room for two vessels to pass at that point. The Lockwood is the largest wooden steamer on the lakes, and was valued at $130,000.

Vessel Movements.

CHEBOYGAN, MICH.—Arrived—Gratwick.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—S. P. Marsh, Mecosta.

MENOMINEE, MICH.—Arrived—Wilhelm, Crosthwaite, Hinton.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—Susquehanna. Cleared—Helena, Lycoming, Chicago.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Fayette Brown. Cleared—Coal—Onoko, Merida, Maytham, Duluth.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—Arrived—Oades, Redwing. Departed—Saginaw Valley, Gladstone.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Arrived—Denver, Manhattan. Cleared—M. M. Drake, H. J. Johnson, Chicago.

WELLAND CANAL.—Up—Passed Port Dalhousie—Argonaut, Rhoda Emily, Averell. Down—Passed Port Colborne—R. Richards, Germanic, M. Richards, Kent.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Angus Smith, Doty, Flower, Horace Tuttle. Sailed—Bertha Barnes, Chicago; Griffin, Veronica, Maryland, Presley, Redington, Erie ports.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.—Arrived—Northern King, Fryer, Stevens, Iosco, Sauber, Masaba, Portage. Cleared—Italia, Sagamore, Ohio ports; Vanderbilt, Northern Wave, India, Morley, Ewen, Pathfinder, Buffalo; Osceola, Washburn.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Joliet, Avery, Hawgood, Samoa, Pope, Susan Peck, Mariposa, Niko, Two Parkers, Bielman, Harlem, Buffalo, Syracuse. Cleared—Mdse.—Hudson, Wyoming, Tuscarora, Chicago. Coal—Reynolds, Avery, Rome, Hawgood, Chicago. Light—George Gould, Gladstone; A. W. Wright, Sheboygan.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Langell Boys, 11 a. m.; Wade, Tuttle, 11:30; Montana, Manitoba, Melbourne, noon; Grover, Chisholm, North Star, 3 p. m.; Moran, A. P. Wright, W. B. Hall, 4; Rosedale, Marina, 5. Down—Weed, 8 a. m.; Monarch, Spokane, 9; Wallula, 11; Oregon, Bruce, Sheldon, 1 p. m.; North Wind, 2; Naples, Alverson, 3; Bacon, 5; Arizona, Plymouth, Scotia, 7.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—James Pickands, 12; Robert Packer, 12:10 p. m.; Cuba, 12:20; Emory Owen, Nicholson, Dyer, 1:10; Maytham, 2; Armour, 2:10; Delaware, 3; Everett, Paige, 3:40; Tuscarora, 4. Down—Susquehanna, Marion, 12:20 p. m.; America, 12:40; Wilbur, 12:50; Escanaba, 1:50; Bulgaria, 3; Mariska, 4:30.

Up—Schlesinger, 5:30; Onoko, 7. Down—Elphicke, 5:40; La Salle, 6.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Down—Perrett consorts, Sawyer, Goodman, 8:30 Saturday; Surprise, 8 a. m.; Aldrich, 8:45; Shores, 11:30; Isabella Boyce, 3:30 p. m.; Joys, 3:45. Up—Wilbor, Hutt, 11:30 a. m.; Foster, Martin, Parks, Neff, 1 p. m.; Maggie Duncan, Schroeder, 1:15; Susie Chipman, 1:30; Carter Harrison, Frank Woods, 2; Winslow, Becker, 2:30; Mason, Jack Thompson, 2:50; Peoria, 3:45; Cook, German, 4:10; Wyman, York State, Ellen Williams, 4:30; Mowry, Gifford, 5; Norman, 5:30.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Seneca, 8:40 last night; Majestic, 9:30; Escanaba, 10; Cantou, 11:30; Conestoga, 12:40; Samuel Mitchell, 4:40 a. m. New York, 5:10; Wilson consort, 6:15; Syracuse, 10; Fitzgerald, 10:20. Up—Clarion, 9 last night; Minnesota, 10:40; Spinner consorts, 11:40; Minneapolis consort, 12:30 a. m.; Clyde, 2:20; John Mitchell, Narragansett, 3:30; Tioga, 4. At anchor—Madden consorts. Wind southwest, light, foggy, raining.

Down—Scranton, 5:30; Robert Mills, Veronica, 8. Up—Lycoming, 6. Wind west, fresh, raining.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Up—Washburn, 9 last night; Street, Lozen, 10:20; Tioga, 10:30; Vulcan, 10:40; Selwyn Eddy, 10:50; Birckhead and barges, 7:40 a. m.; Merrimac, Voges, 8; Hodge, 8:30; St. Joseph, 8:40; Colwell, Dobbins, 10:10; Whitney, Wayne, Ashland, 10:30; John Lockwood, Gilbert, 1:30 p. m.; Wallace and consort, 2:20; Kendall, 3:30; Colorado, 3:40; Aunt Ruth, 4:30. Down—Mariska, 11:40; Elphicke, noon; Fitch, 3; Ida, 3:20.

Up—Mahoning, 5; Cranage, Page, 5:30; Pasadena, 5:40; Eifin-Mere, 7; Cuba, 8:10. Down—Frost, 5:20; Milwaukee, 6:10. Wind southwest, light, smoky.

Port List.

Arrived—Coal—Boston, Buffalo; John C. Fitzpatrick, Erie. Merchandise—Mohawk, Commodore, Buffalo; City of Traverse, Duluth. Lumber, etc.—John Kelderhouse, Oak Leaf, Raber; Guido, Pierport; George C. Markham, Manistee; Ralph Campbell, Muskegon.

Cleared—Grain—Britannic, Ogdensburg; Arthur Orr, Buffalo. Light—Pesetigo, Raber; Hayward, Detour; M. Collins, Boyne City.

Precious Metals.

The average annual production of the precious metals in the world from 1876 to 1880 was: Gold, $119,975,000; silver, $112,500,000.

Mail to your friends THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE Art Supplement Portfolio, the handsomest souvenir of the World's Fair. Each part is complete in itself. First part now ready. Price, 50 cents.

COLLEGE BOYS YELL.

PENNSYLVANIANS NOISILY CELEBRATE THEIR PROWESS.

New York Streets Ring with Their Cheers in Celebration of Their Score in the Yale Game—Spirited Description of the Remarkable Contest—Knipe, Who Does Great Work, Is Savagely Assaulted by the New Haven Captain—Timely Criticism of Men and Teams.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—There was a wildly hilarious crowd of Pennsylvania University boys in town last night and they made the tenderloin district ring with their triumphant yells. Although their team had been defeated by Yale there was great honor in it for the vanquished. They had scored by main strength and scientific play against a team invincible for three years. The slight put upon them by Yale and Princeton in terming them unworthy to contest with first-class clubs was avenged in the most impressive style, and many a Yale man, instead of shouting over the empty laurels of his team, kicked himself for the prophesies he had made and cursed the fate that placed the Quakers among his peers.

The desperate onslaught by which Pennsylvania gained her touchdown was one of the greatest exhibitions of pluck ever seen on the gridiron field, and will bear retelling. It took just eight plays to carry the ball from midfield across Yale's goal line. The play started with a flying wedge, protected by which Knipe made a grand run of twenty-two yards. Before Yale had time to collect her senses the Quakers had lined up and Osgood punched the center for five more. Again and again, almost too rapidly for comprehension, they lined up and bucked, with rushes born of desperation, reckless alike of life and limb, risking all for the honor of their alma mater. Knipe, Mackey, and Osgood followed each other in these charges, and by quick work and almost superhuman strength they bore the blue line back toward its own goal posts, till at last it rested on the five-yard line, close to the east side of the field.

Excitement of the Spectators.

The spectators had become so excited that they no longer paid any attention to the police. The guard ropes were broken down and with hysterical yells the crowd swarmed over the field by thousands, the officers succeeding only after the most vigorous effort in clearing a small space around the twenty-two perspiring, trembling, glaring gladiators formed in line for the grand final effort. Morris had hurt his knee and was forced to retire. Adee took his place, and when all was ready the ball was snapped back to Knipe. With the plunge of a madman he went at the line, the force of the impact carrying the Yale men down before him like grain before the reaper. He fell just across the line with the ball under him, and the umpire's call of "touchdown" was lost in the mighty roar that went up from the multitude.

Frank Hinkey was temporarily crazed. In that one second he saw the three years' prestige of Yale fade away—and under his leadership. In a frenzy he struck at Knipe, cutting the latter's eye with his fist, and then, turning, offered to fight a policeman who had dared to smile. The yells of the excited Pennsylvania crowd were earsplitting, while the "Rah, Rah, Rah, Yale had dwindled till the echo resembled "Woe, Woe, Woe, Wail." Brooke kicked the goal just six minutes from the time the first wedge was formed, and Pennsylvania was vindicated.

A touching incident of the play occurred shortly after the second half began. The men untangled themselves after a scrimmage, all except Vail, who lay on the ground in a faint. He recovered and it was found that his ankle had been badly wrenched. He fainted again from the pain, and a substitute was called. When Vail's senses came back he found three men carrying him from the field, and immediately began to fight the trio and demanded that he be allowed to continue in his place. He struggled away from his bearers, but as soon as he stepped on the game leg his senses left him again, and he was borne across the side line unconscious.

Developments of the Struggle.

There are several conclusions to be drawn from the result of the game. First, Yale is not so strong as last year, and will have hard work to defeat Princeton, and especially Harvard; second, Pennsylvania has learned football wonderfully well, and has played in a manner that classes her with the big football universities; 3. the Harvard-Pennsylvania game will attract nearly as much attention as the Yale-Princeton match.

Now that Princeton and Yale have both defeated Pennsylvania a comparison of the teams is in order. Princeton defeated the Quakers in a driving rain and on a muddy field by one touchdown, or four points, to nothing. Scoring in the mud is no easy snap, so that it is reasonable to suppose that on a dry field Princeton's total might have been larger and Pennsylvania's chances for scoring would have been brighter. Yale's victory yesterday on a dry field, with the weather perfect, leads one to believe that her team is on an equal footing with Princeton's. Yale is weak back of the line, at half back, and is greatly in need of a new center and two new tackles. Thorne and Armstrong know nothing about interference. Neither does Morris or Beard. Where the Bliss boys and Winter and Wallis were strong last year—namely: interference—there is not a man on the Yale eleven at present that can begin to show the playing ability of this never-to-be-forgotten quartet. Stillman at center is slow and Murphy at right tackle, though promising, does not know the game. Yale's interference, what little there was of it, was readily broken up by Pennsylvania's ends and tackles, while her line-blocking was not up to the standard. Pennsylvania's play was admired by everybody on the ground.

Yale still has her two great battles in prospect, though it is doubtful if either of them can be fiercer than yesterday's. From present indications there will be no changes in the team that lined up against Pennsylvania yesterday except such as are rendered necessary by accidents. Cross may take McCrea's place. The latter has been a great disappointment to the coaches this year. Rhodes has had his eye upon Cross, who measures 6 feet 3½ inches, for some time, and he is evidently his choice for McCrea's place. Cross is a larger and stronger man, but is not lively enough to suit Hinkey. It is doubtful whether he will supplant McCrea, however, for at Yale experience is everything, and with McCrea's last year's training Cross is badly handicapped.

Murphy to Remain.

That Murphy is going to make a place on this year's team is settled beyond all doubt. He prepared at Andover, and, although only a freshman, is already 22 years old. He is 5 feet 11½ inches tall and weighs 178 pounds and on the field pressed Hinkey close as the fiercest looking man of the eleven. Of Hercules Hickok little can be said in the way of criticism. He is evidently doing the best that is in him, and is the strongest man in the center trio by all odds. He plays a straight, hard, plunging game of fair gains, is swift on his feet, and nimble with his brain. With Messler there seems to be something wrong. It is more his inability to think quickly than any lack of ability which handicaps him.

In the last week's practice there have been no startling developments. The coachers are still hammering away at the same old things, and the list of cripples has been materially reduced. The style of play which will be used at Springfield and at New York will of course depend upon the weather. Yale, with a light team and strong ends, will be favored by a clear day and a dry ball. A wet day would practically stop any sort of a kicking game on either side. The first game is with Harvard, and the style of that team must count. For the next two weeks both Harvard and Yale will practice in secret.

From Harvard the reports are still tinctured with a wail over the "lack of dash," and the tearful admission is made that nothing can be said in favor of the Cambridge team. As a matter of fact, however, they are putting up a good, steady practice game, not giving away their secrets, and until they line up against the University of Pennsylvania next Saturday no one will be justified in making a comparison with Yale and Princeton detrimental to the Harvard boys.

Among the most interested of the spectators of yesterday's Yale-Pennsylvania game were Capt. "Doggie" Trenchard and his team of Princetonians. They had come to New York to see the game and get points on Yale's style of play. The Princeton men declined to express any opinions as to the outcome of their contest with Yale, but it could easily be seen from their satisfied looks that Yale's exhibition had given them confidence as to the result.

Princeton Stock Advancing.

Princeton's football stock has risen a good deal since Frank Morse came back to college. He is putting up a magnificent game, running low and tackling hard. McCormick has been making quite a hit lately and Ward is playing his old-time game. Morse and Ward will no doubt be the half backs, with Barnett, Voorhis, and McCormick as substitutes. It looks very much as if Blake would play full back. He is a good line bucker and tackler, kicks fairly well, but is very slow in catching and punting.

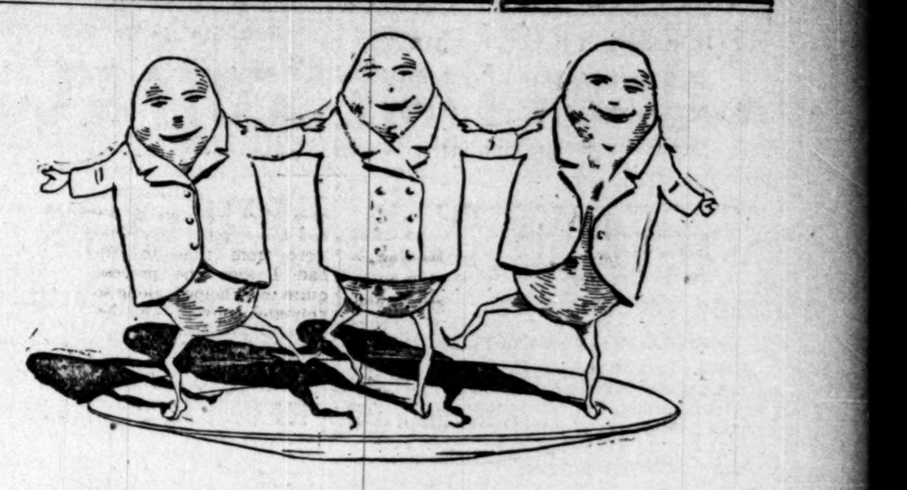
"Phil" King will, of course, play quarter back. Trenchard, at right end, is not playing quite as good a game as last year, no doubt being handicapped by his responsibility as Captain. He won't let that worry him Thanksgiving day, however, as he will intrust "Phil" King with the ship that day. Brown will most likely play the other end. He is putting up a grand game just now. Lea and Holly are both playing a very good game. The loss of Church is very much felt by the team. Wheeler and Taylor are putting up superb games, and, with Balliet, these three men make one of the finest centers in the country. It is scarcely probable that Hall will be able to play again this year.

Bostons Wins at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 12.—The Bostons won easily today. The score:

										R.	*H.*	*E.*
Boston	0	1	1	0	2	0	3	0	—	7	9	1
San Francisco	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	5

Batteries—Nichols and Kittridge; Knell and Swett. Umpire—McDonald.



Even "'Tatoes With their Jackets On"

—and nothing else—must be uncomfortable now-a-days. Nothing will keep out Chicago's chills like one of our

Overcoats, $18 to $75.

They are comfortable, stylish, and perfectly made. That "best dressed man you've seen to-day" was wearing one.

Call and look at our cloths and let us take your measure (before you get a cold that's more expensive.)

We've just made a general reduction of 10 to 20% on all our suitings and trouserings—it's worth your while to call and see them.

Nicoll THE TAILOR Corner Clark and Adams.

Burley & Co.'s Sale of Fine Lamps.

We offer this morning at greatly reduced prices our entire stock of Lamps and Shades. The assortment is beyond question the largest and choicest ever shown in this city, and we make these unusually low prices to acquaint the public with our

Lamp Room ON Second Floor

Where we show at all times the very choicest line, including the latest novelties in China Lamps and Silk and Porcelain Shades.

Burley & Company

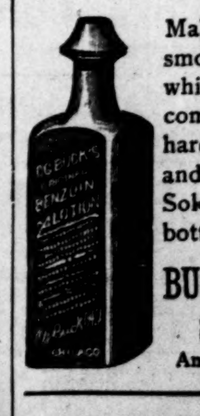
145 and 147 State-st.

China. Glass.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE TO DENVER

FOUR TRAINS DAILY



Makes chapped hands smooth—red hands white—beautifies the complexion—softens hard water—agreeable and perfectly harmless. Sold 10 years. 50c per bottle. For sale by

BUCK & RAYNER,

State and Madison-sts.,

And druggists generally.

AN AXE

Is about the only thing that will injure a DIAMOND. They stand fire. That's what makes them valuable It's a good investment. We make it easy for you SEE HOW.

GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer,

108 State-st., 3d floor, Columbus Memorial Building

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

Our Six State-st. Windows

Show six unusual bargains from six different departments at specially reduced prices for today only.

Every Monday these extra bargains are presented, each department in turn contributing its best at a great reduction from the regular prices.

See what they show today.

The very thing needed most may be in them.

Cloak Department.

The best evidence that the styles and fit of our Winter Garments for ladies are correct in every respect is shown by the large patronage this department is receiving.

Come here any time of day (though the morning is best) and you'll see a floor full of customers, see the largest and best assorted stock of Ladies' Wraps, Jackets, and Capes in this city, and see prices that you never saw before on reliable and superior made garments,

SPECIAL—100 Ladies' Capes, an Importer's Sample Line, no two alike, in Cloth, Velour de Nord, and Plush, plain and fur trimmed, very handsome and elegantly made, imported to sell at from $45.00 to $100.00. The choice of these magnificent Capes can be had to-day at **$30, $35, $40, $45, $50, and $60**

Ladies' Chinchilla Reefer Coats, lined throughout, Black, Navy, and Tan, at **$20 and $22.50**

Draperies—

On the fourth floor will be found a most beautiful assortment of Draperies and Coverings in French, English, German, and American fabrics. No charge is made for estimates, and the newest ideas and best of workmanship can be relied upon.

Fine Satin Damask and Art Silk Window Draperies, 6x9 feet, with trimmings to match and brass poles included, complete and put up	**$25.00**
Handsome Door Draperies in Satin Damask and Silk Tapestries, put up at your home complete, with trimmings to match and brass poles	**$32.50**

A large lot of Chenille Curtains, Tapestry Curtains, and Couch Covers have been reduced to **$2.50, $5.00, $7.50, $10,** and **$15**, many being reduced from $25.

Turkish Couches, manufactured for us, are shown at prices ranging from **$10** to **$50**. Special offering is made on 25 Turkish Couches, in cretonne, at the low price—each **$10.75**

Furniture recovered in the best manner at reasonable prices.

Lace Curtains—

A fine line of Lace Curtains will go on sale today at the best prices offered by any house this season, all new and choice patterns.

Hundreds of pairs of Nottingham Curtains to go at **$1.00, $1.50, $2.00,** and **$3.50** a pair.
Hundreds of pairs of Irish Point Curtains to go at **$3.25, $4.50, $6.50, $8.00,** and **$10.00.**
Hundreds of pairs of Brussels Curtains to go at **$7.50, $8.75, $10,** and **$12.**
A large lot of Ruffled Curtains from **$3.75** to **$15.00.**
A large quantity of Sash Muslins, by the yard, to go at **15c, 20c,** and **25c.**

Brass Beds.

In addition to our large line of English Brass Beds (the largest in Chicago) we offer this week at special prices a complete line of the celebrated Brass Beds made by the Adams & Westlake Company, the *only makers* of Brass Beds receiving medal and diploma at the Columbian Exposition.

Bedding.

Through the handling of enormous quantities by our wholesale house we are able to present to our patrons the best blanket values to be had. These have just been secured and are of a superior quality.

2 cases of $3.00 Wool Blankets, per pair	$1.95
2 cases of $5.00 All-Wool Blankets, per pair	$3.95
1 case of $9.00 All-Wool Blankets, per pair	$6.75
1 lot of $7.50 Down Comforts	$5.00
1 lot of Cheese Cloth Crib Blankets	50c
Combination Hair Mattresses	$8.50
Pure Hair Mattresses, 40 pounds	$11.75

Shoes—Main Dept., Second Floor.

Our Shoes for Ladies, Misses, and Children are known to be the best in the city, a reputation justly earned. To those who have tried them nothing need be said. To those who have not we invite a visit.

A large lot Ladies' Dress Boots, fine imperial kid, hand-turned; plain, opera, and New York toe; regular $4.00 and $5.00 boots, at	**$2.00**
Ladies' very fine Kid Hand-Made Boots, new square or Piccadilly toe, patent tips, at the special price of	**$3.00**
Ladies' extra quality Cloth Top Boots, finest kid foxing, turned or extension sole, patent tip, and a grade that sells for $5.00 a pair, marked today at	**$4.00**
Misses' fine Imported Kid Spring-Heel Boots, patent tips, a new and very stylish boot, marked today at the special price of	**$1.75**
A large lot of Boys' and Youths' Calf-Laced Shoes at	**$1.50**

Basement Salesroom.

In this part of our building (reached by easy stairways or elevators) we have many classes of goods represented at medium prices (though of a thoroughly reliable character)—Cloaks, Dress Goods, Wash Dress Goods, Upholsteries, Linens, Domestics, Flannels, Blankets, Underwear, Hosiery, Corsets, Toilet Articles, Notions, Shoes, Carpets, Trunks, etc.

SPECIAL IN CLOAKS.

A big lot of Ladies' Black and Colored Cloth Jackets, with high shoulders, reduced from $12.00, $15.00, and $18.00 to **$3.98**

SPECIAL IN DRESS GOODS.

Double-Width Bengalines, 40 inches wide, in plain and fancy weaves—per yard **49c**

SPECIAL IN WASH DRESS GOODS.

Crepe Matelasse, fall and winter styles, 30 inches wide—per yard **10c**

SPECIAL IN DOMESTICS.

Soft finished, yard wide, extra quality Bleached Muslin—per yard	**5c**
Full size ready-made Pillow Slips—per pair	**15c**
Extra Heavy Unbleached Canton Flannel, regular 12½c quality, per yard	**8c**

All remnants of Sheeting and Pillow Muslin at a reduction of ¼ from regular prices.

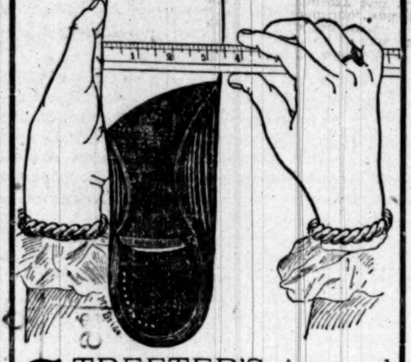
Toy Department.

A full line of Mechanical Toys, Iron Toys, Wooden Toys, Rubber Toys, Blocks, all kinds of Games, Dolls of every description, Wagons, Wheelbarrows, Bicycles, Tricycles, Desks, etc., shown at popular prices in the Annex Basement.

—THE—

TREADWELL

FOR LADIES.



STREETER'S improved Foot-Form—allows the toes to grow straight—as nature intended—keeps the foot in its normal shape—does much to reform ill-shaped feet—cures corns—bunions—&c.

Price 5$

STREETER,

134 State—68 & 70 Madison.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

ONLY 3 WEEKS MORE!

THE IMMENSE STOCK OF THE

ORIENTAL ART ROOMS

OF

C & B

COSTIKYAN & BEDROSIAN,

212 WABASH-AV.

Now is the time to buy these most beautiful goods at figures never before offered.

ORIENTAL RUGS,

THE CHOICEST STOCK IN AMERICA.

Antique Furniture,

ART BRIC-A-BRAC, ARTISTIC CLOCKS and BRONZES, PORCELAINS, CARVINGS, EMBROIDERIES, TAPESTRIES, ANCIENT ARMS and ARMOR, the most wonderful collection of its kind in the country, all to be sold at a sacrifice.

REASONS:

1st. Within the next three weeks large cash payments must be made to settle up the firm's affairs.

2d. About the middle of December possession of the store must be given up, and previous to this everything in stock must be disposed of.

R. S. BUCHANAN, Trustee.

N. B.—This sale will be conducted at the firm's old stand, 212 Wabash-av.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.

TOMORROW AT 11 A. M.,
We will sell at Public Auction,
For account of whom it may concern,
At Salesrooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,
1,000 GROSS TABLE CUTLERY.
A quantity of
Kitchen, Hunting, Bread, Putty, and Carving Knives, Scissors, etc.,
and a large line of
—SILVERWARE—
All in prime condition and now on exhibition.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m., at Illinois State Building, Jackson Park—Personal Property, consisting of upholstered furniture, carpets, window shades, etc., which can be inspected Monday and Tuesday. W. C. GARRARD, Secretary.

FURNITURE

Largest and best assorted stock of honest made Furniture in the city. Brass Bedsteads, Iron Bedsteads, Luxurious Upholstered Furniture, best quality Curled Hair Mattresses, &c., &c. Get prices everywhere, then come to us and be convinced that our prices are lowest on FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

Wirts & Scholle.

222 WABASH-AV., near Jackson.

THIS ONE, $6.85 complete

OUR LAMP SALE

At reduced prices now includes all of our best and most elegant

LAMPS,

DRESDEN, ONYX, AND WROUGHT IRON

Silk Shades, Onyx Tables,

&c. Our stock is the largest and most choice in the city, but prices tell, and they are going fast.

THE GEORGE BOHNER CO.,
83 and 85 Wabash-av.,
Next door to Marshall Field's new store.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

HOTEL IMPERIAL,

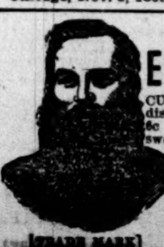
Southeast Corner Michigan-av. & Twelfth-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

The undersigned will receive sealed bids for the purchase for cash of the business, furniture, and all other personal property contained in said hotel, and the leasehold threof, until 9 o'clock a. m., Nov. 15, 1893.

Said bids will be opened by his Honor Judge Philip Stein of the Superior Court of Cook County at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day in open court, and the sale will be subject to the approval of the court.

The hotel is open, in good condition, and inspection is invited. A complete inventory and all other information will be furnished by the undersigned upon the premises.

Chicago, Nov. 8, 1893. WILLIAM COFFEEN, Receiver.



[TRADE MARK]

DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

CURES acute, chronic and nervous diseases without medicine. Send 6c for illustrated catalogue and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish or Norwegian; or treatise on rupture.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.
201-211 State Street,
CHICAGO.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

We are determined to place to our credit this month sales greater in amount by from 25 to 50 per cent than we have ever before shown in November.

This ratio was handsomely maintained until interrupted by two or three very unpleasant days last week. We propose (weather permitting) to as nearly as possible *double* the business from now on.

These Specimen Prices will assist in doing it. Every department in the house, if given space in this advertisement, could present bargains fully equal to the following:

Dress Goods.

CLOSING SALE of special lines of Novelty, plain and fancy weaves—*all this season's productions*—worth from $1.00 up to $2.00 yard **all at 60c yd.**

Included are:

—50-inch Embroidered Diagonals.
—50-inch English Suitings—*for tailor-made gowns.*
—50-inch Storm Serges—*includiug navy and greens.*
—46-inch Ombre Serges—*all shades.*
—46-inch Plain French Serge—*all newest colors.*
—44-inch Silk and Wool Diagonals.
—42-inch Clan Plaids—*blue and black, blue and red, etc.*
Natte, Damasses and Illuminated Serges in *great variety.*

This uniform, *extraordinarily low price* is for **3 days only.** Space for this great sale has been made on the Center Tables in the Main Dress Goods Department.

Dress Goods—in Basement Salesroom.

All-Wool Tricots, Cheviots, and Fancy Weaves—*value up to 65c yd*	25c yd.
All-Wool Fancy and Plain Cheviots—Hopsackings, small checks and plaids—*value up to 75c*	27½c yd.
All-Wool Tricots, Flannels, and Cheviots—54-inch	35c yd.
All-Wool French Novelties—new productions in all colorings	50c yd.
BLACK GOODS—All Wool Novelties—*worth $1.00*	50c yd.

Hosiery.

SPECIAL SALE of Equestrian Tights for Ladies and Children.

75 dozen Ladies' Black Wool Equestrian Tights—ankle lengths	$1.50 pair
75 dozen Ladies' Black Wool Equestrian Tights—knee lengths	$1.25 pair
40 dozen Fast Black or Ecru Cotton Equestrian Tights—winter weight—*reduced from 50c to*	25c pair
30 dozen Children's Black Wool Equestrian Tights—winter weights—*worth up to $1.50*	75c pair

Hosiery—in Basement Salesroom.

Ladies' Cashmere or Fleece-Lined Hose	25c pair
Ladies' Cashmere or Fleece-Lined Hose—*3 pairs for $1.00*	35c pair
Ladies' Burlington Fast Black Cotton Hose—*3 pairs for 50c*	18c pair
Children's Ribbed Black Wool Hose, with double knees	25c pair

Silks.

In Basement Salesroom.

SPECIAL SALE—We believe that no Silk Dept. in this country has *ever before* shown greater values in *desirable* Silks than are displayed here this week.

Among the many bargains are:

21-22 inch Colored Failles—*worth $1.75*	85c yd.
Peau de Soie, black ground with col. emb. figures—*value $1.25*	80c yd.
27-36 inch Japanese Drapery Silks—*worth up to 75c*	25c and 35c yd.
Colored Satin Rhadames—*value $1.25*	75c yd.
Boucles and Crystals in Glace effects—*worth $1.50*	85c yd.
Odd Lot—Check Surahs, Taffetas, Glace crystals—*worth $1.00*	50c yd.
Odd Lot—Novelties in Brocades, Striped, Louisenne, Peau de Soie, etc.—*worth up to $1.50*	65c yd.

Black Silks.

Black Crystals (wool filled)—*value $1.00*	75c yd.
Black Satin Duchesse—*value $1.00*	70c yd.
Black Peau de Soie—*value up to $1.25*	75c, 85c, 95c yd.
Black Brocade—*value $1.00*	50c yd.
Black Rhadames—24-inch—*value up to $1.25*	67½c and 95c yd.
Black Surah—24-inch—*value $1.00*	60c yd.
Black Gros Grain—24-inch—*value up to $1.00*	60c and 75c yd.

Underwear.

SPECIAL SALE in seasonable weights at great reductions from our usual low prices.

Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers—*reduced from $1.75 to*	$1.25 ea.
Men's Natural Wool, derby ribbed (heavy) Shirts and Drawers—*reduced from $2.50 to*	$2.00 ea.
Ladies' (Swiss) Jersey Wool Vests—in gray, black, and white—finest qualities and reduced to much below regular prices	$1, $1.25. and $1.50
Ladies' (Cartwright and Warner's) Scarlet Cashmere Vests and Drawers (sizes 26, 28, and 30 inches *only*), *formerly $5.00—to close at*	$1.50 ea.

Underwear—in Basement Salesroom.

Men's Camel's Hair and Natural Gray Wool Shirts and Drawers—*were $1.25*	75c ea.
Men's gray fleece lined Shirts and Drawers—*were $1.00*	65c ea.
Ladies' Jersey Balb (heavy) Vests and Drawers—*were 75c*	50c ea.
Ladies' Jersey Wool Union Suits—*were $2.25*	$1.50 ea.
Ladies' All-Wool Equestrian Tights—in black—*were $2.00*	$1.50
Ladies' Cotton Tights (heavy)—black and ecru—ankle lengths	25c pair

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MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The entire basement of our new Annex is occupied by our Department of Toys, Dolls, etc., and by great stocks of the less expensive notions and small wares.

We quote below a few special prices:

Toys:

Games, 20c, 25c, 45c, 75c, 95c, and up.
Blocks, 20c, 25c, 45c, 75c, and up.
Juvenile Books, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, and up.
Paint Boxes, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, 95c, and up.
Metal Soldiers, put up in boxes, 50c, 75c, 95c, and up.
Steam Boats, 95c, $1.75, and up.
Steam and Electrical Toys—Large assortment—*Lowest prices.*
Skin Horses, 50c, 95c, and up.
Horse and Cart, 75c up.
Drums, 20c up.
Boys' Tool Chests, 35c, 50c, 75c, and up.
Children's Banks, 10c, 15c, and up.

Undressed Dolls:

Jointed Bisque Dolls, 10c, 15c, 25c, and up.
Kid Body Dolls, with bisque heads, 25c, 50c, 75c, and up.
Jointed Papier Mache Dolls, bisque heads, 75c, 95c, and up.
Special—Jointed Dolls, bisque heads, *12 inches long*, 35c.
Special—Jointed Dolls, bisque heads, *20 inches long*, 95c.

Dressed Dolls:

Jointed Bisque Dolls, 25c, 35c, 50c, and up.
Complete assortment of Dressed Dolls up to the very finest.
Dolls' Slippers, Socks, Underwear, Dresses, Bisque Heads, etc.

Stationery:

Special Sale of Fine Linen Paper in boxes.
84 sheets of paper, 50 envelopes, at 45c.
Special Sale of Fine Linen Paper in boxes.
48 sheets of paper and envelopes, 25c.
Standard Diaries for 1894, 25c and upward.

This basement salesroom is headquarters for Chicago for these goods.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Handkerchiefs: At very low prices.

With a special object in view, which object is to more than double our sales in this department this month—they have about doubled since removal to the new annex . . . We offer:

Hand-wrought All-Linen Handkerchiefs **25c,** *worth 40c.*
Hand-wrought All-Linen Handkerchiefs **50c,** *worth 75c.*
Silk Mixed Mufflers **50c, 75c, and $1.00.**
Fine English Mufflers—special importations just received *at very low prices (much the lowest in Chicago).*

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

3d Floor, Annex.

To make still more familiar to all Chicago our enormous "Fancy Goods" Department, occupying entire 3d floor of our beautiful new annex, we offer following

Extraordinary Bargains.

Extra quality Full Cut Glass Water Bottles, $2.85 each.
Cut Glass Salt Shakers, 30c each.
Cut Glass Olive Dishes—special prices.
Royal Worcester Vases, *new,* $2.00 upward.
Royal Worcester Tea Sets, $7.50 set.
Royal Worcester Chocolate Pots, $3.75 each.
Royal Worcester Cups and Saucers, 75c.
Royal Worcester Bread and Butter Plates, 50c.
Japanese Plates, *special,* 50c each.
Gold embroid'd Japanese Screens, 4-fold, 5½ ft. high, $5.25.
Special pieces Bamboo Furniture, *special prices.*

This great Fancy Goods Department is very much the most extensive of its kind in America. It is filled with beautiful bric-a-brac, fancy work and embroidery materials, pictures, Japanese goods, jardinieres, cut glass, fine pieces of china, etc., upon all of which we quote the lowest prices.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Odds and Ends of

Fine Kid Gloves

From Our Alexandre Factory (Paris).

Ladies' 8-button length Suede
Ladies' 4-button length, plain and embroidered, 4 large pearl buttons
Ladies' 4-button Glace embroidered, 4 pearl buttons

$1.25 pair.
Worth $1.50 to $2

The above include the latest styles and colorings.

VOLUME LI.—

SIXTEEN ARE

West Side Grip Car W
in a Manhole Explo

STRIKES A LOOSE

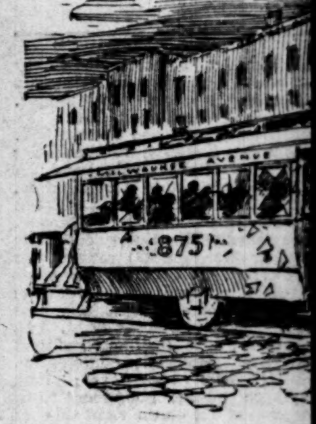
Score of Men Are Hurle
long Into the Str

FRIGHT AND PANIC F

Injured Removed in Ambula
Traffic Resumed.

FIRE FATALITIES AT M

Sixteen people were hurt, severa
seriously, in a wreck on the Milwa
nue cable line at 5:30 o'clock la
Combination grip car No. 875 r
speed against the raised end of t
iron cover of a manhole openi
cable conduit at Mautene court. T
crash which sounded like the exp
bomb. Twenty men and boys w
headlong over the front of the gri
J. E. Bowman landing twenty fe
his face and hands. All the win
shattered, the partition between th
closed parts of the car splintered,



MILWAUKEE AVENUE CAR STR

sengers inside thrown into a heap
end. The list of injured follows:

The Injured.

BACZKOWSKI, WANDA, 12 years ol
Johnson avenue, wrist bruised an
and forehead bruised; taken home i
wagon; hurt while going home from
School.
BACZKOWSKI, LUCY, 10 years old, No
son avenue, bruised on the left tem
and upper lip; taken home in the pa
BOWMAN, J. E., gripman of car No.
at No. 985 Washtenaw street; pitch
considerably bruised; injuries not s
BUHRER, W. R., No. 173 Johnson a
of head bruised severely, eyes and
taken home in ambulance.
COLE, BENJAMIN, 29 years old, colored
at James O'Donnell's saloon, No. 12
kee avenue; injured internally an
ably bruised; injuries serious; take
nell's residence, No. 396 Wabansia
COOPER, MARY, No. 115 Stave str
scratched and bruised; taken home
bulance.
CUSICK, GUSTA, No. 88 Stave street;
broken; internally injured by bein
upon; taken home by West Chica
Station ambulance.
DEWEY, F. J., No. 822 North Rob
slightly bruised on legs; taken to
nue Police Station in patrol-wago
home from there.
FREEMAN, FRELOR, 27 years old, b
resides No. 162 Franklin street. slig
in left side; walked home.
HOWARD, MRS. J. N., 35 years old, No
wood street, right ankle slightly bru
home in the patrol wagon.
JONAS, ERNAST, No. 306 West Fuller
flesh wound on left shin; walked ho
KOSKA, GUSTA, 25 years old, No. 80 S
right leg bruised and ankle sprai
home in patrol wagon.
MILLER, CHARLES, 50 years old, No. 1
street, left leg bruised; walked hom
NELSON, DR. GEORGE, dentist, Milw
Chicago avenues, cut on forehead.
STEPHENS, SIMON, 40 years old, No.
waukee avenue; contusion of left
home in the patrol wagon.
SWAN, EVA, 17 years old, No. 412 W
street; bruised on body; taken hom
by Henry Ludolph of No. 867
avenue.

Eighty Persons on Boar

Nov. 2 there was a fire at Ashla
and Mautene court. On the way
an engine ran over the manhole
broke it. Later in the day the rep
ment of the West Division railway
put a new cover in place. It appe
not properly secured, for the sa
grip car north bound ran into o
which projected above the level o
The car was moving slowly, howe
damage was done.
Last night at 5:30 o'clock
avenue was crowded with people o
home from work. Northbound c
were packed. Combination Grip-c
northbound, was running free,
being attached to it. Gripman J.
and Conductor C. H. Naylor were
Fully eighty passengers were on bo
was no signal to stop at Mautene c
is but half a block in length. Gri
man threw the lever full on and th
on at the highest speed, nearly tw
an hour.
Just before Mautene court w
came the crash. The front end
was raised up and thrown to the
track. The seats on the front ope
twisted and crushed together. Th
tition of the closed car was broke
The chimney was knocked off, an
filled with hot coals was overturne
All the passengers on the open
lowed the gripman in headlong
over the front of the grip. Inside,
thrown together at the rear with th
in their midst. Almost every pa
cut by the flying fragments of glas
a struggle among the passengers
which amounted almost to a pani
and children were trampled on
crushed in the struggle.
With the crash the frightened pe
street first scattered and then alm
ly rushed toward the scene of the
lice Officers Jondt and Kelly o
North Avenue Station were pas
time. They at once took charge
of removing the injured and tele
assistance. Patrol wagons from
avenue, Rawson street, and West
enue, together with an ambulance
latter station, soon arrived and all
were taken to their homes.

Experiences of Two Victi

The most seriously injured man
min Cole of No. 1230 Milwau
"I was standing near the stove,"